

and district of Tinnevely, near the r. bank of the Kandaru, and 66 m. SE of Madura.

MAMANCHOTA, or **ORGANOS-DE-ACTOPAN**, a mass of porphyritic rocks, in the state and 75 m. NE of the city of Mexico, near the village of Actopan. They have an alt. of 1,385 toises = 2,952 yds. above sea-level.

MAMANGUA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Parati, pleasantly situated on a bay of the same name, between Parati and Point Joatinga. It comprises the island of Algodão, and several other islands along the coast.

MAMANGUAPE, a district, town, and river of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba. The district lies to the N of that of Parahiba, and is enclosed on the E by a lofty wall of rock. Pop. 4,000. It is watered by a river of the same name, the banks of which are extremely fertile. The higher lands and mountains afford varieties of excellent wood. Cotton forms the chief article of local culture. The town, which is one of considerable antiquity, is 30 m. NNW of Parahiba, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, and about 18 m. from the sea. It has a church and a school, and is extremely flourishing.—The river has its source in the mountains, in the district of Pilar, runs in a generally E direction, and, after a course of about 150 m., falls into the Atlantic, 12 m. N of the mouth of the Parahiba. It is navigable for small vessels.

MAMARONECK, a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 23 m. NE of New York. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by a creek of the same name, an affluent of Long Island sound. The soil, consisting of loam and clay, is generally well cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,416. It has a village containing about 250 inhabitants.

MAMBABA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Bom-Jardim, in the Serra Grande.

MAMBARE, a tribe of Indians in Brazil, who inhabit the banks of the Taburuhina, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso. They are nomadic in their habits, and live by plunder.

MAMBEAP, a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of Murray.

MAMBLE, a parish of Worcestershire, 15 m. NW of Worcester. Area 2,658 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1851, 881.

MAMBONE, a town of Mozambique, in the gov. of Inhambane, 45 m. SSE of Sofala, on the bay of Osuca.

MAMBOUQUIS, or **HAMBOUNAS**, a people of Southern Africa, who inhabit the N part of Caffraria proper.

MAMBRILLA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Roa, on the r. bank of the Duero. Pop. 500.

MAMBUCABA, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. The p. is intersected by a river of the same name, and lies partly in the district of Angra-dos-Reis. It is bounded on the N by the Cordilheira-dos-Orgãos, on the W by the river Tacoari, and on the S by the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It is extremely fertile, and produces in large quantities cocon-nuts, coffee, mandioc, millet, pulse, and rice. It affords also excellent timber. It contains several mills, several small distilleries of brandy, and docks for building canoes. The pop. consists of Portuguese, Indians, Creoles, and French, and is estimated at about 4,000. The town is 26 leagues W of the capital, near the river of the same name, which has its source in the Serra-da-Bocaina, runs along a rocky and circuitous bed, and receives many small streams, some of which are navigable to canoes. The M. is obstructed at its mouth by a sandbank, but possesses a volume of water sufficient to bear vessels of large size.

MAMED (SAO), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 24 m. SE of Villa-Real, and 27 m. WNW of Torre-de-Monte-Corvo, on the r. bank of the Douro, at the confluence of the Tua. Pop. 1,180. It is noted for its wines.

MAMED, or **MAMES** (SERRA-DE-SAO), a range of mountains, on the confines of Spain and Portugal, forming part of the chain which separates the basin of the Tagus from that of the Guadiana. It reaches an alt. of 1,202 yds. above sea-level.

MAMELIF, a mountain of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis; to the SW of the city of Tunis.

MAMELLE, a township of Poinsett co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 124.

MAMELUCO, a name by which the descendants of the Portuguese were long distinguished in the prov. of Sao-Paulo, Brazil.

MAMELUKES. See article EGYPT.

MAMERS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe.—The arrondissement comprises an area of 160,524 hect., and contains 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 131,867; in 1841, 131,804.—The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 18,618; in 1841, 18,966.—The town, which is the capital of the dep., is 27 m. NNE of Le Mans, and near the source of the Dive. Pop. in 1789, 5,538; in 1821, 5,683; in 1831, 5,822; and in 1846, 5,789. It consists of 2 large squares, in which the streets—which are few in number, and unpaved—terminate. Some of the houses are well-built; but with the exception of the government-offices, the college, a theatre, and the prison, it contains no public buildings worthy of notice. It possesses a fine bathing establishment; and has manufactories of coarse linen, calico, serge, dimity, hosiery, and leather, and several breweries. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in grain, wine, brandy, wax, cattle, and sheep. M. is an ancient town. It is supposed to derive its name from a temple erected in the locality by the Romans, and dedicated to Mars. It was formerly strongly fortified. In the 11th cent. it was taken by Roger-de-Montgomery, count of Bellême; and was afterwards taken and fortified anew by the Normans. The remains of the line of forts erected by the latter are still to be traced. About 5 m. N of the town is an ancient camp, in a good state of preservation.

MAMERT (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and arrond. of Nîmes. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,001; in 1841, 7,208. The town is 11 m. NW of Nîmes. Pop. 602. It has manufactories of serge and of caddis, and distilleries of brandy.

MAMET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and arrond. of Aurillac. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,671; in 1841, 9,499. The town is 9 m. WSW of Aurillac.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and about a mile SE of Bagnieres-de-Luchon, near the Peak. Pop. 317. In the vicinity are mines of copper, lead, and silver.

MAMHEAD, a parish in Devonshire, 4½ m. E by N of Chulleigh, and W of the Exe. Area 1,165 acres. Pop. in 1831, 330; in 1851, 252.

MAMHILAD, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5 m. NW by W of Usk, and crossed by the Brecon canal. Area 1,987 acres. Pop. in 1851, 297.

MAMHOLE, a hamlet in the p. of Bedwetty, Monmouthshire, 7 m. W of Pont-y-pool. Area 6,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,208; in 1851, 9,120.

MAMIAN, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdibijan, 36 m. SW of Maragha. It is commanded by a castle, and is surrounded by clay-walls.

MAMMOLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 8 m. N of Gerace, on the Locarno. Pop. 6,000.

MAMO, a river of Venezuela, which descends from the mountains 30 m. E of Chamariapa; runs SE; and throws itself into the Orinoco, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 15'$, W long. $62^{\circ} 46'$. It has a total course of about 120 m., and is navigable.

MAMOIADA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Sassari, prov. and 5 m. SSE of Nuoro. Pop. 1,456.

MAMORE. See **MATMORE**.

MAMORE, **MARMORE**, or **MAVORE**, a river of Bolivia, which has its source in the prov. of Cochabamba, on the N side of the Sierras-Altissimas, and about 70 m. SE of Oropesa; runs in a generally N direction, through the dep. of Moxos, to the confines of Brazil, where it is joined by the Itenez or Guapore; thence proceeds N till it reaches the Madeira, an offset of the Beni, when it takes the name of the former river, and forms the principal tributary of the Amazon. Its principal affluents are the Guapey or Rio-Grande-de-la-Plata, and the Itenez or Guapore, on the r.; and on the l. the Chapari, Mamore-Chico or Sipiri, Tiamuchy, Apere, Cobilu, Jacuma, and Iruiname.

MAMORONI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which after a SE course of about 90 m. falls into the l. bank of the Madeira.

MAMOUJOU, a town of the W coast of the island of Celebes, in the Mandhar territory, 225 m. N of Macassar, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 19'$.

MAMOUN, a town of Nigritia, in the kingdom and 60 m. NNE of Timbuctu, on the road to Agably.

MAMPAVA, a town of Borneo, in the district of Sambas, on the W coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 45 m. NW of Pontianak. It forms one of the principal opium markets in the Indian seas.

MAMPITUBA, a river of Brazil, which descends from the Sierra-de-Tupollama; runs ESE, separating in its course the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande from that of Santa-Catharina; and falls into the Atlantic in S lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$. It has a rapid course of about 75 m.

MAMPO, a flat-topped wooded hill, about 400 ft. high, on the W coast of Celebes, near Tanjong-Palette. The village of Alupang, consisting of about 70 houses, is built upon it; and near this v. is the entrance to a remarkable stalactite cave, whose "various halls and passages exhibit the multitude of beautiful forms with which Nature adorns her works; pillars, and shafts, and fretwork, many of the most dazzling white, adorn the roofs or support them, and the ceaseless progress of the work is still going forward, and presenting all figures in gradual formation. The top of the cave, here and there fallen in, gives gleams of the most picturesque light, while trees and creepers, growing from the fallen masses, shoot up to the level above, and add a charm to the scene." The hill is entirely composed of coral rock, and the stalactites are formed of the carbonate of lime, with minute particles of crystals intermixed. There is every reason to suppose that the excavations were in times past formed by the sea, and that M. hill, now surrounded by the alluvial plain, was once what Palette now is, both having antecedently been islands, and then points.—*Brooke*.

MAMPRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Corroy-le-Grand. Pop. 102.

MAM-TOR (THE). See **CASTLETON**.

MAMU-KHAIL, a fortress of Afghanistan, 60 m. E of Cabul, and on the road thence to Jelalabad. The Afghans were here defeated in 1842 by the British under General Pollock.

MAMUNA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which flows into the bay of São-José, by two mouths, the W of which is named Anajatuba.

MAMUQUENDU, a river of Central Africa, in the Cazembes territory. It runs in a SW direction, and is crossed by the road from the capital of the territory to the Portuguese establishment at Tété.

MAMYK, a sandy steppe of Independent Tartary, near the W shore of Lake Aral.

MAMYT-TAOU, a range of mountains in the N part of Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz country.

MAN (**ISLE OF**), in *Manx*, **MANNIN**, or **ELLAN VANNIN**, an island occupying a central position in the Irish channel, between England, Scotland, and Ireland, and nearly equidistant from their respective sea-ports of Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast. Its nearest point of approach from England is St. Bees' head, Cumberland, about 30 m. E; from Scotland, Burrow-head, 16 m. N; and from Ireland, Strangford, 27 m. W. The centre of the isle is in $54^{\circ} 15'$ N lat., and about $4^{\circ} 30'$ W long. Its extreme length from NE to SW is about $33\frac{1}{2}$ m.; its extreme breadth from SE to NW, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; its circumf., 80 m.; its sq. area, about 130,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 41,000; in 1841, 47,986; in 1851, 52,387.

General description. A chain of hills running through the island from SW to NE, a distance of 20 m., forms the chief characteristic of its physical aspect. Considering the small extent of country, the mountains are high, and the perspective outline of the whole is bold and fine. North Barrule, the NE extremity of this chain, is 120 ft. lower than Snafell, the highest, which, according to trigonometrical measurement, is 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Bein-y-Phot has an alt. of 1,560 ft.; South Barrule of 1,545 ft.; Slieau-Hearn of 1,533 ft.; and Ganahan of 1,520 ft. Brada-head terminates it on the SW, with tremendous precipices overhanging the sea.—Numerous streams fall from these mountains, but none of them have length of course to attain the magnitude of rivers. The principal of them are the Douglas, the Ramsey, Laxey, Castletown, and Peel, all forming havens, to which they give or perhaps from which they take their names, where they fall into the sea. The first four run to the E, and the last, to the W side of the island.—The bays on the coast are numerous, and some of them afford good shelter and anchorage. The chief are those of Douglas, Derby-havea, Castletown, Poolvash, Erin, Peel, and Ramsey. There are also numerous creeks, but they are rocky and dangerous.—Some of the headlands are very marked. Douglas-head is precipitous and bold: a tower on its summit distinguishes it from others. Langness-head lies low, and stretches out into the sea, proving dangerous to shipping in thick weather. Brada and Spanish heads are bold and precipitous: vessels are protected against these by revolving lights on 'the Calf-of-Man,' a small rugged island, at the SW extremity, precipitous and full of caverns. About 4 m. from Brada, is Contrary-head, with Peel-hill, 500 ft. in height. The Point of Ayre, at the NE extremity, juts out into the sea; and, in spring-tides, is only a few feet above its level. Here is an elegant lighthouse, standing about 650 ft. from the sea. Maughhold-head, on the SE side of Ramsey bay, is about 400 ft. in height, and is separated from the mountain-chain by a fertile valley. The surface of the island presents generally rather a barren and naked appearance, not being ornamented and sheltered by trees or plantations, to the growth of which the sea-breezes are unfavourable. In some parts, however, the landscape begins to be improved by thriving young plantations.

Soil, minerals, &c. The peculiar geological characteristic of the island Dr. Cumming describes as resembling "a book with its middle portion torn out, and its preface a good deal injured;" in other words, the termination of the palæozoic period, the whole of

the secondary series, and a portion of the tertiary are altogether wanting. There are ample evidences of climatic changes, of sinkings and risings of the land, of drift and diluvial action; in short, of those various natural operations in which we read the world's history; the result of which is a picturesque island, comprehending some 130,000 acres in extent, broken up into valleys, and hill-ranges in some instances 2,000 ft. high. From certain appearances, it is concluded that the sea-level of the region was at one time 400 ft. higher than at present. All the northern district, from Kirk-Michael, it is sandy, resting on clay or marl, generally not more than 2 or 3 ft. from the surface. In some parts of this tract is a remarkable layer of peat on gravel, clay, or earth, and interspersed with immense trunks of oak and fir trees all lying in a NE direction. The soil at the south end of the island is chiefly loam, though stiff clays prevail in some parts, and in others a light sand. Around Castletown the soil rests on a bed of limestone, which supplies excellent manure. The mountains are chiefly composed of greywacke, clay, slate, and schistose.—There are copper mines at Brada-head; and lead ore is found at Foxdale, Laxey, and Glen-moif. At the Foxdale mines, about 250 tons of lead ore, containing from 20 to 60 oz. silver per ton, are raised per month. The lead ore, in Laxley glen, yields 80 to 120 oz. silver per ton of ore. Iron stone is found at Maughold-head; and yellow ochre at Ballasalla. In 1838, too, a company was formed to work coal on the island.

Climate and produce. From the journals kept at the Port of Ayre lighthouse, in N lat. 57° 27', W long. 4° 20', at an alt. of 106 ft. above medium sea-level, the average temp. for 20 years, from 1825 to 1844, at 9 A. M., appears to have been 49°·860; at 9 P. M., 48°·965. The average height of the barom. at 9 A. M., 29·739; at 9 P. M., 29·798. At the Calf-of-Man lower lighthouse, in N lat. 54° 5', W long. 4° 46', alt. 275 ft. above sea-level, the mean temp., at 9 A. M., was 48°·691; at 9 P. M., 48°·463. The mean annual fall of rain was 25·17 inches. The number of clear days, 113; of wet and cloudy, 252. In winter the climate is milder than on any of the neighbouring coasts; frost and snow are slight, and of short continuance; rain and gales of wind are frequent; and the crops are sometimes checked in growth by a want of sufficient heat in summer.—About 90,000 acres are under cultivation. Barley, oats, and wheat, form the principal crops, and are produced of good quality all over the island. The annual produce of wheat is estimated at 30,000 quarters; of barley, 30,000 q.; of oats, 50,000 q. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and turnips, for which the soil seems to be peculiarly adapted; flax is grown. Most of the artificial grasses thrive well. The light plough is generally preferred.—Sheep are turned to graze upon the commons or uncultivated lands, which form a third part of the island. The native breed of horses is small but hardy, and easily fed. Horned cattle are numerous. The native breed of sheep is small and hardy; their wool is neither very long nor very fine, but their mutton is excellent. Pigs are bred in great numbers; and poultry of all kinds is abundant and cheap. Immense numbers of sea-fowl frequent the rocks on the coast, especially in the breeding season. Rabbits and hares abound. In the days of falconry, the hawks procured from this island were considered of a very superior kind. Reptiles of a noxious kind are said to be unknown.—Farms are of various dimensions, from the cottage with a small field for a cow's grass up to 800 acres. Enclosures are made with earth, raised to the height of 4 or 5 ft., and planted on the top with furze. Dry or uncemented stone-fences are also common. Rents

vary from 5s. to £3 per statute acre. The gross rental is calculated at between £75,000 and £80,000 sterling; the price of agricultural produce being chiefly regulated by the Liverpool markets.

Fisheries. Fish are plentiful on the coast. Herrings especially used to frequent the channel in this vicinity in great abundance; and the catching and curing of them still forms an important part of the industry of the inhabitants. In this business, which commences in July and continues till the end of October, about 500 small boats of 8 tons burden were formerly employed: the number is now considerably reduced, but the size is increased from two to four-fold. The whole fisheries, besides 400 stranger-boats and 90 smacks, employ 600 boats belonging to the island, and manned by 3,800 men and boys; and their produce is estimated at £80,000 a-year.

Manufactures, trade, &c. There are several manufactories of soft goods in the island, especially of linen, which has long been celebrated for its texture and durability: manufactures, however, cannot be said to have flourished here, and the difficulties presented to their extensive increase have been thought almost unsurmountable. The exports are herrings, corn, and cattle, butter, poultry, eggs, strong linens, paper, and lead ore; the imports are timber, iron and coal, wines and spirits, teas and sugars, cottons, hemp, and woollen cloths. In 1835 an act of parliament was passed, subjecting the import of all foreign corn, meal, flour, &c., into the Isle of Man, to the same duties as those exigible in the United Kingdom.—Steamers ply regularly between Douglas and Liverpool. The steamers between Liverpool and Glasgow call at Ramsey daily in summer, and, when the weather will permit, in winter; and those between Whitehaven and Dublin also touch at the island twice a-week. A line of trading packets has been established between Liverpool and Douglas, sailing weekly; and there is a regular communication between Douglas and Whitehaven, by traders and coal-boats.—A line of railway has been proposed to run from Douglas to Peel, with branches to Ramsey and Castletown.—The gross receipts of the post-office in this island in 1843 was £1,196; in 1847, £1,807; in 1851-2, £2,571.

Revenues. The king of England having conquered this island, granted it to Sir John Stanley as a reward for his services, and the revenue was thenceforth claimed by the Stanleys. The revenue arising to the lord-proprietor, from the duties on exports and imports, the rental of lands, and manorial rights, amounted to £1,400 Manx currency. The revenue for ten years, previous to the sale of the island, averaged £7,293 per annum. In 1840-1, the receipts from import duties amounted to £21,869; in 1845-6, to £22,516; and in 1851-2, to £26,286. The surplus revenue is paid into the exchequer under the act 3^d and 4th Will. IV. c. 60. Besides the revenue arising from these sources, there are certain revenues arising from quit-rents, baronies, royalties on mines and quarries, and abbey spiritualities and temporalities, which amounted, in 1840-1, to £6,893; in 1845, to £5,869; and in 1851, to £5,158. There are some other branches of revenue arising from harbour-dues from trading vessels, or from those taking refuge in stormy weather; from internal taxes called 'the Road fund,' levied by authority of the Manx legislature, and from the tithes for the support of the clergy.

Ecclesiastical affairs. In ecclesiastical affairs the island constitutes a diocese under the jurisdiction of a bishop, an archdeacon, two vicars-general, and an episcopal registrar. The origin of the name of the diocese—Sodor and Man—is rather obscure. According to Camden, the see was founded by Pope

Gregory IV., in the 9th cent., at Sodor, supposed to have been situated in the celebrated isle of Iona, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. In 1098, the isle of M. being seized by Magnus, king of Norway, along with the Scottish isles, was by him added to the dioc., in which it continued till M. fell into the hands of the English, in 1333, after which the bishop retained only the title of Sodor. Buchanan, however, places this Sodor in the isle of M. itself. Others, with perhaps more probability, state that the title Sodor is derived from a division of the Western isles into two clusters—northern and southern—or, in the Norwegian language, Nordor and Sudor,—M. being included in the Sudor, and the term being retained after the isle was taken by the English. The bishop of Sodor and M., a suffragan of the archb. of York, exercises the same spiritual powers, and possesses the same privileges, with other English prelates, except that of voting in the upper house of parliament, where he is allowed a seat, but does not vote.—The island is divided into 17 parishes and 9 chapelries, the services being performed in most of them alternately in the Manx and English languages.—There were in 1848, 52 elementary schools in the island attended by 2,750 children.

Government.] The isle of Man has always been governed by its own laws made and enacted by the three estates of the isle, namely the sovereign and his representative, the governor, the council, and the keys. These estates, when assembled, anciently obtained the name of the Tywald court. The governor, appointed, as all other civil and military officers are, by the Crown, is chancellor *ex officio*; and his consent, or, in his absence, that of his lieutenant, is necessary to the passing of every law. The council consists of the bishop of the diocese, the attorney-general, the receiver-general, the 2 deans, or chief justices of the island, the clerk of the rolls, the water-bailiff, or judge-admiral, the archdeacon, and the two vicars-general, who are members *ex officio*. Without the sanction of a majority of this council, no law can be presented for the royal approbation. The house-of-keys, consisting of 24 principal landed proprietors, who are reckoned representatives of the people, possesses powers legislative and judicial. To them lies an appeal from the inferior law, and from their decision there lies no appeal but to the sovereign in council. When acting separately, 12 members must be present to give validity to their proceedings. When a vacancy takes place—which can happen only in consequence of the death or resignation of a member, or his promotion to an office which entitles him to a seat in the council—it is filled up by the body themselves, who nominate two persons of suitable years and possessed of the necessary adjunct of property, whom they present to the governor, who selects one. The governor may assemble the house when he pleases, and he may accept or reject offers of resignation as he sees meet. The inhabitants of M. are far from satisfied with the constitution of their government, and in a recent petition to parliament complain that the house-of-keys "consists of 24 members, two thirds of whom are landed proprietors residing in the country, and the other third, for the most part, Manx advocates or attorneys, including in the number the 2 high-bailiffs of Castletown and Peel. The total pop. of the island is above 50,000, whereof the town pop. or inhabitants of Douglas, Castletown, Ramsey and Peel, number nearly a half. The pop. of Douglas alone is considerably above 11,000. The interests of the town pop. have never been fairly represented or attended to in the insular legislature; on the contrary, the tendency of the legislation of the house-of-keys has been to throw the greater share of the burden of taxation on the inhabitants of the towns, coupled with the smallest share, or rather with a total denial of the smallest share, in the management or control of the funds thus levied, or in the management of the general affairs of the island. Against this partial and unjust exercise of legislative power, the inhabitants of the towns have long remonstrated, but hitherto in vain, because the house-of-keys is self-elected, and, therefore, irresponsible—a constitutional anomaly within the dominions of the Queen of Great Britain, the continued existence of which, in the present day, is not a little singular and remarkable." Besides the deanery courts and those of the high bailiffs, the former for matters of the highest importance, the latter embracing actions for the smallest sums, there are a court of chancery, a court-of-exchequer, a court of common-law, and a manorial or sheading court, a court of general goal-delivery twice in the year, a court of admiralty, and ecclesiastical courts. The high bailiffs hold courts in each of the four market-towns for the determination of all causes under 40s. The expenses of the government and administration of justice in the island, in 1861, were 47,494.

Towns.] There are four seaport and market-towns on the island,—Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. Being the seat of government, Castletown is considered the metropolis of the isle, although

Douglas has a decided superiority over it in all other respects. It is situated near the S extremity of the island. In 1830, King William's college was founded at Hange-hill, in this vicinity. It was destroyed by fire in 1844; but has since been rebuilt.—Douglas, the principal town in M., is situated on the S side of a large semicircular bay, on the SE coast, 11 m. NE of Castletown. In the vicinity is Castle-Mona, erected by the late duke of Athol as his island residence, but now converted into a hotel, one of the most complete of the kind in Europe.—Peel, anciently called Holmtown, is situated on the W coast, 12 m. NW of Douglas, and 8 m. N of Castletown. It is considered the third town in rank and importance on the island. It is chiefly noticeable for the consequence it must have derived in feudal times from its vicinity to Peel castle, which stands on a small rocky island about 100 yds. W of the town.—Ramsey is situated near the NE corner of the island, on the Sulby or Ramsey river, the largest in the island.

History.] The traditional history of this island has been traced back into the 4th cent. In its earlier era it appears to have been a grand theatre of the mystic and obscure rites of Druidism, as numerous Druidical relics yet in existence clearly show. The lordship of this little island seems to have been subject to many changes. At a pretty early period it formed part of the kingdom of North Wales. Early in the 10th cent. it became the property of the Viking Gorra, from the hands of whose descendants it passed, in 1077, into those of Godard Crovan, son of the king of Iceland. His descendants reigned there, until Magnus dying childless, in 1264, closed the line of Norwegian kings. The island next became the property of Scotland, Man and Hebrides being ceded by the king of Norway to King Alexander "for 5,000 marks sterling of the Roman standard," in 1266. It was soon afterwards taken by the English; and eventually became the property of the earl of Salisbury, who in 1344 was solemnly crowned king of Man and the Isles. Forty years later, the isle passed by sale to Sir William-le-Scrope, "who bought of William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, the isle of Man, with title of King, and the right of being crowned with a golden crown." Six years after, Sir William-le-Scrope having been executed for treason, Henry IV. granted the isle to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. From him it was soon taken, and granted to Sir John de Stanley, in whose family it continued from 1406 till 1705, when James, earl of Derby, dying without issue, it descended to James Murray, 2d duke of Athol, descended from Amelia Sophia, youngest daughter of James, 17th earl of Derby. Being beyond the operation of the excise and custom-house, affecting the rest of the kingdom, this island became a great depot for all kinds of taxed merchandise, whence goods were smuggled into the three kingdoms in such quantities as materially to affect the revenue. In consequence of this state of things, the island, by renewed and redoubled revenue acts, was placed almost in a state of blockade, until the duke of Athol, in 1765, agreed to alienate the sovereignty of the island for £72,000, which sum was accordingly paid. The manorial rights, the patronage of the see, with sundry emoluments and perquisites being reserved, a misunderstanding arose in the settlement, and the late John, duke of Athol, continued to press parliament with petitions, on the ground of inadequate compensation, till in 1805 an act was passed, assigning to him and his heirs one-fourth of the gross revenues of the island. This being found troublesome and vexatious, an act was passed in 1825, authorizing the lords of the treasury to purchase from the duke his whole remaining interest in the royalty of the island, including revenues, manorial rights, patronage of the see, &c. The valuation was left to arbiters, who awarded the sum of £416,000 as the value of the duke's reserved right; and the isle with all its privileges and immunities was for ever ceded to the British government.

MAN, an island in the Pacific, in the strait of St. George, in S lat. 4° 5', E long. 152°.

MAN, or **MANX**, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, which joins the Bimah, after a course of about 100 m.

MAN-OF-WAR KEY, a small island among the Bahamas, in N lat. 22° 47', W long. 75° 54'.

MAN-OF-WAR KEYS, small islands and rocks in the Spanish main, near the Mosquito shore, in N lat. 31° 1', W long. 82° 58'.—Also small islands at the entrance of West harbour, on the S coast of the island of Jamaica.

MANA, a river of French Guayana, which enters the Atlantic 120 m. NW of Cayenne, after a course of 140 m.—Also a settlement of Peru, on a river of the same name, 15 m. S of Potosi.

MANABACCA, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 59'$, E long. $131^{\circ} 45'$.

MANACAN, a parish of Cornwall, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Falmouth. Area 1,843 acres. Pop. 562.

MANACHARA, a small river of Madagascar, which falls into the Indian sea, in S lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$.

MANACOR, a town of the island of Majorca, 30 m. E of Palma. Pop. 9,642.

MANADO, or **MENADO**, with Fort Amsterdam, the northernmost of the Dutch settlements on the island of Celebes, whence they procured gold in exchange for opium and Hindostan piece-goods, chiefly blue cloth, fine Bengal stuffs, iron, and steel. The bay and town are situated in N lat. $1^{\circ} 28'$; E long. $124^{\circ} 40'$.

MANAFON, a parish of Montgomeryshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Llanfair. Pop. 766.

MANAFORNO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 13 m. SE of Avizzano, on the SE side of Lake Fucino, a sheet of water covering an area of 36,315 acres.

MANAGUA, or **SANTIAGO-DE-MANAGUA**, a town of the state of Nicaragua, on the S shore of the lake of the same name, 25 m. WNW of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, and 50 m. ESE of Leon. It contains about 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants. The region around is very fertile; but the inhabitants carry on little trade, and manufacture barely enough to supply their own immediate wants. It is about 20 or 25 m. by water from the outlet of the Rio Tipitapa.

MANAGUA (LAKE OF), a fine sheet of water in Central America, in the state of Nicaragua, lying between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 16'$ and $12^{\circ} 40'$ N, and the meridians of $85^{\circ} 50'$ and $86^{\circ} 40'$ W, at an alt. of 156 ft. 11 in. above the Pacific, and 176 ft. 5 in. above the level of the Atlantic. It is between 50 and 60 m. in length from E to W, and 25 m. in greatest breadth, but of very irregular outline. Its depth ranges from 2 to 40 fath. On its N and E shores are the mountains of Matagalpa; on its S and W stretch broad and fertile slopes, and level plains covered with luxuriant verdure. On its W side the ever-smoking volcano of Momobombo stands out boldly into the lake; within the lake itself, and at a little distance to the SE of Momobombo, rises the regular cone of Momobombita, covered with a dense forest. On its SW shore is the town of Santiago-de-Managua, which gives its name to the lake. Its E extremity approaches within 4 m. of the head of Panaloya-Estero, a broad shallow arm of Lake Nicaragua, which appears at one time to have received a stream issuing from the upper lake, at a point 20 m. NE of the town of Managua. At a point about 28 m. WNW of that town, it approaches within 20 m. of the Pacific, and across the intervening land it has been proposed to draw a canal, having its S extremity in the port of Tamarinda. Another projected canal line runs from the W extremity of the lake, passing a little to the S of the city of Leon, to the port of Realejo. This line is about 45 m. in length. A third projected line leaves the W side of the lake at a point N of Momobombo, and running WNW, joins the head of the Estero Real, a SE arm of the gulf of Fonseca. A few small streams flow into the lake from the Pacific side. On the N side it receives the Rio Grande, and a few other large streams. "It is probable," says Mr. Squier, "all of these lines are feasible, but a minute survey can only determine which is best. The first line suggested, that to the foot of the Tamarinda, is considerably shorter than either of the others, not exceeding 15 or 18 m. in length; but the water of the lake upon its NW shore is shallow. In July 1849 it was found to deepen regularly from the shore to the distance of 1 m., when it attained 5 fath.; after that it deepened

rapidly to 10 and 15 fath. The country between the lake and the Tamarinda, so far as can be ascertained, is covered with forests, but level, and offers no insuperable obstacle to a canal. There is no town or village near it, as it seems to have escaped general notice; nor is it known that it has ever been entered by vessels, except in one or two instances for the purpose of loading Brazil-wood. It is small, though tolerably well-protected. It is not, however, a proper termination for a work like the proposed canal. The second line is to the port of Realejo, which is properly an inlet formed by the junction of the Dona-Paula and Realejo rivers, and protected on the side of the sea by the islands of Carden and Assassadens, and a bluff of the mainland. It is safe and commodious; the water good, ranging from 3 to 8 and 9 fath. The volcano of the Viejo, lifting its cone nearly 7,000 ft. above the sea, to the NE of the port, forms an unmistakable landmark to the mariner when no other part of the coast is visible. This line, starting from the nearest practicable point of Lake M., cannot fall short of 45 m. in length. It has been said that the Dona-Paula might be made use of for a considerable distance, but such is not the fact. There is no stream upon this line which, as has been supposed by various writers on the subject, can be made available for the uses of the canal. The Rio Tostal of which they speak, by which, from its described position, the Rio Telica is supposed to be meant—for no Rio Tostal exists,—is a small stream, insufficient for any important purpose. I can discover no reason why this line cannot be advantageously pursued. It has the present advantage of passing through the most populated and best-cultivated part of the country, and terminating at a point already well known. To the third line, viz., that from Lake M. to the gulf of Fonseca, public attention has never been generally directed. It nevertheless seems to offer greater advantages than either of the others." See articles FONSECA and NICARAGUA.

MANAH, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Sirinagur, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $79^{\circ} 40'$. It consists of 200 houses, built of stone and covered with shingles. It contains about 1,500 inhabitants, who seem to be of a race between those of Tartary and Hindostan, but profess the Brahminical religion. As the winters are severe, they emigrate southwards during the four inclement months. A considerable trade is carried on between this place and Ladak, by means of sheep or goats, who clamber over the mountains with a burden of 20 or 30 lbs. weight.

MANAHARRE, a small town of Madagascar, on the SW coast of the bay of Antongil.

MANAHOCKING, a village in Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 61 m. E of Trenton. Pop. 200.

MANALA, or **MANGEIA**, an island of the Pacific, in the Harvey group, in S lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$, W long. $158^{\circ} 7'$. It is about 15 m. in circuit, and very elevated.

MANAKU, a harbour of New Zealand, on the W coast of the North island, 7 m. S of Auckland.

MANAMA, the capital of the island of Bahrein, and the principal town in the Persian gulf. It is situated at the NE extremity of the island, and has a good harbour a little to the N. The pop. has been estimated at 40,000. Besides from 2,500 to 3,000 small craft employed in the pearl-fishery, there are upwards of 140 vessels of various sizes belonging to the port.

MANAMAG, a small island in the sea of Mindoro, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 27'$.

MANAMBE, a small seaport of Madagascar, in the country of the Antavarts, at the head of the bay of Antongil.

MANAN. See GRAND MANAN.

MANANGARA, or MANANGHARE, a pretty large river of Madagascar, which rises among the central mountains in the country of the Southern Hovas, and flows by several mouths into the Indian ocean in S lat. 23° 10', after a SSE and SE course of 220 m.

MANANZARI, a river of Madagascar, which flows into the Indian ocean in S lat. 21° 15', after a SE course of 90 m.

MANAOS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio-Negro, in S lat. 3° 9'.

MANAPAR, a town of Hindostan, situated on a promontory in the district of Tinnevely, projecting into the gulf of Manaar, and opposite the island of Ceylon.—Also a town of India, in the prov. of Tanjore, 40 m. NE of Dindigul. It was formerly the residence of a refractory zemindar, but is now included in the collectorship of Dindigul.

MANAPIARI, a large river of Guayana, in the Sierra-Parima, which descending from the Sierra Maygualida, runs SSW, and joins the Venituari, on the r. bank, in N lat. 5°, W long. 66° 35'.

MANAPIRA, a river of Venezuela, which rises near the Chagnarama; runs S; and collecting the waters of several other rivers, enters the Orinoco, on the l. bank, near the confluence of the Apure, after a course of 150 m.

MANARE, a settlement of New Granada, on the river Aniporo, on a lofty and pleasant table-land, 138 m. NE of Santa Fe.

MANAR, or MANAAR, an island situated off the NW coast of Ceylon, between 8° 56' and 9° 0' N lat., and 79° 50' and 80° 8' E long. It is 18 m. in length, and from 2 to 4 m. broad; and is separated from Ceylon by an arm of the sea about 2 m. broad, which at low water is nearly dry. It is chiefly planted with cocoa-nut and palmyra trees. The soil is little adapted for agriculture. It is famous for its large breed of black cattle, and its goats and sheep. From the W point of this island to that of Ramisseram, a distance of 30 m., there runs a bank of sand, called Adam's Bridge, which the Hindus regard as the remains of a bridge constructed by their demigod Ram when he invaded Ceylon. The bank is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and has three principal openings or channels across it. See ADAM'S BRIDGE. M. was first occupied by the Portuguese in the year 1560, and taken from them by the Dutch in 1658, who made it a place of exile for their refractory subjects.—The town of M., at the SE extremity of the island, is 142 m. NNW of Colombo. It has a small but well-sheltered harbour; and exports chanks, chaya root, palmyra rafters, areca nuts, gingilie, ironwood, and salt fish, to the Coromandel coast.—About 12 m. to the NW of it is the village of Pesale or Peixale; and 5 m. NW is San Pedro. See RAMISSERAM.

MANARGUDI, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district and 20 m. SE of Tanjore, on an arm of the Caveri.

MANARIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Bilbao. Pop. 614.

MANAS, a small river of Georgia, in the khanate of Tarki, which falls into the Caspian, 15 m. N of Derbend, after a NE course of 60 m.

MANAS-HOTUN, a town of Central Asia, supposed to be about 120 m. NW of Turfan.

MANASA-BUL, a small lake of Cashmere, in N lat. 34° 13', E long. 74° 35', which discharges its waters into the Jelum.

MANASAROWAR, or Tso-MATHAM, a lake on the S frontiers of Chinese Tartary, between the parallels of 30° 12' and 30° 23' N, and the meridians of 81° 10' and 81° 25' E, according to Moorcroft's map; but fixed by Captain Strachey in N lat. 30° 40', and E long. 81°

27'; and at an alt., according to the latter observer, of 15,200 ft. above sea-level. On the N and E it has a mass of mountains, ravines, and table-lands, all declining towards it from the Kailas range; on the S it has a branch of the Himalaya range separating its basin from that of the sources of the Karnali river. Though both in the Lamas' map, and by the universal consent of the Hindus, the Sutledge—the S branch of the Ganges in the Lamas' map—issues out of this lake, yet Moorcroft could find no outlet from it either on the NW or S sides. The Chinese governor of Takklacote assured Webb that the M. lake had but one outlet, and that into the Rhawanhrad lake. This outlet, however, is frequently dry it would appear; and it is probable, as Webb thinks, that the difference of level between the two lakes is considerable, and that a subterranean communication must exist between them, as one periodical channel could not possibly carry off the redundant waters of the streams which fall into this oval basin. Captain Strachey found a stream flowing from the NW corner of Lake M. into the Tso-Lanak or Bakas-Tal, as he denominates the Rhawanhrad lake; and he adds that the latter lake occasionally when high sends off a feeder into the Sutledge. A number of Lama monasteries and temples front this lake in elevated situations, with the usual insignia of the worshippers of Budha. This lake is held in the greatest veneration both by Hindus and Tartars, and all the nomade shepherds. The Tartars and shepherds carry the ashes of their deceased relatives and scatter them on its waters. Moorcroft notices some terraces of stone here covered with inscriptions. The changes of temp. in this region are frequent and sudden; and the surface of the lake is almost constantly agitated by very high winds sweeping down the slopes of the surrounding mountains. It is frequented by large flocks of grey geese (the swans of Hindu poets) which breed in the surrounding rocks, and aquatic eagles whose nests are perched on the tops of lofty and inaccessible crags. It is altogether a wild and romantic place. "The varied outline of the lake, with its islands and innumerable headlands,—the intensely lovely blue of its waters glittering in the sun under a cloudless sky, with ten thousand snow-white breakers that covered its surface, and dashed against its rocky coasts,—whilst Kailas reared its glorious dome of snow in the background,—form a picture of uncommon beauty." [Strachey.]

MANASQUAN, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which enters the Atlantic, after a SE course of 18 m., in N lat. 40° 8'.

MANASWARY, a small island in the Pacific, at the entrance of Dory harbour, near the N coast of New Guinea, in S lat. 0° 48'. It is about 5 m. in compass, and clothed with trees, but free of under-wood.

MANATE, a river of Central America which runs into the bay of Amatique, in N lat. 16°.

MANATENGHA, a river in the SE of Madagascar, which rises in the valley of Amboule; and falls into the sea, in S lat. 23° 45', after a course of 200 m.

MANATI BAY, a bay on the S coast of Jamaica, in N lat. 17° 51', W long. 76° 45'.

MANATI (POINT), the S point of the gulf of Samana, on the N coast of Hayti.—A river of the same name discharges itself near it.

MANATI (PUERTO-DE), a harbour of the island of Cuba, in a bay on the N coast, 3 m. SSE of Point Brava, in N lat. 21° 23', W long. 76° 43'. The harbour is formed by a kind of lagune.

MANATIRSKA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Ichora, 84 m. NNE of Kirensk.

MANATON, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. S of Moreton-Hampstead. Area 6,393 acres. Pop. 442.

MANATOULIN. See **MANITOULIN**.

MANAWATU, a river of New Zealand, which rises in the Ruapahu mountains, and flows into Cook's straits, on the N shore, in S lat. 40° 27' 23", E long. 175° 8' 11". Its mouth is barred with only 6 ft. water at low tide; and is about 300 yds. wide at half-tide. Inside the bar, it has depth sufficient for small vessels to a distance of 52 m. Its course is so exceedingly tortuous that one point on its banks 36 m. by the winding of the river, is only 8 m. in a straight line from the sea. About 30 m. above the end of the clear navigation, or 82 m. from the sea by the tortuous course of the river, the M. rushes through a deep mountain-gorge. The native villages on its banks are numerous.

MANAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Pouilly. Pop. 500. There are iron works here.

MANAYUNK, a town in Philadelphia co., in Pennsylvania, 7 m. NNW of Philadelphia, on the E bank of the Schuylkill. Pop. 2,000.

MANBED, a village of Irak, in Persia, 174 m. ESE of Ispahan.

MANBONA, a sea-port of Sofala, in Eastern Africa, at the entrance of the channel of Mozambique.

MANBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4½ m. SE of Louth. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. 240.

MANBY (Point), a cape on the W coast of North America, forming the W point of land entering Behring's bay, in N lat. 59° 45'.

MANCAPRA, a river of Venezuela, which enters the Guariico, about 28 m. before the latter river joins the Orinoco.

MANCAZANA, a river of S. Africa, descending from the S side of Hindhope-fells, and flowing S through Glen-Pringle to the Kunap river, which it joins, on the r. bank, in N lat. 33° 24', E long. 26° 22', after a course of 30 m.

MANCENILLA, a large bay on the N coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 19° 45'. It is about 4,000 fath. from W to E, and 2,800 from N to S. The river Massacre, which was the point of separation between the Spanish and French colonies on the N of the island, enters the E part of this bay.

MANCENILLIER (Le), a town of Guadaloupe, on the NW coast of the district of Grande-Terre. Pop. 8,000.

MANCETTER, a parish of Warwickshire, 11 m. N of Coventry. Area 4,120 acres. Pop. 5,346.

MANCHA (La), a province in the central part of Spain, now administratively named from its capital **CIUDAD REAL**: which see.

MANCHE, a département in the N part of France, extending between 48° 35' and 49° 40' N lat.; and between 0° 43' and 1° 50' W long.; and bounded on the SW, W, N, and NE, by the Manche, or English channel; on the E by the dep. of Calvados; on the SE by that of the Orne; and on the S by the départements of the Ile-et-Vilaine and Mayenne. It comprises an area of 589,687 hect.; and is divided into the 6 arrondissements of Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, Saint-Lô, Mortain, and Valognes; which in 1851 were subdivided into 48 cant. and 643 coms. Pop. in 1801, 530,631; in 1821, 594,196; in 1831, 591,284; in 1841, 597,334; in 1851, 600,882. This dep. is intersected by a chain of hills, of no great elevation, which divide it into two nearly equal parts, and terminate in the N in Cape-de-la-Hogue. The coasts, which have an extent of 165 m., are generally of a bold rocky character, and, with the exception of Cherbourg on the N, possess no good harbour. Their salient points are, Cape-de-la-Hogue at the

NW extremity, Cape Lein on the N, and, on the NE Capes Gatteville and De-la-Hogue. The principal bays are those of Vauville, St. Germain, Fermanville, and Gatteville. Numerous islands, or island groups, run along the coast; of these, the chief are Chausey, Saint-Marconf, and Mont-Saint-Michel. —The rivers—all of which flow into the channel—are of small extent. The principal, which run E, are the Vire, Terette, Tante, Seie, Douve, and Merderet; those which flow W, are the Couesnon, Selune, Sée, Sienne, and Ay. They are all navigable. —The soil is generally fertile, and is better cultivated than in many other departments. In 1839, the dep. was estimated to contain 363,930 hectares of arable land; 134,958 hect. in meadows; 24,295 hect. in wood; 26,854 hect. in fallow-land; and 45,725 hect. in pasture, heath, &c. The produce in corn at the same period amounted to 126,820 hectol. Large herds of cattle are pastured in the prairies. The breed of horses is considered one of the finest in France. Fowls and bees are also extensively reared in some of the arrond. The live stock in the dep. in 1839 was estimated at 91,811 horses, 1,544 mules, 1,676 asses, 212,919 cattle, 318,522 sheep, 81,191 pigs, and 870 goats. The oyster and other fisheries on the coasts are still important, although fish is said to be less plentiful than formerly. The principal mineral productions are iron, coal, lead, alumina, salt, slate, marble, and granite. The last is found of excellent quality near Cherbourg, and in the Chausey islands. Mill-stone, sharpening-stone, free-stone, kaolin, and potters'-clay are also abundant. The manufacturing industry of the dep. consists chiefly in the production of fine cloth, serge, dimity, calico, druggets, ticking, linen, hair-cloth, lace, tape, porcelain, brandy, oil, soda, wax-candles, paper, parchment, leather, glass, iron-ware and common cutlery. Boat-building and fishing form important branches of industry all along the coast; and an animated commerce is conducted with the English channel islands. —The dep. forms the diocese of the bishop of Coutances.

MANCHESTER, a parish, township, borough, port, and city, —'the manufacturing metropolis of England,' —situated in the hund. of Salford, co-palatine of Lancaster, on the river Irwell, at the respective termini of various canals and railways already described under article **LANCASHIRE**; and distant, by railway, from London, by the Crewe branch of the Great North-Western, 197½ m.; from Birmingham, 85 m.; from Liverpool, 31½ m.; from Leeds, 42½ m.; from Sheffield, 41½ m.; and from Great Grimsby 110 m., by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line; from Halifax, 33 m.; from Newcastle, 159 m.; and from Glasgow, 222 m.

Extent, divisions, &c. The parish of M. is 11 m. in length from N to S, and 10 m. in breadth from E to W. Its superficial extent is 34,260 acres. The parish includes the townships of Beswick, Bradford, Broughton, Burnage, Chorlton-row, Crimp-sall, Droylsden, Failsworth, Harpurhey, Houghton, Hulme, Levenshulme, Manchester, Moss-side, Moston, Openshaw, Reddish, Rusholme, Salford, and Whittington, and the chapels of Ardwick, Blackley, Cheetham, Chorlton-with-Hardy, Denton, Didsbury, Gorton, Heaton-Norris, Newton, and Salford. —The township of M. occupies the NW side of the parish. Here the town of M. proper, on the E bank of the Irwell, and the town of Salford, on its W bank, are united by several bridges; and these two townships, with numerous houses in the surrounding and subordinate townships of Ardwick, Bradford, Beswick, Broughton, Cheetham, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Harpurhey, Hulme, Newton, and Pendleton, constitute the great and populous town of M. No

thing can show more strikingly the progress made by M. during the last half-century than the following facts: In 1798 the annual value of property in the township of M. assessed to the poor-rate was £102,000; in 1850 it had increased to £803,000. During the same period the pop. of the township of M. had only increased about 2½ times: being 70,400 by the census of 1801, and 186,987 by that of 1851. The area of the township is 1,480 acres; and from these data it will be readily understood how much more rapidly pop. finds its limit than the value of real property. In the one case, pop. is driven out by the demand for places of business, and the conversion of dwellings into warehouses, &c.; in the other, old and inferior property gives place to new and much more valuable buildings; for the cottages of one floor, or the dwellings of two, have been substituted warehouses of 6 or 8 storeys, and, in some cases, mills stored with costly machinery. There are few areas in the kingdom of 1,500 acres, covered by property having an annual value in Nov. 1852 of £856,267.—The parliamentary borough of M. extends to and includes the several townships of Manchester, Chorlton-row, or Chorlton-upon-Medlock; Ardwick, Beswick, Hulme, Cheetham, Bradford, Newton, and Harpurhey. Pop. in 1841, 240,367; in 1851, 316,213. Inhabited houses in 1851, 53,204.—Under the new charter of incorporation, granted in 1838, the municipal borough, besides the township of M. itself, has been made to include the district comprehended within the boundaries of the townships of Ardwick, Beswick, Cheetham, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and Hulme. Pop. in 1841, 242,983; in 1851, 303,382. Area of municipal borough, 4,260 acres.

General description.] M. is situated on a plain of great extent. The view from any of the hills in the range adjacent to the Great North road is striking, not so much perhaps from the expanse of level which it presents, and the completeness of the hilly barrier encompassing it, as from the display of flourishing towns and villages with which it is studded. Here, within a few minutes' ride, and almost at one time and point of view, may be seen M. and Salford, Stockport, Ashton, Oldham, Bolton, Bury, and Middleton, with small villages innumerable. The Irwell takes a winding course in the vicinity of the town, rendering the site of Salford in a manner peninsular; while the Irk and the Medlock, flowing westward into the Irwell, on the Manchester side, embrace the town on the N and S. These rivers are all of great manufacturing importance. The character of the environs of M., and of the city itself, is thus impressively sketched by an anonymous writer of the day: "You shoot by town after town—the outlying satellites of the great cotton metropolis. They have all similar features,—they are all little Manchesters: huge, shapeless, unsightly mills, with their countless rows of windows, their towering shafts, their jets of waste steam, continually puffing in panting gushes from the brown grimy wall. Between these vast establishments, a network of mean but regular streets, unpicturesque and unadorned—just the sort of private houses you would expect in the vicinity of such public edifices; and around all this, and here and there scattered amongst all this, great irregular, muddy spaces of waste ground, studded with black pools, and swarming with dirty children. Some dozen or so of miles so characterised, the distance of course more or less according to the point at which you enter the queen of the cotton cities; and then, amid smoke and noise, and the hum of never-ceasing toil, you are borne over the roofs to the terminus platform. You stand in Manchester! There is a smoky brown sky over head,—smoky brown streets all around, long piles of warehouses, many of them

with pillared and stately fronts,—great grimy mills, the leviathans of ugly architecture, with their smoke-pouring shafts. There are streets of all kinds: some with glittering shops and vast hotels, others grim and little frequented,—formed of rows and stacks of warehouses; many mean and distressingly monotonous vistas of uniform brick-houses. There are principal thoroughfares, busy and swarming as London central avenues, crowded at once with the evidences of wealth and commerce,—gay carriages and phaetons,—clumsy low-built omnibuses, conveying loads which a horse must shudder to contemplate,—cars, carts, and waggons of every construction, high piled with bales and boxes. There are crowds of busy pedestrians of every class which business creates,—clerks, and travellers, and agents,—bustling from counting-house to counting-house, and bank to bank. There are swarms of mechanics and artisans in their distinguishing fustian—of factory operatives, in general under-sized fallow-looking men—and of factory girls, somewhat stunted and pale, but smart and active-looking, with dingy dresses, and dark shawls, speckled with flakes of cotton-wool, wreathed round their heads." The city of M., though immensely enlarged within little more than the last half-century, and of late years greatly improved, still retains, in the older part of the town, a mixture of narrow streets, and old with new houses; even in those parts which have been modernised, many of the streets are very narrow. Some of them, on the other hand, possess considerable architectural beauty; such as Portland-place, Grosvenor-square, Mosley-street, Ardwick-green, Salford-crescent, &c. The streets in the outskirts generally present an entirely modern aspect. With Salford, the town extends from E to W about 2 m., by somewhat less from N to S. It now contains at least 800 streets, almost all of which are lighted with gas, and most of them well-paved. The streets are intersected by numerous branches of canals, across which there are no less than 30 small bridges. There are also numerous small bridges over the rivers Medlock and Irk, and the several brooks flowing into the Irwell, across which there are 6 larger bridges connecting Salford with M.

General statistics.] The neighbouring borough of Salford, though divided from M. by a river only about a third of the width of the Thames at London bridge, still maintains an independent character. The seven townships forming the municipal borough of M. contain, as already stated, an area of 4,260 statute acres, the proportion of this occupied by M. proper being about one-third. On 31st December, 1849, there stood on this area 56,907 buildings, of which about four-fifths were used exclusively as dwelling-houses. The practice of separating the shop from the house does not seem to find much favour in M.; for it is stated that while 5,376 shops were used also as dwelling-houses, only 751 shops were not so used.—Of cotton-mills there were 102; of silk, 6; of worsted, 3; and of small-ware, 18. As the printing of calico requires a much greater supply of water than can be conveniently procured in M., we find that of print-works there were only 7. There were, at the date mentioned, 35 dye-works, 15 hat-manufactories, 49 establishments for the construction of machinery, 38 foundries, 4 lead and 3 paper-works, 23 saw and 11 corn mills, and 752 miscellaneous workshops in various trades and manufactures, within the borough. The greater part of these establishments use steam power. The steam power employed in 251 mills, dye-works, foundries, &c., in 1848, was to the extent of 8,994 horses; and the number of work-people, 45,480; in 149 other establishments the steam-power used in the last-named

year was equal to 2,052 horses; thus making the total power exerted every day by the machinery of M driven by steam equal to nearly 11,000 horses. In the cotton, silk, and woollen mills the average horse-power was to each 60, and the average number of work-people engaged 282; while in the foundries, machine-shops, &c., where there is more of skilled labour, the proportions were 11 and 85.—The raw material and the manufactured goods of M. were stored, in December 1849, in 1,608 warehouses, many of which are large massive buildings. The town is lighted from 4 gas stations; has 10 public markets, and no fewer than 120 slaughter-houses. Paupers are lodged in 3 workhouses, houseless wanderers in 1 night-asylum, and the diseased in 9 hospitals and infirmaries. There are 6 baths and wash-houses, 7 railway-stations, 12 banks, 102 places of worship, and 173 breweries and distilleries. The number of private and public schools in 1849 was returned as 366; but many schools are included in the number of dwelling-houses, &c., so that they are really more numerous. The rapidity with which all these buildings are increasing may be judged of from the fact that during 1849 there were erected 962 new dwelling-houses, 124 new shops, 5 new warehouses, 3 new cotton-mills, 2 breweries, a church, and a school, together with other edifices, making a total of 1,133 new buildings erected in one year. A clearer idea of the progress that M. is making may perhaps be obtained from the increase in the annual value of property during the last few years. The annual value in 1841 was estimated at £841,064; in 1846 at £1,061,273; and in 1849 at £1,156,373.—The pop. that eat, drink, work, and sleep on these 4,260 acres was on 31st December, 1849, 302,182. Of this pop. 278,875 resided in dwelling-houses, and 20,399 in cellars; the remaining 2,908 being found in the following public establishments: workhouses 1,900, hospitals 220, cavalry barracks 374, charity schools 190, night asylum 90, penitentiary 62, police station 27, model lodging-houses 30, and servants' home 15. The pop. residing in cellars had diminished one-tenth during the last five years. In 1840 the number of persons taken into custody was 12,417; in 1845 it was 9,635; in 1849, 4,687.

Manufactures.] M. has been styled 'the manufacturing metropolis of England.' So far as regards the cotton manufacture, it might with great propriety be styled the manufacturing metropolis of the world; for there is probably not a country on the face of the globe into which the fruits of its industry have not penetrated; the Indian, the African, the Tartar, and the Turk, are as familiar with the sherry fabrics woven, dyed, and printed, in the 'great workshop' at M. as the English people are themselves. So long ago as 1552, an act was passed for the better manufacture of 'Manchester cottons,' which, odd as it may now appear, were made of wool; so also were what the act names 'Manchester frizes.' The trade of M. in 1650 is described as 'not inferior to that of many cities in the kingdom, chiefly consisting in woolen frizes, fustians, sackcloths, mingled stuffs, caps, inkles, tapes, points, &c., whereby not only the better sort of men are employed, but also the very children, by their own labour, can maintain themselves.' M^rPherson, in his *Annals of Commerce*, observes: 'Neither doth her industry rest here, for they buy cotton-wool in London that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and work the same into fustians, vermillions, dimities, &c., which they return to London, where they are sold; and from thence, not seldom, are sent into such foreign parts where the first materials may be more easily had for that manufacture.' The supply of cottons about the middle of last cent. having ceased to be commensurate with the demand, and the weaving material, then spun in cottages upon the spindle and the distaff, having become so scarce that the weavers frequently failed in procuring it, an obscure mechanic, a reed-maker residing in Leigh, made various attempts to provide the means of a more abundant supply of weft yarn; at length he triumphantly accomplished the task of his destiny, by giving to the thankless world an instrument which—homely and humble as its name—the spinning-jenny—is, has proved a mine of gold to many, excepting him by whom it was contrived. Hitherto afterwards invented a double jenny, for which the merchants of M. honoured themselves no less than him by presenting him with a premium of 200 guineas. It was Arkwright, however, an equally humble individual, who had the undoubted merit of bringing these inventions into practical and extensive utility, and

in an emphatic sense originating the cotton manufacture in this country. Hargreaves, Crompton, and Lees, followed Arkwright in obtaining patents for various important machines; at last Watt appeared, and with his mighty engine placed the cope-stone on the factory system. Of the cotton manufacture of Britain, Lancashire possesses about four-fifths, and M. alone, two-thirds. The import of raw cotton, and the export of cotton goods and yarn at Liverpool, chiefly belong to the M. trade. These imports are estimated at nearly 1,500,000 bags of cotton. M. not only excels all other places in the cotton manufacture, and rivals Nottingham in that of lace, but it also rivals Macclesfield in the silk manufacture. Silk-mills are of comparatively recent introduction, but their number has rapidly increased.—Subsidiary to the staple manufactures and trades of M., many extensive and profitable branches of industry are carried on, such as bleaching, calico-printing, glazing, dyeing, and the preparation of the various liquors, oils, and acids, required in the different processes of bleaching, printing, and dyeing, to which the goods are subjected before they are ready for market. The making of machinery itself is one of the most important departments of business in M. Other manufactures are those of paper, hats, pins, ropes, and twine, all of which are very extensively carried on. For the selection and purchase of manufactures on the spot, agents for foreign merchants from almost all countries, and even partners of foreign houses themselves, are established at M.

Buildings connected with trade, &c.] The exchange is situated in Market-street, and was erected in 1809, but has recently undergone various enlargements, for the more complete accommodation of the subscribers.—a body amounting in number to about 2,000. The area of the room-of-assembly is 4,060 sq. ft., lighted chiefly from above by a splendid dome. 'High Change' on a Tuesday, the market-day, about one o'clock, is a very interesting and striking spectacle. Every frequenter of the exchange may be found at a particular part of the room, to which he generally confines himself. Every merchant, commission agent, and manufacturer, has his precise *habitat* on the floor of the exchange. There is one quarter where the Greek merchants 'do congregate.' In another quarter you will come in contact chiefly with Germans, whose blue eyes and solid honest faces bespeak unmistakably their Teutonic descent. So, even with the districts of Lancashire,—Ashton and Staleybridge people are to be found generally in one quarter, Rochdale people in another, and so on. It is one of the peculiarities of the M. exchange, that on its floor the principals of the largest houses in the world, engaged in the export of textile fabrics and yarns, come into direct and regular contact with the largest producers of these articles in this country. There exists between buyer and seller here a truly direct, and business-like intercourse, in which there appears no pretension or fancied superiority on the part of the rich merchant or manufacturer towards his poorer brother in trade. The amount of transactions which are arranged on the M. exchange, when trade is prosperous, must be enormous.—The Portico, a handsome edifice, in the Ionic style of architecture, situated in Mosley-street, was erected by subscription in 1806. It contains a reading-room, library, committee room, &c.—The Chamber-of-Commerce consists of upwards of 300 of the most respectable merchants and tradesmen, 'British subjects,' associated for the protection of trade and manufactures. The purposes of this excellent institution do not require an extensive edifice, and their 'Chamber' demands no further notice.—The Corn-exchange in Hanging-ditch, erected in 1837, a handsome Ionic structure, with a spacious hall, measuring about 80 ft. by 70, and separated into 3 avenues by ranges of stands for the corn merchants, &c.—The public markets are numerous, but there is no central general market such as that at Newcastle.

Gas-works.] The profits from lighting the city are devoted to public improvements: the gas-works being the property of the municipality. Since the establishment of these works, upwards of £400,000 has been realized in profits and devoted to this purpose, besides £100,000 applied as a sinking fund to pay off original mortgages. From the establishment of the gas-works in 1817 to 1824, but little advantage was derived, and even up to 1834 repeated efforts were made by the authorities to free themselves from the responsibility of these works. In 1832, about 49,666,000 ft. of gas was made from 7,144 tons of cannel, being 6,850 ft. per ton. In 1840, 30,458 tons of cannel produced 340,000,000 cubic ft. of gas, being a saving of 18,121 tons of cannel upon what would have been required in 1832, and making the increased produce of gas equal to 60 per cent. The gas-works have a capital of £250,000; 5 gas-stations, with 20 gas-holders, capable of containing 2,000,000 ft. of gas; 670 retorts, capable of producing 18,000,000 ft. per week; 9,995 meters; 5,221 gas-lamps; upwards of 100 m. of street mains; and their present receipts, at 6s. to 6s. per 1,000 ft., are £80,735 per ann., giving a profit of £37,100 per ann.

Port.] We have styled M. a port, though the advantages derivable from the opening of the river Irwell, to vessels of any great burthen, are merely prospective. The improvement of the Irwell and Mersey navigation is a subject which has of late engaged much of the attention and interest of the mercantile and manufacturing community of M. 'Any improvement,' says Mr. Fairbairn, 'which would enable vessels of 400 or 500 tons burthen to discharge their

cargoes in a commodious wet dock at Hulme, would form an epoch of such magnitude in the history of M. as would quadruple her population, and render her the first, as well as the most enterprising city in Europe." Various plans have been suggested by eminent engineers in order to effect this very desirable object; but into a detail of these we cannot here enter. The river is even now in many places 10 ft. deep, and not less than 100 ft. wide. At the Bailey bridge it is only 49 ft. above the intersection of the tide at Woolston, so that 4 or 5 locks at most would be required to ascend the entire distance, which, moreover, might be considerably shortened by artificial cuts across the tortuosities of the river. Independently of these noble prospects, however, M. is already entitled to be styled a port, inasmuch as sea-trading vessels have already navigated the Irwell, direct to the city, and have there delivered their cargoes.—The customs duties received at the port of M. in 1849 amounted to £219,335; in 1850 to £273,973.

Diocese and sec.] By an order in council it was directed that on and after September 1st, 1847, the collegiate church of M. should be constituted a cathedral church and the seat of a bishop within the prov. of York, the dean and canons of the said cathedral church being the dean and chapter thereof. The deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Manchester, and Leyland, and the parish of Leigh, including the townships of Astley, Atherton, Bedford, Pennington, Tyldesley with Shakerley, and West-leigh, otherwise Leigh, in the deanery of Warrington, all in the co. of Lancaster and dio. of Chester, together with such parts of the respective deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale in the same diocese as were in the same co., were detached from the dio. of Chester, and constituted the diocese of Manchester. It was also declared that the bishop of M. and his successors shall be endowed with an average annual income of £4,200; and that the said dio. of M. shall be divided into the archdeaconry of Manchester and the archdeaconry of Lancaster.

Churches and chapels.] The chief, and for a long time the only, church in this now immensely populous parish, was the collegiate church above noticed, a noble specimen of the decorated style of Gothic architecture. The piety of our ancestors had endowed this great parish with 1,200 acres of land, and with all the great tithes therein; and this wealth, amounting to £6,000 a-year, exclusive of surpluses, the church still enjoys. The collegiate, now the cathedral and parish church of Manchester, was, prior to 1421, an ancient rectory, having cure of souls. It appears, however, even at that early date, to have formed a large and unwieldy parish; and for the purpose of more efficiently providing for the cure of souls, the rectory was in the 15th cent. converted from a corporation sole into a corporation aggregate. There are in M., exclusive of the cathedral, 54 district and other churches and chapels; and of these the erection of 49 is to be attributed to the voluntary principle. These churches and chapels are served by 87 clergymen, all of whom are more or less supported by the exercise of that principle; and if to them be added the 10 clergymen connected with the cathedral church, and the 6 chaplains of the public institutions of the city, the whole number of its clergy is about 103. The same principle has in dissenting hands done even more for M.; for it has raised no fewer than 150 chapels, capable of containing on an average about 700 people each, or 105,000 in the aggregate. The incomes both of the church and dissenting ministers vary; those of some reaching £700 a-year, others falling to even less than £100 a-year. Some of the dissenting cha-

pels are highly finished and costly edifices.—The M. charities are pre-eminently numerous and important. The Royal infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic asylum, constitute a threefold charitable institution of a noble and beneficent character. The edifice occupies an extensive area in Piccadilly, and forms a splendid ornament to the centre of the town. The medical charities of M. have been applied to by an immense proportion of the pop. "In 1821," says Dr. Kaye, "the number of charity patients was about 12,000 for a population of about 158,000,—nearly one-thirteenth. In 1831, there were 41,000 charity-patients in a pop. of about 230,000, or more than one-sixth—the proportionate number being doubled in ten years."

Recreative institutions.] The Theatre royal is a large and commodious edifice in Fountain-street. A new concert-hall in Lower Mosley-street, splendidly fitted up, is supported by about 600 subscribers.—A Gentleman's glee club was established in 1830, and the M. choral society in 1838. The M. musical festivals are held in the collegiate church.—There is an assembly-room in Mosley-street.—Races, celebrated for the vast concourse of persons of all ranks attending them, are held in Whitsun-week, on Kersall-moor, about 2½ m. from M. Heaton-park races are held in the earl of Wilton's park, about 3 m. N. of the town.—Other sources of amusement and recreation are the new Zoological gardens at Higher Broughton, extending to 15 acres; and the Botanical gardens, at Old Trafford, extending to 16 acres.

News-rooms, libraries, &c.] The Athenæum in Bond-street, a splendid edifice from a design by Barry, contains a news-room, supplied with numerous periodicals, and a library, containing some thousands of volumes.—The Lyceum, in Great Ancoats-street, also possesses a well-supplied news-room and library. The Chorlton-upon-Medlock and Salford lyceums, and the Parthenon, are institutions of a similar character.—The Chetham library is a splendid treasure of 20,000 volumes in every department of knowledge, conveniently classified and catalogued, and open to the public under the designation "scholars and others well-affected," under no other condition than that of residence within 12 m. This noble hoard,—for the possession of which, and other very valuable libraries, the people of M. may well be envied by almost every town in the empire,—owes its origin to the beneficent founder of the Blue-coat hospital; and it occupies a part of the building belonging to that institution. The Old Subscription library, in Ducie place, established in 1765, contains no less than 20,000 volumes. The New Subscription library, in Exchange buildings, established at the beginning of the present cent., now contains upwards of 12,000 vols.—The library for promoting general knowledge, situated in Market-street, contains upwards of 10,000 vols. There are also various public circulating libraries.—In the summer of 1850, a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a library and a museum in M., to be gratuitously open to all classes of the public; and the hall of science, originally belonging to the socialists, was purchased for this purpose, and converted into a handsome structure, in the Italian style, with a reading-room 85 ft. long, and 51 ft. wide; and a library already containing 17,000 vols.—The Royal institution of M. was founded in 1823, for the encouragement of science, arts, and literature. The management is vested in a president, 12 vice-presidents, and a council of 24, annually chosen by the members. The objects of the institution are effected by courses of popular lectures, collections and exhibitions of paintings and sculpture, &c. The edifice, which is situated in Mosley-street, is a magnificent stone structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, designed by Barry, and erected at a cost of nearly £40,000, including the purchase of the site. The portico is hexastyle, exhibiting an elegant specimen of the Ionic order.—The Literary and Philosophical society, instituted in 1781, consists of about 150 members, who hold their meetings in George-street.—The M. Statistical society was instituted in 1834, for the purpose of collecting facts illustrative of the condition of society, and discussing subjects of social and political economy.—The Geological society was founded in 1838, for the usual purposes of such an association, but more especially for the investigation of the geological and mineral structure of the surrounding districts.—The Botanical and Horticultural society, instituted in 1827, has an income of about £1,500 per annum. The Natural History society, established in 1821, now possesses extensive entomological and ornithological collections; and the geological, conchological, and other departments, are also on the increase.—The School of Design was established in 1838. Its objects are to give instruction to students in design, including ornamental, flower, perspective, and human figure, drawing, geometry, civil engineering, architecture, modelling, light, shade, and colour-pattern drawing, for calico-printing, fancy weaving, &c.; to provide lectures on painting, sculpture, anatomy, zoology, botany, &c.; and to form a library of books and engravings, and a museum for the exhibition of casts, models, designs, paintings, mechanical inventions, and other works of art. It is in a flourishing condition. The number of pupils is about 350; and about 50 of the advanced students are actively engaged in the production of designs, principally as pattern-draughtsmen. The apartments

comprise one room large enough to arrange the whole collection of casts, and to accommodate the bulk of the pupils; another appropriated to the geometrical class; in another the collection of coloured examples is arranged, and the books of reference laid out for the use of the advanced pupils and designers. The school is undoubtedly gaining in the estimation of the manufacturers, by showing that good art possesses a money value.—The building of the Mechanics' Institute, opened in 1825, was the first erected in England for similar purposes. The object of this institution is the instruction of the working classes, at charges little more than nominal, in the principles of the arts they practice, and in other branches of useful knowledge. Lectures are delivered, evening classes held, and there are a library containing from 8,000 to 9,000 vols., and a reading-room.—The Salford Mechanics' Institute was established in 1839, in aid of the objects of the M. Institution, and for the convenience of artisans and others in the borough of Salford.

Colleges.] The Manchester college, in connection with the university of London, was opened for the admission of students on 5th October 1840, in Grosvenor-square, Chorlton-upon-Medlock. The course of instruction provided in the literary and scientific department embraces the Greek and Latin languages, lectures on the grammatical structure of the English language, with exercises in English composition; pure and mixed mathematics; ancient and modern history, and the history of literature; mental and moral philosophy, and political economy; and physical science and natural history. The entire course comprises 3 sessions of 9 months each, extending from the beginning of October to the end of June. The classes of the first year are occupied in preparing for matriculation at the university of London; those of the second and third years in preparing for the degree of bachelor of arts.

Students are admissible into the college on the completion of their fourteenth year. This college was originally founded at York, and chiefly upheld by Unitarians.—The Lancashire Independent college now possesses a noble edifice at Withington, near Manchester, and has a staff of able and efficient tutors, for training young men to the ministry in connection with the Congregational body of Protestant dissenters.

Schools.] The number of schools within the p. of Manchester, including the borough of Salford, at the date of the education returns of 1853, appears to have been 526, of which 395 were daily, 128 Sunday, 19 infant, 9 boarding, 8 day and evening, 2 day and Sunday, and 1 evening schools. The schools in the township of M., including the Sunday schools, were attended by 24,325 children, 17,554 of whom were males, and 16,771 females. Of these, the Sunday schools were attended by 11,605 males and 12,894 females, the daily by 5,307 males and 3,448 females, the day and evening by 309 males and 139 females, and the infant by 333 males and 386 females. In both townships, with a pop. in 1851 of 182,812, the number of children in course of daily instruction in 1853, exclusive of those attending Sunday schools, appears to have been 12,199, or rather more than one-fourteenth part of the whole pop. If, according to the estimates of the M. Statistical society regarding Liverpool, one-fourth of the pop. consists of children between the ages of 5 and 15, who ought to be all under daily instruction, the number here ought to have been 45,703, so that if the education returns are to be taken as any criterion of the state of education in the townships of M. and Salford in 1851-3, the enormous number of 33,504 children were then without daily instruction! As, however, there were no less than 39,382 children in attendance at the Sunday schools, if we estimate the number of those under daily instruction also attending the Sunday schools at two-thirds, it will follow, that 29,850 out of the 33,504 children without daily instruction attended the Sunday schools alone.—The principal schools are the following: Chetham college, or the Blue-coat school, founded in 1551, by Hugh Chetham, a merchant residing near Bolton. The hospital provided for the education, maintenance, and apprenticeship of 60 poor boys. The income of this charity at the period of the inquiry in 1826, was £3,150.—The Free grammar-school is even more richly endowed than Chetham hospital, near the gate of which edifice the new school is situated. It was founded by Hugh Odham, bishop of Exeter, in 1515-25. The course of education here comprehends the classics, languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, and the modern arts and sciences.—In the Royal Lancasterian school, the British and foreign school society's establishment here, about 1,500 scholars are taught. There are also 4 National schools, all gratuitously, or almost gratuitously, educated.—The buildings devoted to the deaf and dumb school, and blind asylum, form a splendid and ornamental pile.—The Royal school of medicine and surgery, and school of anatomy, may also be here noticed. Lectures are delivered in these highly reputable institutions on all the branches of surgery and practical medicine. To M. belongs the honour of having established the first provincial school of medicine and surgery; and the example thus set has been followed by Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol, Hall, Nottingham, and other towns.

Government and franchise.] Until 23d October 1858, when it received a special charter of incorporation, M. had no corporation, and no separate jurisdiction: the town was governed by a boroughreeve, and 2 constables. The government is now vested in a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Salford received no charter of incorporation, neither was it

included in any of the schedules of the new municipal act, but by its ancient charters it was also granted the privilege of electing a boroughreeve. The income of the municipal borough in 1849-50 was £97,038. A court of record, for the trial of causes not exceeding £20, was granted by the charter, and a commission of the peace, a court of quarter-sessions, and recorder.—A court of requests, for trials of all cases of debt not exceeding £5, with a jurisdiction extending over the whole parish, was established in 1808. An assistant barrister, appointed by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, presides.—For the more effectual and prompt administration of justice, a stipendiary magistrate, a barrister of at least 5 years' standing, is appointed by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, to sit daily in the New Bailey court-house at Salford.

Prisons.] The New Bailey prison, or house-of-correction, Salford, originated under Howard, who laid the first stone of the part now appropriated to females. The enclosure is an oblong, surrounded by a wall of brick, with iron chevaux-de-frise, and flanking towers at intervals loop-holed for musketry, occupying a commanding site on the banks of the Irwell. The prison comprises 574 cells, 24 wards, 174 day and work rooms, 8 tread-wheel houses, and 24 airing-yards. The daily average number of prisoners during 7 years, from 1841 to 1848, was 644; and for 18 years up to 1848, 627. The staff of the prison consists of 43 superior and subordinate officers.—The Borough-gaol, built in 1847-49, occupies 5,641 sq. yds.; and its boundary wall encloses nearly 10 acres. On approaching the gaol, the visitor is struck with the commanding and beautiful facade. In the centre is an arched gateway, 21 ft. in height, surmounted by the arms of the corporation. The houses of the governor and chaplain, with basement areas, balustrades, and broad flights of steps, form the wings of the facade; the columns both of the gateway and of the houses are broken by heavy and massive rusticated blocks. Passing through the principal gateway, we enter to the court-yard of the gaol, an area of 120 ft. by 95 ft., from which open doors communicate with all parts of the building, the chief entrance into the prison being by a flight of steps immediately opposite the main gateway. Having traversed these steps, the visitor finds himself in a lofty corridor, out of which are doors leading to the chapel, hospital, class-rooms of the prison, magistrates' room, governor's room, together with rooms for the medical officers, secretary, chaplain, as well as other offices. The chapel is very commodious, and is capable of holding upwards of 300 prisoners at the same time. Each prisoner can distinctly see and be seen by the minister, though the prisoners themselves are divided each from the other by doors which are closed upon them after they are admitted. A high wooden partition, running along the centre of the chapel, divides the sexes, the males entering at one door and the females at the other. Passing along the corridor, the visitor emerges in the centre or inspection hall, whence is obtained a view, to their full extent, of the interior of the three wings in which are situated the cells for the male prisoners. In reality, four wings branch from this centre, though the fourth, or females' wing, is here excluded from view. Beneath, on the basement story, are the kitchens and other subordinate offices; while, on looking upwards, the interior of the tower appears to be terminated by a dome of ground glass, the space above which, to the top of the tower itself, is occupied by a ventilating shaft. The gaol is calculated to contain 600 prisoners.

Town-hall.] The town-hall in King-street is a noble edifice, erected at an expense of £40,000. The principal entry is by a colonnade with a rich entablature. Besides apartments for transacting the public business of the town, the building contains on the principal floor a splendid public room, 130 ft. long, 38 ft. wide, and 51 ft. in height to the centre of the principal dome. Two ranges of beautiful Ionic columns divide this spacious apartment into three parts.—The town-hall of Salford, Chapel-street, is also a handsome structure of stone, with a noble portico in the Doric style, supporting a triangular pediment.—Chorlton-upon-Medlock town-hall, in Cavendish-street, is a chaste and even imposing structure.

Parliamentary franchise.] Under the reform act of 1832, M. and Salford were enfranchised,—the former borough to return 2 members, the latter 1. The boundaries of the borough of M., as already noticed, comprise the townships of M., Chorlton-row, Ardwick, Beswick, Hulme, Chetham, Bradford, Newton, and Harpurhey: those of Salford comprehend a district stretching over the townships of Salford, Broughton, Pendleton, and part of Pendlebury. The returning officer for Salford is the boroughreeve of Salford, that for M. was originally the boroughreeve of M., but is now the mayor. The number of elec-

tors for M., in 1838, was 11,995; for Salford, 2,227. In 1847, for M., 12,836; for Salford, 2,602.

History] According to Whitaker the parish of M., in the year 500 B. C., was a wild unfrequented woodland. A town is supposed to have been formed near the site of the present city about the year 82. In 931, Salford is described as a Saxon manor and royal possession, giving name to the hundred. In 1230, Randolph de Blunderville, earl of Chester, on behalf of the king, granted a charter, making Salford a free borough. In 1294, Thomas de Gresley, the sixth baron, took a survey of his manor of M.; and, in 1301, granted a liberal charter to his townsmen. William, the eleventh baron, having differed with the burgesses in 1579, sold the manor to John Lacy, of London, cloth-worker, for £3,000; and in 1596, the manor was re-sold, by Lacy, to Sir Nicholas Mosley, knight, of Hough-End hall, for £3,500. It has ever since this period been in the Mosley family. In 1642, M. took part in the dispute betwixt Charles and his parliament. Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentary general, stationed himself here on 12th January, 1643. In 1654, M. returned a member to parliament, by order of Cromwell; and a second member was returned in 1655, but the town lost its franchise by the restoration. On 25th November, 1765, the Scottish rebels, under the command of the Pretender, entered M., and were joined by 300 men. They quitted on 3d December, but re-entered on their retreat to the north, on the 8th, and finally left the town the following day, after levying a contribution of £5,000 on the inhabitants. From this period the most interesting facts in the history of M. are connected with the rise and progress of its cotton manufactures. On 8th January, 1819, a great radical meeting took place here in St. Peter's Field. Another meeting took place in the same field on 16th Aug., 1819, which was attended by 60,000 people, who were dispersed by the yeomanry cavalry, after an unfortunate collision in which 8 persons were killed. Since this event, the most remarkable incidents in the history of M., have been the construction and opening of the Liverpool and M. railway, and others of a highly important nature, connecting this great centre of industry with all the most important districts of the empire.

MANCHESTER, a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, 21 m. SSE of Concord, bordered on the E by Merrimac river, and containing Massabesic pond. The soil, excepting on the river, is light and sandy. Pop. in 1840, 3,235.—Also a township and semi-capital of Bennington co., in the state of Vermont, 95 m. SSW of Montpelier. It has a hilly surface; but is generally fertile, and is watered by Battenkill river and its branches. The locality contains inexhaustible quantities of white marble. Pop. 1,594.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 23 m. NE of Boston, on Massachusetts bay. The surface is rocky; and the soil diversified. It has a good harbour and extensive fisheries. Pop. 1,355. It contains a village consisting of about 90 dwellings.—Also a township of Hartford co., in the state of Connecticut, 10 m. E of Hartford, on Hockanum river. The surface is irregular, and the soil consists chiefly of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. 1,695.—Also a township of Ontario co., in the state of New York, 8 m. N of Canandaigua, and 202 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Canandaigua outlet. The soil consists of sandy loam and clay, and is generally fertile. Pop. 2,912. The village is on the outlet of Canandaigua lake, and contains about 200 inhabitants.—Also a village of Kirtland township, Oneida co., in the state of New York, on Oriskany creek. Pop. 350.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 284.—Also a village of Poughkeepsie township, Dutchess co., in the state of New York, on Wappinger's creek. Pop. 250.—Also a township of Passaic co., in the state of New Jersey, 18 m. NW of New York. It has a hilly surface, watered by Ramapo, Pompton, and Passaic rivers. Pop. 3,110. The village is on Passaic river, opposite Patterson, with which it is connected by 2 bridges.—Also a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 18 m. S of Harrisburg. Pop. 2,152.—Also a village of Sprigg township, Adams co., in the state of Ohio, 114 m. S by W of Columbus, on the Ohio. Pop. 200.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the same state. Pop. 1,267.—Also a village of Franklin township, Summit co., in the same state. See NIMISILLA.—Also a village of Chesterfield co.,

in the state of Virginia, 2 m. S of Richmond, pleasantly situated on James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by Mayo's bridge. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Clay co., in the state of Kentucky, 119 m. SE of Frankfort, on the W side of Goose creek, a tributary of Kentucky river.—Also a township of Washtenau co., in the state of Michigan, 55 m. W of Detroit.—Also a township of Clark co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 443.—Also a village of Dearborn co., in the state of Indiana, 76 m. SE of Indianapolis. Pop. of township 2,428.—Also a village of Coffee co., in the state of Tennessee, 68 m. SE of Nashville, on the head-waters of Duck river.

MANCHESTER-HOUSE, a factory of the Hudson's Bay company, British North America, 120 m. W of Hudson-house, and 90 m. SE of Fort George, on the r. bank of the N branch of the Saskatchewan.

MANCHESTER (WEST), a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., bounded on the NW by Conewago creek, and on the SE by Codorus creek. It has a level surface, and the soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,262.

MANCHIONEAL, a harbour of Jamaica, in the p. of St. Thomas in the East, at the mouth of Diver river, in N lat. 18° 3' 40", and W long. 75° 17' 40".

MANCHURIA. See MANDSHURIA.

MANCIANO, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 60 m. SSE of Sienna, and 23 m. SE of Grosseto.

MANCIET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Nogaro, near the Louzoure. Pop. 1,742. It has an active trade in wine, the produce of the locality, and in pigs.

MANCIOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 1½ m. NE of St. Martory, at the confluence of the Noue and Garonne. Pop. 438. It has a manufactory of earthenware, a wool-spinning-mill, and a marble quarry.

MANCOTE, **MANKOTH**, or **BUNER-MANCATA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 80 m. NNE of Amritsar.

MANCUDY, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Travancore, descending from the Ghauts, and running SSE to the Indiana ocean, near Cape Comorin.

MANDAHU, a chain of mountains in Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara and district of Fortaleza. It gives rise to a river of the same name, which runs N between the districts of Fortaleza and Jannaria, and falls into the ocean in S lat. 3° 10'.

MANDAILLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and cant. of Espalion, 6 m. NW of St. Genies-de-Rive-d'Olt, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 750.

MANDAL, an amt or bail, and town and port or Norway, in the stift of Christiansand. The bail is situated on the North sea, near the entrance of the Skager Rack, between the bails of Stavanger and Nedena. Pop. 54,252. The town is 24 m. WSW of Christiansand, at the mouth of the Mandals-elf. Pop. 2,242. The river M. has its source in the bail of Nedenaes, near Helderren; runs S through the bail to which it gives its name; and, after a course of about 60 m., throws itself into the North sea.

MANDALIA (CAPE), a headland of the N coast of the island of Java, in the prov. of Japara, in S lat. 6° 20', and E long. 110° 50'. To the N of this cape is a group of islands of the same name.

MANDALUKA, an island of the Sunda archipelago, 1½ m. from the N coast of Java, in S lat. 6° 27', and E long. 110° 56'. It is sometimes called the Devil's Rock, from the frequency with which vessels are here detained by contrary winds. The channel

by which it is separated from Java is deep, but too narrow to be used with safety.

MANDANGO. See **MINDANAO**.

MANDANICE, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 20 m. WSW of Messina. In its vicinity are mines of silver, copper, and lead.

MANDANIES, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the nom. of Laconia, 6 m. SE of Kalamata, on the NE shore of the gulf of Koron. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Leuctra*.

MANDANS, a tribe of North American Indians, whose principal village was on the Missouri, in N lat. 47° 20', when Lewis and Clarke's expedition wintered amongst them. When Catlin visited them a few years ago, their numbers were estimated at 2,400; but they have all been swept away by the smallpox, except about 30, who have been made slaves of by the Rickarees. The M. were altogether a peculiar race among Indians; and Catlin is of opinion that he had discovered in them the descendants of the Welsh colony which sailed under Prince Madoc, from North Wales, in the early part of the 11th cent., amalgamated with a tribe of the natives. "Since those notes were written," he says, "I have descended the Missouri river from the Mandan village to St. Louis, a distance of 1,800 m., and have taken pains to examine its shores; and, from the repeated remains of the ancient locations of the M. which I met with on the banks of that river, I am fully convinced that I have traced them down nearly to the mouth of the Ohio river; and, from exactly similar appearances, which I recollect to have seen several years since in several places in the interior of the state of Ohio, I am fully convinced that they have formerly occupied that part of the country, and have, from some cause or other, been put in motion, and continued to make their repeated moves until they arrived at the place of their residence at the time of their extinction, on the Upper Missouri. I am inclined to believe that the ten ships of Madoc, or a part of them, at least, entered the Mississippi river at the Balize, and made their way up the Mississippi; or that they landed somewhere on the Florida coast; and that their brave and persevering colonists made their way through the interior to a position on the Ohio river, where they cultivated their fields, and established, in one of the finest countries on earth, a flourishing colony; but were at length set upon by the savages, and in the end have all perished, except, perhaps, that portion of them who might have formed alliance by marriage with the Indians, and their offspring, who gathered themselves into a band, and, severing from their parent-tribe, moved off, and increased in numbers and strength as they advanced up the Missouri river to the place where they have been known for many years past by the name of the *Mandans*, a corruption or abbreviation, perhaps, of *Madanagys*, the name applied by the Welsh to the followers of Madoc. The Rickarees have been a very small tribe, far inferior to the M.; and by the traditions of the M. as well as from the evidence of the first explorers, Lewis and Clarke, and others, lived, until quite lately, on terms of intimacy with the M., whose villages they successively occupied as the M. moved and vacated them, as they now are doing, since disease has swept the whole of the Mandans away. Whether my derivation of the word *Mandan* from *Madanagys* be correct or not, I will pass it over to the world at present merely as presumptive proof, for want of better, which, perhaps, this inquiry may elicit; and, at the same time, I offer the Welsh word *mandon*—the woodroof, a species of madder, used as a red dye—as the name that might possibly have been applied by their Welsh neighbours to these people, on account of their very ingenious mode of giving the beautiful red and other dyes to the porcupine-quills with which they garnish their dresses. In their own language they called themselves *Se-pohs-ka-nu-mah-ka-ka*, i. e., "the people of the pheasants," which was probably the name of the primitive stock before they were mixed with any other people."

MANDAN TERRITORY, a name given by some American writers to that region of N. America lying between the British possessions on the N; Wisconsin on the E; the N fork of Platte river, separating it from the Indian territory on the S; and the Rocky mountains on the W. This extensive region, measuring 600 m. from E to W, and 520 m. from N to S, has been as yet but imperfectly explored. It contains the sources of the Missouri, and of the N fork of the Columbia.

MANDAWIS, or **BATU MANDAWIS**, a group of small islands, in the Java sea, near the S coast of the island of Borneo, in S lat. 3° 20', and E long. 113° 35'.

MANDAR. See **MANDHAR**.

MANDARA, a state of Sudan, to the S of Bornu. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected in the S and E by the Mendify chain, some of the summits of which rise to the height of 3,000 ft. These

mountains are chiefly granitic, and contain large quantities of iron. The soil is fertile, and abounds with varieties of fruit and forest trees. Amongst the former are the gobberah, a species of fig-tree, remarkable for its size, the ordinary circumference of its trunk being 36 ft. The tamarind and the mango trees are also common. Leopards and panthers are common in the woods. The interior of the country is infested by scorpions, and by a peculiar species of venomous serpent named *liffa*. The Mandarins are superior as a people to the Bornuense. The men have well-formed features, and are lively and intelligent-looking, and the women are proverbially handsome. They exhibit considerable skill in the manufacture of iron, and cultivate cotton, for export to Bornu. The M. generally profess Mahomedanism, but bodies of Kerdis, or infidels, are found in small villages on the sides and summits of the mountains surrounding the capital. The mountains in the S are inhabited by a savage tribe who stain their bodies with different colours. The towns of Mosfeia and Dorkollah, in the SE, are subject to the Fellatahs. Its cap. is Mora. This state was visited in 1823 by Major Denham.

MANDAU, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas. It formerly gave its name to the town of Alagoas or Magdalena, situated on its S bank. It is connected with another lake named Manguaba, and the united waters of these lakes form the Rio-das-Alagoas.

MANDAVIE, or **MUDDI**, a town and sea-port of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kutch and district of Kanta, on the N coast of the gulf of Kutch, and 35 m. SSW of Bhoj, in N lat. 22° 50', and E long. 69° 30'. Pop. consisting chiefly of Bhattias, Banyans, and Brahmins, 50,000. It is situated within a short distance of the shore and is fortified. It has a good harbour, and carries on an active trade, consisting principally in cotton and silk goods, bullion, ivory, hides, timber, grain, cocoa-nuts, dates, and butter, with Sindé, Malabar, Arabia, and the W coast of Africa. The town suffered extensively from an earthquake in 1819. The chief of M. was taken under British protection in 1809.

MANDAVIO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation of Urbino and Pesaro, 20 m. S of Pesaro, and 18 m. ESE of Urbino.

MANDAYONA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Guadalajara, and partido of Sigüenza, in a fine valley on an affluent of the Henarez. Pop. 423. It has a fine palace built by Cardinal Delgado.

MANDE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 1 m. ENE of Vincennes, and 4 m. ESE of Paris, at one of the gates of the Bois-de-Vincennes. Pop. in 1841, 2,474. It contains a great many fine villas, an hospital for aged men, and has manufactories of pasteboard, paper-hangings, flint-glass, colours, and enamel.

MANDEL, an island in the strait of Malacca, near the E coast of the island of Sumatra, and 21 m. SE of the island of Pantjour, in N lat. 0° 24', and E long. 105° 35'. It is 18 m. in length from E to W, and 12 m. in breadth.

MANDELHOLZ, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, and principality of Grubenhagen, on the Kalte-Bode, in the Harz mountains. Pop. 40.

MANDELLO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 15 m. ENE of Como, district and 6 m. NNW of Lecco, on the E bank of the lake of that name. Pop. 2,000. It contains a fine palace.

MANDEO, a river of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Corunna, which has its source near the village of Grijalva; runs NNW; receives the Mende, on the L, at Betanzos; and after a course of about

36 m., throws itself by a wide mouth into the Atlantic, 5 m. E of La Corunna.

MANDERA, or **MANDEYR**, a hill and village of Nubia, in the district of Albara or island of Meroe, 140 m. ESE of the confluence of the Bahr-el-Abiad or Bahr-el-Azrek. The hill consists of granite, and is covered with verdure and studded with bushes. Around the hill are several reservoirs cut in the ground; and the ruins of several edifices of vast size, built of large masses of stone, and covered with hieroglyphical sculptures.

MANDERSCHED, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 21 m. NNE of Treves, on the r. bank of the Lieser. Pop. 500.

MANDEURE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Blamont, near the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 800. It is supposed to occupy the site of the *Epamandoucrum* of Cæsar.

MANDHAR, a district on the W coast of the island of Celebes, stretching between 1° and 3° S lat., and bounded on the E by a range of steep mountains. This state is governed by chiefs, under nominal subjection to Macassar.

MANDINGA, or **SAN-BLAS**, a river of New Grenada, in the dep. of Ytmo, which runs E, and enters the bay of Mandinga, or gulf of San-Blas, near Point San-Blas.

MANDINGO, or **MANDING**, a mountainous territory in the E part of Senegambia, bounded on the N by Fuladu; on the E by Bambarra; on the S by Jallonkadu; and on the W by Gadu. The Ba-Wulima and the Ba-Li or Kokona, head-streams of the Senegal, rise on the E frontiers of this territory. The country is rocky and barren, and contains no town of any consequence except Kamalia. A considerable quantity of gold dust is found in the sands of the rivers, which the women extract by an easy process of washing. It is divided into a number of small aristocratic republics; each village, with the territory around it, being nearly independent of the one adjoining.

MANDINGOES, a people of Africa, whose name and original abode belongs to the region of Manding, but who have spread themselves through all the countries on the banks of the Niger, the Senegal, and above all of the Gambia, and have become the most numerous of all the races in W. Africa. They are a tall slender race, of a deep black, with remarkably small eyes. They seldom reach an extreme old age; at 40 most of them become grey, covered with wrinkles; and but few survive the period of 55 or 60. At the same time they are subject to few diseases. In Senegambia they chiefly reside between the Gambia and Rio-Grande, and are called Sausaus. In Upper Guinea they are called Sousous, and are principally collected together on the Sierra-Leone coast. They profess Mohammedanism, and use the Arabic alphabet. Their language is one of the richest Negro dialects; and may be considered as the commercial language of Western Africa. Their villages have all two public buildings,—a mosque, and a market. Their cottages consist of a circular wall about 4 ft. in height, surmounted by a conical thatching of bamboos, covered with leaves. Their females are commonly employed in cultivating the fields or spinning cotton. Among the Mandingoes there are two classes of itinerant bards or minstrels, called *jilli kea*. Unlike the *gacwells* or bards of the Jolofs, the Mandingo *jilli keas* are much respected.

MANDIOLY, or **MAREGORION**, one of the Gilolo islands, in the Eastern seas, of a semicircular form, 20 m. in length, by 4 m. in average breadth. It is separated from the W coast of Gilolo by the straits of Patientia. The equinoctial line crosses the island near the centre.

MANDOE (OLD and NEW), two small islands belonging to Denmark, on the W coast of Sleswick, in N lat. 55° 10', inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

MANDOK, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Saboltz, 9 m. NE of Klein-Wardein.

MANDOLA, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 15 m. ESE of Camerino.

MANDOVA, a river of Hindostan, in the Portuguese territory of Goa, descending from the W. Ghauts, and skirting the island of Goa on the N.

MANDOWI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, on the E side of the Beyah, in N lat. 32° 54'.—Also a town of Gujerat, on the S side of the river Tapti, in N lat. 21° 13'.

MANDREREI, a river in the S part of Madagascar, which flows into the ocean, 45 m. ENE of Cape Sainte Marie, after a S and SE course of 120 m.

MANDSHURIA, an extensive region of Eastern Asia, so named from the Mandshurs, its inhabitants, called also **EASTERN TARTARY**, from its relative situation in respect of Mongolia; bounded by the Kortschin division of Mongolia on the W; by Russian Dauria, or the government of Irkutsk on the NW; by the Russian government of Yakutsk on the N; by the sea of Japan on the E; and by the kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow sea, on the S. It extends from the meridian of 118½° to the 142° of E long.; and from the parallel of 40° to 55° N lat. Its greatest extent from W to E, therefore, is about 1,100 m.; its greatest breadth 900 geog. or 1,045 British m.; but its general breadth is from 800 to 870 m. Its superficial area must exceed 800,000 sq. m.

Divisions. According to Du Halde, it is divided into the three governments of Shin-yang, Kirin-ula, and Tsitsikar. The first of these divisions, known also as Shin-king or Mukden, comprehends the extreme SW part, or the ancient Lyau-tong, and is now generally reckoned as directly belonging to China. The gov. of Kirin-ula or Kirin-ula forms the SE section of M., and lies to the S of the middle part of the course of the Amur river. The gov. of Tsitsikar comprises the NW part of M.; and embraces all the upper basin of the Amur, and also the lower part of its course from about the parallel of 49°. Of these divisions, that of Shin-yang is the smallest but best people.

Physical features. This region is very imperfectly known, having never been visited but by the Jesuits employed by Kaung-hi to delineate a map of it. As far as can be judged from the features of the Jesuits' map, its appearance is much diversified with mountains, hills, plains, and forests; and altogether different from Mongolia, being exceedingly well watered, and free from those sandy deserts which occupy so large a space in Central Asia. In the E part of Lyau-tong, and on the frontiers of Korea, the country is represented as full of bogs and marshes; and towards the NE of the gov. of Kirin-ula it is overrun with extensive and impenetrable forests, which increase in magnitude and density as they approach the sea. On the immediate banks of the Amur, which are thickly planted with Tartar villages, the whole country seems one continuous and uninhabited forest. After passing through these forests, fine green valleys occur, watered by beautiful and transparent rivulets, whose banks are enamelled with flowers common in Europe.

Mountains. M. Proper is bounded on the S, W, and N, by great mountain-ranges, which separate it from Korea and Lyau-tong, from Mongolia, and from Russia. The chain which bounds it on the W is called the Siolki mountains. These may be regarded as forming the eastern buttress of Central Asia. This range strikes off to the S from the Yablonoi or Khing-Khan-Tugurik, near the sources of the Olekma, and runs towards China, crossing the rivers Shilka and Argun in its progress, and extending as far as the wall of China. This chain is more than 1,000 m. in length, and of great elevation. The central ridge is generally called Pecho by the Chinese, and Hamar-Tabahan by the Mandshurs. The elevation of Mount Pecho is estimated by Father Verbiest at 16,000 ft. above the sea; and by another estimate, given by Gerbillon, at 9 Chinese lys, or 17,820 ft. above the level of Pe-che-li. The ascent

cost Verbiest six days' journey, as he tells us; and its summit is covered with perpetual ice and snow. Gerbillon, who travelled along its base in October, saw ice an inch thick in three small ponds between two of the lowest eminences in its vicinity, and in the books that descended from the ridge. The descent is much greater on the side towards M. than on that towards Mongolia. The southern range is a SE prolongation of the Siolki mountains, and runs E along the frontiers of Lyau-tong and Korea, and thence NE towards the sea of Tartary; in other words, it forms the S border of the basin of the Amur. To the N of Mukden it is called Yung-shan by the Chinese; and its principal summit, on the N frontier of Korea, is called Amba-Shanggan-Alin, or 'the Ever-white mountain;' Guliman-Shanggan-Alin, or 'the Great white mountain,' by the Mandshurs; and Shan-pe-Shan by the Chinese. It is reported to be the highest mountain in M., and is visible to a vast distance. The lower part is covered with wood. The Chinese say that this mountain gives birth to four rivers: the Songora or Songari, an affluent of the Amur, to the N; the Tumen-ula to the E; the Se-hu-ula, or Ya-ja-an-Kiang, to the S; and the Hersu to the W. But on inspection of the map it would appear that, though the Songari does originate on its N side, the others merely issue from the range in which this mountain is situated. A lateral chain from the S range, called Fong-whan-Shang, or 'the mountains of Fong-whang,' separates Korea from Mukdep. The Kanta-Alin separates the basin of the Ussuri-ula, an affluent of the Amur, on the E, from that of the Songari on the W; and may be regarded as a prolongation of the Yung-shan range, an extensive range which skirts the E coast of M.—The third range is the Yablonoi, which is just a NE prolongation of the Great Altaian chain, and which separates the basin of the Amur from that of the Baikal lake, and the great river Lena. From this range several lateral ranges are detached towards the Amur, as the Hinkan-Alin, the Jam-Alin, and others; but nothing is known of their nature, elevation, and extent.

Rivers.] A region so environed with mountains cannot fail to have many rivers. These do not flow on an elevated plain, and lose themselves in sands or inland lakes, as those of Mongolia, but flow into the sea, or by a short E course, into the Amur. The reader is referred to the article AMUR for an account of that great river. Its principal tributaries in M. are the Seja, which drains the NW part of M.; the Songari, which drains the SW; the Ussuri-ula, which drains the SE; and the Henkon, which drains the NE.—The Senkele falls into the sea of Japan, and is a considerable stream.—The Tumen-ula forms the N frontier of Korea.—The Lyau or Liao-ho is a large stream originating in the Siolki range, in 43° N lat., and 0° 45' E of Pekin, under the name of Sira-Muren. After running 7° E, it turns to the SW, and entering Lyau-tong, runs through that prov. into the Yellow sea, after a comparative course of 500 m. It is not, however, strictly speaking, a Mandshurian river.

Climate.] Though this extensive region forms the E declivity of the great upland plateau of Mongolia, and is consequently on a much lower level than the former, yet the climate is remarkably severe. The trees and plants of temperate climates, however, here begin again to appear, and to salute the eye of the weary traveller who has traversed the elevated treeless wastes of the central plateau. The high elevation of the mountains which on three sides environ M., and of the transverse range of the Hinkan to the N of the Amur, together with the immense forests which cover the country, principally counteract the influence of the solar rays. Though under the same lat. with France and Italy, yet the mountains between Korea and the river Amur have long and rigorous winters, and are covered with glaciers; and the sea which encircles the E coast is covered with perpetual fogs. The Jesuit missionaries at Tondon-Kajan, the first village of the

Ketching Tartars on the Amur, in N lat. 49° 24', on the 8th of September were compelled to put on clothes lined with sheepskins. They were afraid also that the river, though so deep and wide, would be frozen over: as indeed it was every morning to a considerable distance from the shore.

Soil and productions.] In such an extensive region there must necessarily be a great diversity of soil and produce. The government of Mukden is well-cultivated, and produces abundance of wheat, millet, and cotton. The great extent of pasture-lands in this prov. renders it of much utility to China, as a vast number of sheep, cows, and oxen are there grazed, pasture being by no means abundant in China. Wheat, we are told by the emperor Kien-long, here produces a hundred fold. Amongst the trees of this region, Kien-long mentions the pine, the cypress, the acacia, the willow, the apricot, the peach, and the mulberry. In the vicinity of Ninguta, in the gov. of Kirin-ula, oats are so abundant that they are given to horses, instead of the black beans common to all the N provs. of China. Abundance of a species of millet called *maysimi* by the Chinese, is here raised; but wheat and rice are scarce. Father Regis is astonished that in districts situated in 43° 44' and 45° lat.—the latitudes of the S of France—the productions of the soil should be so scanty and limited in kind; and he imputes its barrenness to the nitrous quality of the soil. Prowse, who examined the SE coast, and the mouth of the Amur, says that on every hand a luxuriant vegetation reminded the sailors of the country they had left. The lofty mountains were adorned with the spreading branches of the oak and the verdant pyramidal forms of the pine; in the lower grounds, the willows drank the moisture of the rivers; birches, maples, and medlar-trees, rustled in the winds; and the lily, the rose, and the convallaria, perfumed the meadow. The spring was that of Europe; the flora nearly that of France; but there was no trace of the slightest cultivation,—no proof that these shores had ever been inhabited by human beings,—no paths but those of the bear and the stag formed across the rank herbage, here nearly 4 ft. high. "It is strange, indeed," justly remarks Malte Brun, "to find a region so highly susceptible of cultivation, and at the very gates of the ancient empire of China, in which the reported redundancy of the pop. often proves the cause of famine with all its attendant horrors, existing in the condition of an absolute desert." Nothing is needed, one would suppose, to relieve the Chinese empire of its superabundant pop., but for that government to supply the means of emigrating, and enable the colonists to clear the vast forests, and cultivate a soil so well-watered.—Every stream that swells the volumes of the Amur swarms with fish of every kind, and these serve the natives both for food and raiment. The Yupi Tartars spend all the summer in fishing. One part of what they catch is laid up to make oil for their lamps; another serves them for daily food; the remainder, which they dry in the sun without salting,—for of salt they are destitute,—is reserved for winter-provision, whereof both men and cattle eat when the rivers are frozen. The sturgeon abounds in the Ussuri and the Amur. The Yupi spear the larger fish, know nothing of agriculture, and only sow a little tobacco near their villages on the banks of the river. All the rest of the land is covered with dense impenetrable woods. Beyond the Saghalien or upper course of the Amur, to the N, are nothing but forests frequented by sable-hunters. The NW portion of this region, comprehended in the gov. of Tsitsikar, is in a similar state of non-cultivation, though here and there are a few spots cultivated by the Taguris or Daourians, a tribe of Mandshurs who dwell to the NW of Tsitsikar, and by the Solons, another tribe of the same stock who are both hunters and agricul-

turists. The Taguris or Taguer-Burjaets raise barley, oats, and millet, and sell to the people of Tsitsikar their surplus produce. They also breed horses, dromedaries, bulls, cows, and sheep. These last are large animals; their tails being above a span thick, and two long, and very heavy. The soil in the vicinity of Tsitsikar and Merghen-Koten is sandy and poor; but that in the neighbourhood of Saghalienu-Hotun yields fine crops of wheat; and at Tsitsikar the Solons have rich manured lands, and rear all sorts of garden-fruits and tobacco.—M. also produces copper, iron, jasper, pearls, and furs; and the mother-pearl obtained on its coasts is of admirable quality. The pearls are found in the Songari, the Korsin-pira, and other streams which fall into the Amur. These pearls, which would be little valued by Europeans, from their defects in shape and colour, are fished for by divers, who form 8 companies, and are bound to furnish the Bogdo-Kham, as they call the emperor of China, with 1,104 fine pearls annually. Furs form the most valuable part of M. commerce. The Han-Halas and the Solon-Mandshurs are expert in hunting the furred animals, as sable-ermine, black foxes, and martins, in the vast forests beyond the Amur and on the banks of the Chikiri. The Russians were masters of all these forests previous to the peace of Nerchinsky in 1689, and had built a fortress named Albacen or Yaksa on the N bank of the Amur, a few days' journey above Saghalienu-Koten, in order to protect and engross the fur trade. But by that treaty they were compelled to demolish and abandon their fortified hunting-station, and leave the Chinese Mandshurs in full and undisturbed possession of these forests, and of the fur trade. The Mandshurs still keep a strong garrison on the frontiers in case of Russian encroachment, and likewise armed barks on the Amur. The hunters are clad in short jackets of wolves' skins, with a cap of the same, and wear long cloaks of tiger or fox skins to protect them from the cold especially of the night. They have excellent dogs trained for the service; and neither the severity of the weather, nor the fierceness of the tiger, can restrain them from the chase. The finest furs are reserved for the emperor, who pays a fixed price for them; the rest bear a great price even in M. itself, and are immediately bought up by the mandarins in these quarters, and the merchants of Tsitsikar. The ginseng, so much extolled by the Chinese, and which once sold at Peking for seven times its weight in silver, is now well-known to be a production of Canada and the United States, and the Americans are in the habit of exporting it to Canton, so that its price is much fallen. This plant was long supposed to be peculiar to M., where it grows on the declivity of wooded mountains, and on the banks of deep rivers. It does not grow beyond 47° N lat.

Population. The terms *Tartar* and *Tartary* have been so long, though erroneously, applied to all the nomadic tribes and regions of Asia, by writers of every country in Europe, that it is now become impossible to eradicate them from our ethnographical nomenclature. In compliance with established custom, therefore, we apply the term *Eastern Tartary* to the region of the Lyau and Mandshurs; and if we are wrong in applying the name *Tartar* as a general appellation to all Asiatic hordes, it may be remarked that their very neighbours the Chinese are equally at fault, as they class them all under the general name of *Ta-tse*. The fact however is, that the Turks, Mongols, and Mandshurs, are as radically different in their features and language as the Hindu, Chinese, and Arabs. Whether the Mandshurs are the aboriginal natives, or succeeded a previous race, we cannot determine, as they have no historical records; but they are called *Ny-uche* by the Chinese, and are supposed to be the descendants of the Kin, who, in the 12th cent., subdued Northern China, and were, in their turn, subdued by Jenghiz-Khan, in the 13th cent. We are told, that the Mandshurs are the same race who, at different periods of the Chinese monarchy, have been successively denominated *Shenpi*, *Geougen*, *Yao*, *Uki*, *Sushin*, *Mo-ko*, and finally *Nyu-shing*, or *Kin*; and we know that another tribe, called the *Svetan*, *Ki-tan*, or *Lyau*, which came from the same region as the *Kin*, preceded

them in the path of conquest. But whether these names belonged to one and the same race,—or to different tribes of that race, who successively acquired domination over the other tribes,—or were appellations of different races, cannot now be determined. The pop. of this country in 1743 was given at only 235,620. By Morrison, it is estimated at 390,000. That it should have no more inhabitants than one-tenth or one-fifth of that of Scotland, a country equal in dimensions, and lying between 40° and 43° N lat., is glaringly improbable. The Mandshurs are more robust in their make, but have less expressive countenances than the Chinese. Their women have not their feet cramped and distorted like those of China; their head-dress consists of natural and artificial flowers. Their general dress is much the same with the Chinese.

Language. The Turkish, Mongolian, and Mandshur languages, are radically distinct from one another. That of the last race is written in the character of the Mongols, who in their turn received it from the Oigurs, a Tibetan race, according to Schmidt. It was not till the reign of Kaung-li that this character was adopted. Before that period they had attempted to express the sense and sounds of the Mandshur language by Chinese characters; but this being found impracticable, Kaung-li, in order to preserve the language of his nation, which was going rapidly into disuse and in danger of being lost, ordered a special commission of the best grammarians at Peking, to compose a grammar and dictionary of the language expressed in the Mongolian alphabet; which was done with great care and diligence, a reward, it is stated, being offered for every old word or phrase, which had become obsolete, that it might be inserted in this dictionary. This dictionary has been successively republished at P'aris by Langles and Klaproth; and the language has been pronounced by the former to be the most perfect of all the nomadic idioms of Asia, not excepting the Tibetan. The alphabet consists of 1,500 groups of syllables, which Langles has attempted to reduce to 29 letters, the majority of which have three forms, corresponding to the beginning, the middle, and the end of a word. The language is elegant, copious, abounds in words imitative of natural sounds, and is noted for its extreme softness of sound, never admitting two consonants without a vowel between. It abounds in particles capable of modifying the meaning of words by being joined to them; and the verbs have a great number of inflexions like those of the Hebrew and Arabic. So copious is it, that it has not only names for every species of animals, but even words to express their several ages and qualities. Thus the horse, as the most serviceable animal they possess, has twenty times more names than a dog, almost every motion of this animal giving occasion to a new name. How the language of a semibarbarous people became so copious in names and terms is a problem of some difficulty. It may be presumed that it was the language of their predecessors the *Ki-tan* and the *Kin*, who formerly reigned in Northern China, at which time these people, being both numerous and powerful, took care to cultivate and improve their language, the delicacy and copiousness of which the Mandshurs endeavoured to preserve, by translating all the best Chinese works. Yet it is said, that, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Mandshur emperors to preserve and perpetuate their native language, it is on the decline: the conquerors gradually disusing it and using that of the conquered. It has one remarkable feature, that, though it belongs to the E. extremity of Asia, it has many radical sounds closely resembling those of modern Europe, as may be seen by consulting the *Mithridates* of Adelung and Vater.

Cities and towns. Where the population is so scanty the cities must be few and small. Lyau-tong or Shin-king, being the most populous prov., has the most cities, towns, and villages. Shen-yang or Mukden is its cap., and was the residence of the Mandshur shwandis or princes, immediately previous to the conquest of China. It is represented as being composed of an inner and outer city, with a wall enclosing the whole 11 m. in circumf. It is the residence of a Mandshur governor, and about 4,000 troops are usually stationed here. It has four public tribunals, in which none but Mandshurs are employed. The Chinese inhabit the outer, and the Mandshurs the inner city. The former carry on almost all the commerce of this province.—Fong-whang-shing is said to be the best and most populous city of this prov., and enjoys a great commerce, being the key to the peninsula of Korea. Its chief manufacture is cotton paper, very strong and durable.—The chief places in M. Proper are Kirin-ula-Hoten, or Uanlin, on the Songari, the largest town of the country; Tsitsikar, on the Nouni; Ninguta, the capital of a military government on the Hurka-Pira, an affluent of the Songari; Saghalienu-Koten, on the Amur; and Merghen-Koten between Saghalienu and Tsitsikar. These are all the places of note in this extensive region, and they are mostly peopled with soldiers and

exiles, the country seemingly being used for no other purpose but that of banishment. The principal Mandshur families have all left the country, and followed the court to Peking, so that it has been materially injured by the conquest of China. The Jesuit fathers, who traversed this region to the S of the Amur, found numbers of ruined towns, and several antique remains. These seem to have been the work of the Kin in the 12th cent., when their power was dominant in Central Asia.

MANDU, or **MUNDU**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, situated among the Vindya mountains, between the 22d and 23d parallels of N lat., and bounded on the S by the river Nerbuddah. Its chief towns are Mandu, Bajulpore, and Dectan.

MANDU, the capital of the above-named district, and formerly the cap. of an Afghan dynasty, sovereigns of Malwah during a part of the 13th and the whole of the 14th cents., is situated in N lat. 23° 23', E long. 75° 20'. The fortress is situated on the summit of a mountain; and formerly contained many handsome monuments and mosques, particularly a minaret 8 stories high. In 1534 this place was attacked by the emperor Homayun; and during the night, 800 Moguls having scaled the walls, the garrison took to flight. The ancient walls appear to have had a circuit of 28 m., and to have enclosed an area of above 12,000 acres. It is now fallen to decay, but presents vast remains of its former magnificence.

MANDURIA, an ancient town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 24 m. ESE of Tarento. Pop. 4,600. It was formerly called Casale-Nuovo, which name it retained till about the year 1790, when the inhabitants petitioned the king to change it to the ancient name of Manduria. In 1783 it suffered severely from an earthquake.

MANDUVE, two islands belonging to Brazil, off the coast of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, and 9 m. NNE of the island of that name.

MANE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, cant. and 1½ m. from Forcalquier. Pop. 1,542. It has a silk and several flour mills.

MANE, a district of Madagascar, on the W coast, near the mouth of the Mansiarte or Parcelas.

MANEA, a chapelry in the co. of Cambridge, 6½ m. SE by S of March, on a branch of the East Counties railway. Area 4,768 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,253.

MANEBACH, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality of Gotha, 3 m. W of Ilmenau. Pop. 357. It has manufactories of lamp-black and of pitch, and 2 saw-mills; and in the vicinity is a coal-mine.

MANER, or **MANNAIRU**, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of the Carnatic and district of Ongole. It is formed by the junction of the Oppair and Pillepair, which descend from the E side of the mountains of Elgonda; runs E; and flows into the gulf of Bengal, to the SE of Singraconda; and after a course of about 45 m.

MANERBE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 6 m. SW of Blangy. Pop. 1,033.

MANERBIO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. SSW of Brescia, district and 4 m. W of Leno, on the r. bank of the Mella. Pop. 3,232.

MANERU, **MENEROO**, **MONEROO**, or **BRISBANE Downs**, an extensive district of New South Wales, stretching from the SE coast round the frontiers of the counties of St. Vincent and Murray, and W along the S bank of the Murrumbidgee. It comprises an area of 10,000 sq. m., and contained in 1848, 1,916 European inhabitants. Moneroo, properly so called, or Brisbane Downs, consists of an elevated table-land, 100 m. in

extent, running parallel to the coast, from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. in alt. above sea-level, and bounded on the W by the Australian Alps. This tract presents a series of fine undulations, in some parts lightly timbered, and generally fertile and well-watered. The principal rivers are the Deua, Shoalhaven, Queanbeyan, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Mitta-Mitta. On the coast, 25 m. N of Cape Howe, is the harbour of Twofold-bay, and further N is Mount-Dromedary, a headland which rises to the height of 3,000 ft.

MANERU, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 9 m. ENE of Estella, and 11 m. SW of Pamplona, in a valley of the same name, and on an affluent of the Salado. Pop. 1,400. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of lace.

MANES CREEK, a head-stream of the Upper Murray or Hume river, in the district of the Murrumbidgee, New South Wales.

MANETIN, or **MANGETAN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. NNW of Pisen, and 18 m. E of Tepel, on the r. bank of the Strzela, at an alt. of 424 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,112. It has manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics.

MANE'VAL, a small island of the Pacific, in the archipelago of Santa-Cruz. It belongs to the group of Vanikoro islands.

MANEWDEN, a parish in the co. of Essex, 3½ m. N of Bishop-Stortford, on the Stort, and to the W of the London and Cambridge railway. Area 2,486 acres. Pop. in 1831, 695; in 1851, 752.

MANFALOUT, or **MANFALUT**, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 18 m., by the windings of the river, NNW of Siut, and 33 m. SSE of Melawi-el-Arish, near the l. bank of the Nile. It is enclosed by walls, and contains two Coptic churches, and some handsome mosques; but much of it has been carried away by the Nile. It has manufactories of cloth, and a considerable trade in grain. The environs are very beautiful.

MANFIELD, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W by S of Darlington, on the S bank of the Tees. Area 3,455 acres. Pop. in 1851, 435.

MANFOUAH (EL), a town of Arabia, in the prov. of El Aredh, 18 m. S of Derayah. It is built of stone and clay, and contains about 2,000 families. Its walls were destroyed by the Turks.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, district and 24 m. NE of Foggia, and 63 m. NW of Bari, at the foot of Mount Gargano, on the gulf of the same name. Pop. 5,600. It is regularly built, and is enclosed by walls, and defended by large round bastions. It has a good but shallow harbour, sheltered by a mole and defended by a fort. The trade consists chiefly in salt and grain. The town was founded in 1251, by Mainfroy, a natural son of the emperor Frederick II. In the vicinity, on a site now occupied by a marsh, are the ruins of the ancient *Sipontum*.—The gulf of M., which forms an inlet of the Adriatic, washes the shores of the provs. of Capitanata and Bari, extending from the E extremity of Mount Gargano on the N, to a headland E of Barletta on the S, a distance of 39 m. In depth the embayment is about 18 m. Its principal affluents are the outlets of lakes Pantano-Salso and Salpi.

MANGA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, at the confluence of the Iguara with the Moni-Mirim, in the comarca of Itapicuru. Pop. of the town and district, 3,000.—Also a village in the same prov., on the l. bank of the Parnahiba.

MANGABEIRA, a serra or mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, to the E of Diamantina, running parallel with the Paraguai.

MANGALA, a fortified village of Sumatra, in the Lampong territory, on the Tulang-Bawang river, 30 m. above its embouchure.

MANGALI, a town of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 70 m. ESE of Silistria.

MANGALLUN, a small island near the NW coast of Borneo, in E long. $115^{\circ} 36'$, N lat. $6^{\circ} 9'$.

MANGALORE, **MANGALUR**, or **KORYAL**, a seaport and fortress of Hindostan, on the Malabar coast, 80 m. NNW of Cananore, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 50\frac{1}{2}'$, E long. $75^{\circ} 7'$, in the prov. of Canara. The town is large and well-built, and stands on the edge of a salt-water lagune, which communicates with a river; the port, however, will not admit of vessels drawing more than 10 ft. water, except in spring-tides; but there is good anchorage off the mouth of the river, in from 5 to 7 fath. water. The inhabitants are chiefly Mapillas or Moplas, said to be descended from a colony of Arabs. The exports are principally rice, copper, sandal-wood, cassia, and turmeric. The imports consist of salt from Bombay, and raw silk and sugar from Bengal and China. M. was at a very early period resorted to by the Arabians; but it does not appear to have been conquered by the Mahomedans till 1763, when it was taken by Hyder Ali. In 1768 it was captured by a detachment from Bombay, but shortly after retaken by Hyder. In 1783 it again submitted to the British, and was defended by Colonel Campbell against the whole force of Tippu Sultan; but, on the conclusion of the peace in 1784, it was restored to him, when, finding that the fortifications had been much injured during the siege, rather than be at the expense of repairing them, he ordered the fort to be dismantled. With the prov., it came into possession of the British in 1799, and is now the station of the judge, collector, &c., of South Canara.—There are some other inconsiderable places of the same name in Hindostan.

MANGANAI, a district and settlement on the W coast of the N island of New Zealand, in about $35^{\circ} 50'$ S lat. Pop. in 1850, 259. Acres under crop, 382. The river Putekaka forms a small harbour here.

MANGANARI, a port on the E coast of the island of Nio, in the Archipelago, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $25^{\circ} 24'$.

MANGANESES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SSW of Valencia, on the l. bank of the Orvigo.

MANGANESES-DE-LA-LAMPREANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Zamora.

MANGAN ISLANDS. See **MINGAN**.

MANGAPETT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, on the r. bank of the Godavery, 90 m. E of Ramghir.

MANGARATIBA, a port of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, at the extremity of the peninsular projection which divides the bay of Angra-dos-Reis into two parts. It exports coffee, tobacco, and rice.

MANGARIN, a town on the SW coast of Mindoro, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $121^{\circ} 17'$.

MANGAZA, a river of Eastern Africa, which rises in the country of the Jambara; flows SE; and joins the Zambese in the Mozambique territory. •

MANGDERAI CHANNEL, a strait in the Sunda archipelago, between the islands of Flores and Comono, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$. It is full of islets and rocks, and little frequented.

MANGEEA. See **MANAIA**.

MANGER, a parish and village of Norway, 21 m. NNW of Bergen. Pop. 3,500.

MANGERTON, a mountain of co. Kerry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Killarney. Alt. 2,754 ft.

MANGI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, situated at the confluence of the Gogra with the Ganges.

MANGISHLAK, a mountain-ridge running E and W between the Caspian and Aral sea. See

ARAL.—Also a port on the E coast of the Caspian, in the gulf of Kutchuk-Kuliuk, 180 m. SE of Astrakhan. It is not a town, but merely a port, and is now nearly abandoned.

MANGLARES, or **CORN ISLANDS**, two islands off the Mosquito coast, between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 19'$ and $12^{\circ} 8'$ N, and the meridians of $82^{\circ} 57'$ and $83^{\circ} 4\frac{1}{2}'$ W. The southern and largest is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and is very fertile. Pop. about 300.—The other island lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the NNE of the former; and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth. It is used as grazing land by the inhabitants of the larger island.

MANGONNE, one of the small Friendly islands, in S lat. $19^{\circ} 38'$.

MANGOTSFIELD, a parish of Gloucestershire, 5 m. NE of Bristol. Area 2,591 acres. Pop. 3,967. It is intersected by the Great Western railway, which has a station here.

MANGURE, or **TANTAMANE**, a considerable river of Madagascar, rising in the district of Anzafie, on the E flank of the ridge of central mountains by which the island is traversed, and falling into the sea in S lat. 17° , after a NE course of about 150 m.

MANGRAL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 48 m. ENE of Kota, near the r. bank of the Parbutti.

MANGROLE, a sea-port of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 36 m. SW of Junagur.

MANGROVE ISLES, a cluster of islets covered with mangroves off the W coast of Australia, in about S lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$, W long. of Swan river $1^{\circ} 52'$.

MANGS, three rocks among the Ladron islands, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$, about 15 m. W of Assumption island.

MANGUABA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, which discharges itself into the Atlantic, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 56'$.

MANGUEIRA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, lying between Lake Mirim and the ocean, into which it discharges itself by the river Tayim.

MANGUI, a river of Quito, in the prov. of Mainas, which falls into the great lake Nachego, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 28'$.

MANGUINHA (POINT), a promontory on the coast of Brazil, in $10^{\circ} 28'$ S lat.; forming the S point of the mouth of the San-Francisco.

MANGUIR, a small town of Caramania, 70 m. W of Casarea.

MANGUP-KALEH, a mountain in the Crimea, in the vicinity of Karolez, commanding a noble view towards Sevastopol on one side, and Simpheropol on the other. On its summit stands a ruined and deserted Karaite town.

MANHANTANGO CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 37'$.

MANHARTSBERGE, or **MANNHARTSBERGE**, a chain of mountains in the archd. of Austria, commencing on the frontiers of Moravia, and running SE, along the l. bank of the Gross-Kamp, towards the l. bank of the Danube. Its culminating point, the Gross Manhartsberg, to the E of Horn, has an alt. of 566 metres, or 619 yards.—This chain gives name to two circles or administrative subdivisions of Lower Austria, in the gov. of Vienna: viz. the Kreis-ober-dem-M., or Upper circle of the M., and the Kreis-unter-dem-M., or Lower circle of the M. Area of the former, 92 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 234,015. Cap. Kornburg. Area of the latter, 85.7 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 261,966. Cap. Krems.

MANHAT, a river of Hindostan, in the Nizam's territories, which joins the Mangera, on the l. bank,

near Bonhull, after a course of about 70 m. from W to E.

MANHATTAN, a village in Putnam co., in Iowa, U. S., 46 m. W by S of Indianapolis.

MANHATTANVILLE, a village in New York co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of the Hudson, and 8 m. N of the city-hall. Pop. 600.

MANHEGAN, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine, 12 m. SE of Pemaquid bay.

MANHEIM, or **MANNHEIM**, a town of Germany, capital of the circle of the Neckar, in the grand-duchy of Baden, occupying a low situation, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine, on the r. bank of the latter river, in N lat. 49° 29' 18", 34 m. N of Carlsruhe, with a station on the Main-Neckar railway, by which it is 53½ m. from Frankfort, and 42 m. from Darmstadt. It is built with great regularity, and is in fact the finest town in Germany, as far as uniformity of appearance can make it; yet there is a sameness about it which is tame and tiresome to most eyes. It is of an oval form, and was formerly surrounded with ramparts, but when in possession of the French, in the end of last cent., these were levelled and laid out in gardens. It consists of 11 streets, which are crossed by 10 others at right angles to them. The streets are wide, straight, and well-paved, and the houses uniform and elegant. The Parade-platz, and the Planken, afford pleasant promenades. The palace belonging to the grand duke occupies the side next the Rhine. It is built of a red kind of stone, and in external appearance pretty much resembles Hampton-Court. It contains several handsome apartments, with a gallery of paintings, a cabinet of antiquities and of natural history, and a library of 70,000 vols. The observatory is a noble building, with a tower 115 ft. in height. The custom-house is surrounded with colonnades, under which are shops. The other public buildings are the convents of the Augustines and Capuchins now both secularized, the arsenal, the play-house, the merchant's-hall, the theatre, the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and Catholic churches, three hospitals, a work-house, an orphan-house, and a church that belonged to the Jesuits. The chief establishments for education are a gymnasium, with drawing and music schools; and a mercantile school. The literary institutions are a society for German literature, an academy of painting and sculpture, with military and surgical schools. Several electors have wished to render M. a place of trade, for which its situation, near two great rivers, affords great advantages; but the same circumstances have also made it an important military station, and consequently exposed it to sieges, bombardments, and the passage of hostile troops. When the court was removed to Munich, no less than 2,000 persons left this place. Its pop. in 1838, was 20,600; in 1845, 21,700, among whom were nearly 300 English of the better class. The distillation of aromatic waters, and the manufacture of tobacco, ribbons, shawls, linen, starch, glue, sealing-wax, and playing-cards, afford employment to a considerable proportion of the pop. There are also an extensive bleaching-ground and tanneries. Since 1802, when M. came into the hands of the Baden government, it has been the chief town of the circle of the Neckar, as well as the seat of one of the four courts of justice, and of the supreme court of appeal for the whole grand-duchy.—M. was a petty village, consisting of a few houses, with a castle called Rheinhausen, when chosen for the site of a town in 1606, by the reigning elector-palatine. Its first colonists were emigrants, driven by religious persecution from the Netherlands. In the long war, terminated by the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, M. underwent a siege, and had the misfortune to fall

into the hands of Count Tilly, well known for his inclemency to the conquered. In 1688, it was taken by the French, and shared in the general sufferings of the palatinate; and it would in all probability have remained an insignificant place, had not a succeeding elector-palatine been induced, in 1719, to leave Heidelberg on account of religious disputes, and to make M. the residence of his court. It now advanced rapidly; the present palace was built, and the town fortified according to the rules of Coehorn. The next elector completed what his predecessor had begun, and founded most of the literary and scientific establishments which subsist at present. The extinction of the palatine family, in 1777, led to the incorporation of their states with Bavaria, and to the removal of the court to Munich. The provincial offices remained, but the change prevented any farther increase of Mannheim, and the military operations that followed the French revolution were still more detrimental. In 1795, it was bombarded by the French, to whom it afterwards surrendered; it was afterwards besieged and taken by the Austrians, and in the course of these operations it sustained considerable injury. In 1802, it was annexed to the grand-duchy of Baden.

MANHEIM, a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 64 m. WNW of Albany, and bounded on the S by East Canada creek, an affluent of Mohawk river. The surface is hilly, but the soil, consisting of clay and calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,095.—Also a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 33 m. ESE of Harrisburg. It has an undulating surface, bordered on the E by Great, on the SW by Little Conestoga creeks, and on the NE corner by Moravia creek. The soil consists of clay and calcareous loam. Pop. 1,829.—Also a township of Schuylkill co., in the same state. It has a mountainous surface, traversed in the NE by Schuylkill river, and drained by several of its tributaries. The soil, consisting of white gravel, is completely sterile. Pop. 3,441.—Also a township of York co., in the same state, 16 m. SW of York. It has an undulating surface, drained by Hammer creek, a branch of Codorus creek. The soil consists of fertile loam. Pop. 1,525.

MANHU-ACU, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, to the SW of Pomba; runs a distance in a NE direction of about 180 m.; and joins the Rio Doce between the Voltasdo-Erne and the Rio Mandu. It forms at several points the line of separation between the provs. of Minas-Geraes and Espirito Santo.

MANHUT, a town of Independent Tartary, in the state and 72 m. NNE of Khiva, near the l. bank of the Jihun. Pop. 8,000.

MANIAGO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the deleg. and 32 m. WNW of Undine. Pop. 500.

MANICA, a state of Eastern Africa, to the SE of Monomotapa, and W of Sofala, in the Mozambique territory. It is bordered on the NW by the Magzara, on the E by the Lupata mountains; and is intersected by the Cabreze. It is generally mountainous, and is liable to dreadful storms. The soil is fertile, and pastures large herds of cattle. The principal productions of the locality are gold, ivory, and copper; and these form the chief articles of trade, in exchange for silk and linen fabrics, and iron, which are imported from Surat by the Portuguese. The cap., which bears the same name, is 24 m. SW of Sena, and about the same distance WNW of Sofala. It contains a fort belonging to the Portuguese.

MANICE, or **KING GEORGE'S RIVER**, a river of Eastern Africa, in the district of Inhambane, which flows SE, and falls into the N side of Delagoa bay.

MANICKPATAM, a village of Hindostan, in the

presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Orissa, 60 m. SW of Cuttack, on the N bank of the channel which connects Lake Chilka with the bay of Bengal.

MANICOLO. See **MALLICOLLO.**

MANICOUAGAN, or BLACK RIVER, a river of Lower Canada, in the territory of Labrador, which issues from Lake Manicouagan; runs SSW; and throws itself into the St. Lawrence, on the l. bank, and after a course of about 150 m. Near its mouth is a rocky shoal of the same name, and to the W of the shoal is a headland, also bearing the same name.

MANIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Marcoing. Pop. 1,000.

MANIFOLD (CAPE), a headland of the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $22^{\circ} 43'$, E long. $150^{\circ} 50'$, at the N extremity of Keppel-bay.

MANIGOD, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Genevois, 14 m. ESE of Anney. Pop. 1,060.

MANIHALA, a village of the Punjab, about 11 m. SE of Lahore.

MANIKA. See **MAGNESIA.**

MANI-KESOCK, a district in the N part of Lower Guinea, to the E of that of Mani-Seat, and NE of Loango.

MANIKPUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad. The district is very fertile, producing cotton, sugar, and tobacco, in great abundance. Its chief towns, besides that of its own name, are Mendigunge, Pertaubghur, and Salun. The town is 45 m. NW of Allahabad, on the l. bank of the Ganges. It is pleasantly situated, and possesses a considerable trade.

MANIKYALA, a village of Hindostan, in the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Jelum, noted for a remarkable tope or monument in its vicinity. This monument is said to be 70 or 80 ft. in total height, and to have a circumf. at the base of about 320 ft. It is surmounted by a truncated cone about 20 ft. in height; and is built of large masses of a species of petrification common in the locality, and to a great extent polished on the exterior. Its origin is ascribed by the natives to a prince named Manik. Elphinstone, by whom it has been most fully described, considers it Grecian; others conceive it to have been an ancient dahgope or Buddhist shrine. Coins and vessels of gold, copper, brass, and iron, have been found at various depths in its interior. In the vicinity are 15 other topes, one of which, on being opened, was found to contain coins of Julius Caesar, Marc Antony, and the Triumviri. The surrounding country bears traces of having formerly been the seat of a large town, supposed on good authority to have been the *Taxila* of the Greeks, and *Taksha-sila* of the Hindus. To the NE of M. is a mausoleum of the Ghikar chiefs.

MANILBA-Y-FUGERRA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 57 m. WSW of Malaga, partido and 8 m. SW of Estepona, on a plateau of considerable elevation, and not far from the shore of the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,892. It is defended by a fort, and carries on an active trade in fish and wine. In an adjacent mountain are mines of lead and quarries of marble. At Almadravia, in the vicinity, are ruins supposed to belong to the era of the emperor Trajan.

MANILA, or MANILLA, a town of the island of Luzon, the capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippines, situated on the SE side of a bay of the same name, which is 45 leagues in circumf., and receives several considerable rivers, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 36' 8''$, E long. $120^{\circ} 53' 36''$. It lies on a low sandy point at the mouth of the river Pasig, which is navigable as far as a lake about 30 m. E of the town, from

which it derives its source, and is prolonged by two piers into the bay. It is well-planned, with straight regular streets, and contains many handsome private houses; and notwithstanding the occurrence of frequent earthquakes, has some magnificent churches. The governor's house, a large and spacious building within the walls, forms one side of the Playa; the other three being formed by the cathedral, the Cabildo, and some private houses. The houses of the native Indians are of *nipa* covered with leaves, and raised on wooden pillars 8 or 10 ft. from the ground; many of the Spanish houses are built of the same materials. Most of the streets, however, have at all times a dull appearance: the basement-floors of the houses, generally consisting of warehouses and lumber-rooms, being uninhabited and without windows. The largest description of houses are most of them quadrangles enclosing a court-yard within their squares. Including the suburbs, the town is very considerable. By far the most populous and important part of the town is situated without the walls and on the opposite side of the river, the communication being by a bridge of 8 arches; and nearly all the trade is carried on in this quarter, which is hence denominated 'the Tradedown. In this quarter are numerous lateral canals or branches from the main stream, on which are situated extensive warehouses. The pop. of M., including the entire suburbs, probably exceeds 200,000, among which number is included a white population of above 5,000, of whom a large proportion are officers and subalterns. The pop. within the walls in 1818 was only 6,875, exclusive of military. The rest are Mulattoes, Indians, and Chinese, who devote themselves to agriculture and arts of industry. The environs of M. are watered by the Pasig, a fine river, which branches into different streams, of which the two principal lead to the large Laguna-de-Bay, about 28 m. in length, and 22 m. in breadth. This river is navigable for vessels not exceeding 250 tons a short distance inland, but has only 12 ft. of water over its bar at spring-tides. The environs of M. present a somewhat monotonous expanse of country covered with paddy-fields. A fashionable drive, called the Calzada, encompasses two-thirds of the circuit of the plain, passing between the fosse or ditch of the city on one side, and the open country and parade-ground fronting the bay, on the other. Intercourse is carried on from M. with the Chinese port of Amoy, and with the NE ports of China, by means of seven or eight junks, which bring over with them from 300 to 500 new adventurers annually, who work their passage, and import each a small package of goods. By the same conveyance numbers of Chinese also annually return. Nearly the whole provincial trade in manufactured goods is in the hands of the Chinese. There are a considerable number of small craft, called *pontines*, continually trading between M. and the provs. and islands to the southward. —M., though regularly fortified, could not be defended for any length of time against an European force; but from its advantageous position in relation to India, China, and America, it might, under a liberal and wise government, rise into great importance as an emporium of commerce. Under Spanish policy, however, its trade has long been repressed by harassing and absurd restrictions. European vessels were formerly altogether prohibited from access to this port, or were burdened with heavy duties amounting to a prohibition. Even after the port was thrown open to ships of all nations, vessels belonging to the port itself were not allowed to trade with Europe, or to proceed beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Under the captain-generalship of Don P. Enrile, from 1831 to 1835, much was done to relax these restrictions, and generally improve the commerce of the port. The chief exports are cordage, resinous substances,

pitch and tar, cloths, rushes, rattans, indigo of an excellent quality, *beche-de-mer*, sharks fins, cocoa-nut oil, rice, cotton, and the beautiful and costly pina cloth. About 1,000,000 *cabans* of rice, each weighing 134 lbs., are yearly exported chiefly to China. The sugar-cane thrives well, but is little cultivated. Excellent tobacco, grown on the island, is manufactured into cigars at a royal factory at Binondo, in the vicinity of M., in which 5,000 women, and 600 men are employed. The natives may be reckoned as industrious, perhaps more so than are generally seen within the tropics. The manufacture, for which they are so famous, of cigar-cases, and hats of a peculiar grass, has long been known and deservedly prized at home. The most intricate tartan plaid they will imitate with a faithfulness and dexterity truly surprising; and those who have received no instruction whatever in letters will work a name or a figure with these differently-coloured straws without the smallest deviation

from any given pattern. These rude people, moreover, manufacture "a fabric which as much surpasses in its texture the finest French cambric as the latter does the commonest piece of Manchester cotton-cloth. This latter is called *pina*, pronounced *pinia*; being made from the finest fibres of the pine, beaten out, combed, and wove with a delicacy that it is impossible to rival, possessing at the same time an incredible durability. Its colour is white, slightly tinged with blue." A finely worked dress of *pina* will cost 1,500 dollars.—M. exports to Bengal copper, indigo, and cochineal, with a large proportion of treasure. In 1810–11, the value of the exports amounted to about 3,000,000 sicca rupees. The exports from Bengal to M. amounted to 1,270,542 rupees. The amount of produce shipped from M. in 1837 was 3,008,606 dollars. The following table of exports from M. during 1850 is furnished by Mr Mac Micking, in his *Recollections of M.*:

	To Great Britain.	To the Continent of Europe.	To the Australian Colonies.	To China.	To Singapore, Batavia, and Bombay.	To California and the Pacific.	To the United States.	Total.
Sugar,	146,926	50,830	142,359	...	12,749	29,144	77,919	459,927 peculs.
Hemp,	16,073	5,568	...	...	544	...	102,184	124,867 "
Cordage,	96	476	3,753	1,732	680	2,137	210	9,084 "
Cigars,	10,319	11,867	12,561	9,262	26,859	1,707	914	73,439 mil.
Leaf tobacco,	...	42,629	...	...	...	...	...	42,629 quint.
Sapan-wood,	37,068	14,436	...	18,942	17,337	...	9,015	96,798 arrobas
Coffee,	165	9,670	1,481	100	250	1,072	2,063	14,801 peculs.
Indigo,	259	213	...	uncertain.	...	...	3,753	4,225 quint.
Hides,	3,340	213	...	1,069	...	...	...	4,622 peculs.
Hide Cuttings,	...	...	...	536	...	...	2,419	2,955 "
Mother-of-pearl Shell,	820	338	...	...	260	...	74	1,492 "
Tortoise-shell,	2,081	580	...	555	1,912	...	469	5,597 catties.
Rice,	...	6,576	...	uncertain.	...	1,467	...	uncertain.
Beche-de-Mer,	...	...	...	4,348	...	...	...	4,348 peculs.
Gold dust,	...	...	...	5,068	...	...	...	5,068 taels.
Camagon, or Ebony-wood,	235	1,213	...	794	...	...	...	2,242 peculs.
Grass-cloth,	175	13,252	...	500	...	650	22,975	37,522 pieces.
Hats,	...	...	9,400	5,115	9,115	500	25,870	50,000 hats.

The import trade is almost entirely in the hands of British merchants established here; but the goods imported from Liverpool or Glasgow are always shipped in Spanish vessels and at a very high rate of freight, in consequence of the differential duties in favour of the Spanish flag. Nearly the whole of the coasting-trade is in the hands of the Indians, or Mestizos of Chinese descent called *Sangleys*.—Of the weights and measures now in use at M., the *pecul* is equal to 140 lbs. English, or 137½ lbs. Spanish; the Spanish lb. being two per cent. heavier than the standard British lb. The *quintal* is 102 lbs. English, and the *arroba* 25½ lbs. English. The *caban* is a measure of the capacity of 5,998 cubic inches, and is subdivided into 25 *quintas*. The Spanish yard, or *vara*, is eight per cent. shorter than the British yard, by which latter all the cotton and other manufactures are sold by the merchants importing them, although the shopkeepers who purchase them retail everything by the Spanish yard. The money current consists of Spanish and South American dollars of various weights and values.—At 3 leagues SW of M. lies the port of Cavite, at which large ships generally unload; the entry of the river being, as we have said, impeded by a bar which is very dangerous during high winds, and affording no shelter during the SW monsoon, or from the middle of April to November. Cavite is defended by an independent fort, and is provided with an arsenal. A castle or fort stands at the W end of the city, having the sea on one side, and the river on the other. It is styled the citadel of St. James, and was originally fortified in the shape of a triangle, having one bastion towards the sea, another towards the river, and

a third at the W point, to cover the port, which is only fit for small vessels. In 1645, great part of this city was destroyed by an earthquake, and 3,000 people perished in the ruins. In the year 1762, M. was taken by the English; and a million sterling was demanded for its ransom. In 1823, an attempt was made, under a Creole leader, to shake off the Spanish authority. See articles LUÇON and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILLA, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains.

MANILLA, MANULLA, or MINOLA, a parish in co. Mayo. Area 5,464 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,387.

MANILLA ISLANDS. See LUÇON, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILVA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 55 m. WSW of Malaga, near the coast. Pop. 2,000.

MANIMANGE, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Angoy, 30 m. S of Cabinde, a little to the N of the mouth of the Zaire.

MANIMARJA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 60 m. NE of Ludiana, at the entrance of the Pinjir valley, at an alt. of 3,910 ft. above sea-level.

MANIMUN, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 24 m. SW of Madras, in the Carnatic.

MANINGKABAU. See MENANGKABAU.

MANIPA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Molucca islands, 18 m. W of the W extremity of Ceram, in S lat. 3° 21', and E long. 127° 35'. It is about 15 m. in length, and has a mountainous aspect, but is generally well-cultivated.

MANIQUARES, a village of Venezuela, in the

dep. of Maturin and peninsula of Araya-Santiago. It is noted for its pottery.

MANISA. See **MAGNESIA.**

MANI SEAT, a district in the N part of Lower Guinea, to the E of the district of Setté, and NE of that of Mayomba.

MANISES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. WNW of Valencia, and partido of Moncada, near the S bank of the Turia. Pop. 1,617. It has an hospital, and is noted for its manufactories of china.

MANISTEE, a county of the state of Michigan, U. S., on the NE side of the lake of that name, watered by a river also named Manistee, an affluent of Lake Michigan.

MANISTER, or **MONASTERANENAGH,** a parish in co. Limerick, 3 m. E of Croom. Area 7,619 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,800; in 1851, 1,927.

MANITO (GREAT), a river in the state of Missouri, U. S., which, after a generally SW course of about 60 m., joins the Missouri, 12 m. ESE of Franklin, and 42 m. NW of Jefferson.

MANITOBA (LAKE), a lake of British N. America, to the SW of Lake Winnipeg, with which it is connected by St. Martin's lake. It is about 130 m. in length from NW to SE, and 75 m. in breadth; but from the number of peninsulas which project into it, its outline is extremely irregular. On its N bank is Manitoba house.

MANITOOWOC, a county in the NE part of the state of Wisconsin, U. S., comprising an area of 468 sq. m., drained by a river of the same name and its branches. It is in some parts swampy, but is generally fertile and well-wooded. Pop. in 1840, 235. The village, which bears the same name, is 178 m. NE of Madison, at the junction of M. river with Lake Michigan.

MANITOULIN (GREAT), the largest island in Lake Huron, measuring above 100 m. in length, and varying in breadth from 4 to 25 m. Its coast-line is deeply indented, and M. gulf and Heywood's bay, which run into the island at its widest part, the one from the S, the other from the N, approach each other to within 3 m., thus almost dividing the island into two parts. Its climate is healthy. Winter sets in about the beginning of November; and spring opens about the middle of April. The geological formation is limestone; and there is abundance of land well-adapted both for pasturage and for cultivation. In 1836, an attempt was begun by the Canadian government to collect and settle the small bands of Indians roaming about Upper Canada on this island, and several settlements of these people have been formed, with every prospect of success, on this island. The larger proportion are Ottawas and Chipewas.

MANIVA, a summit of a branch of the Rætian Alps, in Lombardy, on the confines of the provs. of Brescia and Bergamo, and 25 m. NNE of Brescia. It has a height of 2,163 yds. above sea-level, and gives rise to the Melia.

MANJA, a village in Sind, near the r. bank of the Narra, on the road from Bakkar to Omerote.

MANJAI, a village of Afghanistan, near the r. bank of the Turnak, 24 m. NE of Candahar.

MANJA-LEGOAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Piranga.

MANJAULY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, and district of Sarun, 59 m. NW of Chupra.

MANJAWAL, a village in the Derajat, Afghanistan, 10 m. SE of Kakni. About a mile to the NE is a station of the same name.

MANJERA, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the S part of the prov. of Aurungabad, about 50 m. SE of Ahmednuggur; traverses the N part of the prov. of Bidur; flows thence through the

NW part of Hyderabad; re-enters Bidur and joins the Godavery, on the r. bank, 45 m. E of Nandair. It has a total course, first in an ESE, and afterwards in a N direction, of 350 m. Its principal affluents are the Tierna and Ponnair on the r., and on the l. the Manhat.

MANJUTA, a town of Sumatra, on the SW coast, in the state of Anak-Sungi, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, and 15 m. NW of Mocomoco.

MANKAISIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, district and 12 m. ENE of Perrainda, and 78 m. SE of Ahmednuggur.

MANKARY, a district of Nigritia, in the SW part of Borgu, watered by the Missclad.

MANKASIM, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Fanti, on the l. bank of the Amissa, and 15 m. SE of Abra.

MANKIAM, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, off the W coast of the island of Gilolo, in S lat. 0° 20', E long. 127° 30'.

MANKITTEE, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, which flows into Shoalhaven river.

MANKOUP. See **MANGUP.**

MANKU. See **AMUR.**

MANLEY, a township in the p. of Frodsham, Cheshire, 3½ m. S by W of Frodsham. Area 1,326 acres. Pop. in 1831, 331; in 1851, 395.

MANLIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Vic-le-Comte, on the Allionx. Pop. 1,300.

MANLIUS, a township of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 10 m. E of Syracuse. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Limestone and Chittenango creeks. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 5,509. The village is in Cherry valley, and contains about 1,200 inhabitants.—Also a township of Allegan co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 35.

MANLIUS CENTRE, a village of Manlius township, Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 135 m. W by N of Albany, on the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 300.

MANLLEU (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 44 m. NNE of Barcelona, partido and 5 m. NE of Vich, in a plain on the l. bank of the Ter, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 2,300. It has an hospital, and possesses several spinning-mills and factories.

MANLY COVE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the E by the sea, and having Middle harbour, Port Jackson, and North harbour, on the S. Pop. 63. One of the coves of Port Jackson also bears this name.

MANNA, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Grain coast, a little to the r. of the embouchure of the Sestos, and 150 m. NW of Cape Palma.—Also a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Konkodu, near the r. bank of the Senegal, 15 m. ESE of Koba.—Also a town of Sumatra, on the SW coast, in the territory of Manna-Propne, 54 m. SE of Bencoolen. It has an extensive trade in pepper.

MANNAR, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan.

MANNEDORF, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SSE of Zurich, bail. and 3 m. SE of Meilen, on the NE bank of Lake Zurich. Pop. 2,350. It has a manufactory of woollen fabrics.

MANNERCOIL, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Carnatic, in the district and 30 m. ESE of Tanjore, between two branches of the Caverry.

MANNERSDORF, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, lgh. and circle, and 21 m.

SSE of Vienna, in a plain. Pop. 1,980. It has a fine castle, and magnificent baths, and possesses manufactories of gilt and plated wire, for export to Hungary and Turkey, and of tape, galloon, &c.

MANNERSDORF, **MATTERSDORF**, **KETHELEY**, or **KEDDELY**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 4 m. S of Kasmarkt, and 10 m. WNW of Leutschan. Pop. 942. It has manufactories of fine linen, and of brandy.

MANNERSDORF, **MENHARDSDORF**, **MENTHARD**, or **WRBOWE**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 4 m. S of Kasmarkt, and 10 m. WNW of Leutschan. Pop. 942. It has manufactories of fine linen, and of brandy.

MANNHARTSBERG. See **MANHARTSBERGE**.

MANNHEIM. See **MANHEIM**.

MANNICOLLO. See **MALLICOLLO** and **VANIKORO**.

MANNING, a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, 76 m. from Sydney.—Also a river which has its source in the range of hills which line the head-waters of Peel river; runs W along the confines of Macquarie and Gloucester cos.; and flows into the Pacific, in S lat. 32°, by several mouths, the principal of which are Farquhar and Harrington inlets. It is navigable to small boats only.

MANNINGFORD-ABBOTS, a parish of Wilts, 9 m. E by S of Devizes, on a branch of the Avon. Area 919 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1851, 119.

MANNINGFORD-BOHUN, a tything in the p. of Wilsford, Wilts, 2 m. SW of Pevensey. Area 1,305 acres. Pop. in 1831, 242; in 1851, 269.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE, a parish in Wilts, 9½ m. NW of Ludgershall. Area 1,088 acres. Pop. 275.

MANNINGHAM, a township in the p. and 1 m. NW of Bradford, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,295 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,564; in 1851, 9,604.

MANNINGTON, a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. NW by N of Aylesham, and N of the Bure. Area 548 acres. Pop. in 1831, 13; in 1851, 12.

MANNINGTON, a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 6 m. NE of Salem. It has a level surface, and is drained by Salem river and Mannington creek. The soil consists of a fine fertile loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,064.

MANNINGTREE, a parish and market-town in Essex, 9 m. ENE of Colchester, and 60 m. NE of London, on the N bank of the Stour, and on the E. Union railway. Area 115 acres. Pop. 1,176.

MANNOE, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, off the E coast of Sweden, and in the prefecture of Western Bothnia, in N lat. 65° 23', E long. 22° 1'.

MANSFELD, **MANSFELD**, or **MANSFELDER-GEORGE-KREIS**, a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and reg. of Merseburg. It comprises an area of 72 sq. m., and contains 29,014 inhabitants. Its capital is Mansfeld.

MANSFELD, **MANSFELD**, or **MANSFELDER-SEE-KREIS**, a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and reg. of Merseburg. It comprises an area of 102 sq. m., and contains 34,592 inhabitants. Its capital is Eisleben.

MANSFELD, **MANSFELD**, or **THAL-MANSFELD**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, capital of the gebirgs-kreis of the same name, in the reg. and 30 m. NW of Merseburg, on the Thalbach. Pop. 1,450. It is enclosed by walls, now nearly ruinous, and contains an ancient castle, belonging to the counts of Mansfeld. Wool-spinning is carried on here to a considerable extent, and in the environs are several mines and quarries.

MANSVILLE, a village of Ellisburg township, Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., 166 m. NW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 150.

MANNU (*Carz*), a headland of the island of Sardinia, on the W coast, to the N of the gulf of Oris-

tano, in N lat. 40° 3', E long. 8° 20'.—Also a river of the same island, in the dio. of Capo Cagliari. It has three sources in the prov., and 9 m. N of Isili runs S into the prov. of Cagliari; receives the Calarita on the l., and the Sixerris on the r.; and, after a course of 48 m., throws itself into the gulf of Cagliari, 6 m. NW of the town of that name. It forms at its mouth an extensive lagoon.

MANOA, a river of Peru, which issues from a small lake, and throws itself into the Ucayale, on the l. bank, in S lat. 6° 55', W long. 74° 10'. It has a total course of about 60 m.

MANOE, an island belonging to Denmark, in the North sea, near the W coast of the duchy of Sleswig, and of the bail. of Hadersleben, in N lat. 55° 16', E long. 8° 32'. It is about 1½ m. in length, and contains a village of the same name. It possesses about 50 families, who find their chief employment in fishing and navigation.

MANOEL-ALVES, a name borne by three rivers of Brazil, in the N part of the prov. of Goyaz, and all affluents of the Tocantins. The first, which is also called Manoel-Alves-Meridional or Luiz-Alves, has its source near the NE frontier of the prov., in the Sierra-Figuera, and throws itself into the Tocantins, on the r. bank, near San Luiz, in S lat. 11° 15', W long. 48° 10'. It has a total course, in a generally W direction, of about 150 m.—The second, which is the smallest, runs N, and joins the Tocantins near the junction of the Rio-Somno.—The third, which is the largest and most northerly, has its source in the mountains which run along the confines of the prov. of Maranhão; runs WNW; and, after a total course of about 158 m., joins the Tocantins, on the r. bank, in S lat. 7° 20', W long. 49° 5'.

MANOEL-GONCALVES, an island of Brazil, off the coast of the prov. of Rio Grande-do-Norte, and near the mouth of the Rio Agu or Mossoró. It has a church, and carries on a considerable trade in salt, mandioc, flour, and salted fish.

MANOEL-HOMEM, an island of Brazil, in the Rio Parana, 15 m. below the confluence of the Rio Verde.

MANOEL-RODRIGUES, a small island of Brazil, in the bay of Niterohi, prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

MANOEL-VAZ, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which is joined by the Itambe on the l., and flows into the Rio-de-Santo-Antonio, on the r. bank, between the town of Santo-Antonio-a-Baixo and the Rio Peixe.

MANOEL-VIEIRA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, an affluent of the Rio Chopoto.

MANOKAO, **MANAKAO WATER**, or **SYMOND'S HARBOUR**, a port of New Zealand, on the W coast of North island or of New Ulster, in S lat. 37° 10', E long. 174° 35'. The entrance, which is about 2½ m. in breadth.

MANOLY, or **MANOWLY**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. of Bejapur, and district of Azygmghur, on the l. bank of the Malpurba, 33 m. NNE of Darwur, and 75 m. WSW of Bejapur. It was taken by the English in 1799.

MANOPELLO, or **MANUFELLO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 9 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 2,400.

MANOR, or **MANNEE**, a parish in Peebles-shire, comprising an area of 18,110 acres, bordered to some extent by Selkirkshire on the E, and bounded on the N and NW for 3½ m. by the Tweed. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1851, 256. It contains a small stream of the same name, which rises near its S boundary, and joins the Tweed on the NE.

MANOR, a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. SW of Lancaster, and

33 m. SE of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, bounded on the SE by Conestoga river, and watered by its branches. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 4,152.

MANOR-CONYNGHAM, a village in the p. of Raymoghy, co. Donegal, near the head of Lough Swilly, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Letterkenny. Area 9 acres. Pop. in 1851, 201.

MANOR-HAMILTON, a small market and post-town, partly in the p. of Kallanet, and partly in that of Cloonclare, co. Leitrim, on an affluent of Bonnet river, on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of the latter town, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of the former. Area 45 acres. Pop. in 1831, 903; in 1851, 1,779.

MANOR AND RAKE, a township in the p. of Hawarden, Flintshire, 2 m. E by S of Hawarden. Pop. in 1831, 83; in 1851, 65.

MANORA, a town of Madagascar, in the Betanimena; 150 m. SE of Tananarivo, on a river of the same name, at the mouth of which is M. roadstead.

MANOSQUE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, and arrond. of Forcalquier. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,476; in 1841, 9,208. The town is 9 m. S of Forcalquier, and 32 m. SW of Digne, at an alt. of 423 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 5,311. It stands at the foot of a hill on the summit of which are a tower and several ruins, which bear the name of Old M., and mark the former extent of the town. The streets and houses are generally old, but there are several fine promenades. It has a fine college, belonging to the counts of Forcalquier, and a communal college. It possesses several silk and cotton-spinning mills, manufactories of linen, caddis, floss-silk, and olive-oil, tanneries, and distilleries, and has an active trade in wine, brandy, essences, oil, olives, almonds, truffles, honey, silk, and wool. The surrounding district is fertile, and possesses several coal-mines.—M. owes its origin to the counts of Forcalquier. It suffered much from the ravages of the plague in the 12th cent., and was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1708.

MANOT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Confolens. Pop. 1,084.

MANPORRO, a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, which has its source near St. Domingo; runs SSE; and throws itself into the Apure, on the l. bank, 60 m. SE of Varinas, and after a course of about 90 m.

MANQUILLOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 14 m. NNW of Palencia, on the l. bank of the Carrion. Pop. 266.

MANRESA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona. The partido comprises 72 pueblos. The town is 32 m. NW of Barcelona, between the Cardenet and Llobregat. Pop. in 1845, 13,339. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a fortress. The streets are handsome, and the houses generally well-built. It contains a collegiate church, 4 parish-churches, several chapels, numerous convents, an hospital, an orphans' asylum, and barracks; and has manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, tapes, ribbons, gold, silver, and silk laces, fine cloth, paper, brandy, saltpetre, and powder, and a wool spinning-mill. The environs are well-cultivated, and watered by several canals derived from the Llobregat and Cardenet.

MANSL (L'E), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe.—The arrond. comprises an area of 189,298 hect., and contains 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 164,667; in 1841, 168,321. The cant. comprises 27 coms. Pop. in 1831, 50,714; in 1841, 58,677. The town is 53 m. NNW of Tours, and 126 m. SW of Paris, on the Sarthe—which is

here crossed by 3 ancient bridges—and near the confluence of the Sarthe, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 0' 30''$, and E long. $0^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. in 1789, 21,866; in 1821, 17,584; in 1831, 19,792; in 1841, 25,189; and in 1846, 21,025. The part of the town which skirts the river is very old. Its houses are ill-built, and the streets narrow and extremely tortuous. The newer portion lies on the side of a hill, and, although possessing little regularity, is handsome and spacious. The houses generally are built of stone and roofed with slate. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, commenced in 1216, and finished in 1434, with a tower 200 ft. in height; the town-hall, the prefecture, and the theatre, which is one of the finest in France. M. has also a communal college, several scientific institutions and schools, a museum, a public library, 2 hospitals, 4 printing-establishments, &c. There are 2 promenades, one of which, named the Jacobins, rises amphitheatrically; the other, called the Greffier, forms a species of labyrinth along the banks of the Sarthe. M. possesses extensive manufactories of coverlets, bolting-cloth, linen, canvass, muslin, handkerchiefs, hosiery, lace, wax-candles, soft-soap, oil, and conserves; several bleacheries of linen and of wax, paper-mills, tanneries, founderies, and saw-mills; and carries on an active trade in linen, thread, hemp, flax, cattle, game, poultry, wine, brandy, honey, nuts, clover, maize, haricots, oil, rosin, yellow and white wax, and swan's down, salt, and iron. M. was the capital of the Aulerici-Cenomani, and was one of the most ancient towns in Celtic Gaul. Under the Romans it was a place of considerable importance, and in the era of Charlemagne was one of the largest and richest towns in the empire. In the 9th and 10th cents. it was sacked by the Normans, and in the 11th was destroyed with fire, and in the following cent. it was taken by William the Conqueror. It was ravaged in the 15th and 16th cents. by the plague, and in the following by famine. In 1651 it was obliged to capitulate to Henry IV. In 1793 it was taken and held for 3 days by the Allies.

MANSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 4 m. NW of Larche, and 8 m. W of Brèves. Pop. 1,009.

MANSAFRA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Tenda, to the N of the Gambia.

MANSALLA, SEBILAH, or SHELLA, a small town of Morocco, in the prov. and 111 m. W of Fez, and 5 m. E of Rabat. It is surrounded by ruins, and is supposed to have been the capital of the Carthaginian colonies on the W coast of Africa. It is held sacred by the Moors, on account of the number of tombs which are found in the locality.

MANSAROWAR. See **MANASAROWAR**.

MANSELKA. See **MAANSELKA**.

MANSELL-GAMAGE, a parish in Herefordshire, 8 m. WNW of Hereford. Area 1,323 acres. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1851, 113.

MANSELL-LACY, a parish in Herefordshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Hereford. Area 1,547 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1851, 305.

MANSERGH, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the W bank of the Lune. Area 2,568 acres. Pop. in 1831, 232; in 1851, 216.

MANSFELD. See **MANNSFELD**.

MANSFIELD, a parish and market-town of Nottinghamshire, on the Midland railway, 14 m. N by W of Nottingham, and 138 m. NNW of London, on the Mann, at the foot of a ridge of hills, by which it is divided from Sherwood forest. Area 9,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,426; in 1841, 9,788; in 1851, 10,627. The town is very ancient, but has of late undergone considerable improvement. It has three main streets all well-paved and lighted with gas. The houses

are built of a dark-coloured stone quarried in the neighbourhood. It has manufactories of cotton, hosiery, and malt; and has an extensive trade in malt. It is the place of election for the N division of the county.

MANSFIELD, an island of Hudson's bay, between the NW extremity of Labrador and Southampton island. It is 75 m. in length from N to S, and 18 m. in breadth. Its surface is low.

MANSFIELD, a township of Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 20 m. E by N of Burlington, and at equal distance NW of Montpelier. It is intersected by the Green mountains, and contains two of their highest peaks, viz. the Chin, and the Nose, which rise respectively 4,279 and 3,983 ft. above sea-level. It is watered by Waterbury and Brown's rivers. The soil, except on these rivers, is incapable of cultivation. Pop. in 1840, 223.—Also a township of Bristol co., in the state of Massachusetts, 29 m. SSW of Boston. It has a level surface, watered by branches of Taunton river, and a thin light soil. A valuable bed of anthracite coal has been found near the Boston and Providence railroad. Pop. 1,382.—Also a township of Tolland co., in the state of Connecticut, 24 m. E of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Willimantic and Natchaug rivers and their branches. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 2,276.—Also a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, 5 m. W of Ellicottville, and 300 m. W by S of Albany. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Cattaraugus creek and affluents of Alleghany river. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 942.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, 48 m. NNW of Trenton. It has a mountainous surface, and is intersected by Musconetcong and Pohatcong creeks, and by the Morris canal. The soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 3,057.—Also a township of Burlington co., in the same state, 7 m. N of Mount Holly. The surface is level, and is drained by Black's, Craft's, and Assisunk creeks, all affluents of the Delaware. The soil, consisting of sand, loam, and clay, is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. 2,041.—Also a village of Richmond co., in the state of Ohio, 63 m. NNE of Columbus, on a rising ground. Pop. 1,328.

MANSIATRE, a river of Madagascar, which rises on the W flank of the central dividing range of mountains, and flows WSW into the Mozambique channel, in about 19° 40' S lat.

MANSIGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. and 18 m. SSW of Mans. Pop. 2,600.

MANSILLA-DE-LAS-MULAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. SE of Leon, on the l. bank of the Esla. Pop. 700.

MANSILLA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. NW of Soria, on the l. bank of the Najerilla. Pop. 500. Iron and copper were formerly wrought in this vicinity; but the mines have been abandoned.

MANSILLA-DEL-PARAMO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. SSW of Leon. Pop. 300.

MANSIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, and rajahship of Jammu, in N lat. 32° 50', 90 m. N of Amritsir. It is beautifully situated on the side of a large sheet of water, containing a variety of fishes, which are held sacred, and live unmolested by the natives of the adjoining country.

MANSLE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of La Charente, on the r. bank of the Charente, 14 m. N of Angoulême. Pop. of town, 1,547.

MANSORIAH (EL), or **MANSUR**, a ruined town of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, 24 m. SW of Rabat.

MANSOVA, a small town of Yemen, in Arabia, 8 m. ESE of Taas.

MANSQUAM, a river of Monmouth co., New Jersey, U. S., which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 40° 10'.

MANSTEIN (ALT), a village of Bavaria, 3 m. SW of Reidenburg. Pop. 400.

MANSTON, a parish of Dorsetshire, 6½ m. SSW of Shaftesbury. Area 1,323 acres. Pop. 134.

MANSU, a town of Western Africa, on the route from Cape Coast to Ashantee, between Yankumasi and Fusuwhye. It is well situated near a small river, and is surrounded by a fertile tract of country. Pop. about 500.

MANSULAR, or **MANCILLAR**, an island in the Sonda archipelago, near the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 1° 35'. It is about 20 m. in length, and 9 m. in greatest breadth.

MANSURA, a village of Avoyelles parish, in Louisiana, U. S., 249 m. NW of New Orleans.

MANSURA, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bidur, which, after a short course, falls into the Godavery.

MANSURAH, a province of Lower Egypt, bounded by Damietta on the N; by the prov. of Sharkieh on the E and S; and by Gharbieh on the W. The principal or E branch of the Nile intersects it on the W and NW; the canal of Ashmun on the N; and Lake Menzaleh bounds it on the NE. Its principal production is cotton.—Its cap., of the same name, 33 m. SW of Damietta, in N lat. 31° 4' 30", was founded by the Saracens as a bulwark against the invasion of the Christians during the Crusades. One of the largest towns in the Delta, M. was the scene of several engagements between the French and English armies. It is supposed by Dr. Pococke to be the *Zaan* or *Tanis* of the ancients. It is beautifully situated on a somewhat high bank of the Nile, and adorned with numerous mosques; but it is now unfortified; the streets are narrow, and the houses built of brick. It has a large government cotton-factory, and a public school; and is famous for its manufacture of a sort of crape called *khorysheh*. Sailcloth, and other cotton and linen stuffs, are also made here. Its trade is chiefly carried on by Syrian Christians, who export the fine rice growing round Lake Menzaleh, and sal-ammoniac. The mode of hatching chickens by means of ovens is carried on here to a great extent.

MANSURAH, a small river of Algiers, anciently called *Sisoris*, which falls into the sea about 18 m. E of Bujiah, after a course of 60 m. There was formerly a town of the same name at its mouth, founded in 1185. From the banks of this river a considerable supply of timber used to be shipped for the supply of the dockyards at Algiers.

MANSURIA, a small town of the pashalik of Bagdad, situated on the l. bank of the Euphrates, about 15 m. above its junction with the Tigris.

MANTA (BAY OF), an inlet on the W coast of Venezuela, about 50 m. S of the equator. In this bay there were formerly pearl fisheries, which were abandoned; it is reported, from the number of divers who annually perished in them by a fish called manta, which abounds here, and gives name to the bay.

MANTALINGA, a town of the island of Sibn, one of the Philippines.

MANTANANE, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the NW coast of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 6° 38'.

MANTEL, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. WSW of Neustadt, on the l. bank of the Waldnap. Pop. 700.

MANTELAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. of Ligueil, 16 m. S of Tours.

MANTELUCCIO (PUNTA), a summit of Corsica, near the centre of the island, in N lat. 41° 56'

40°, and E long. 8° 1' 38". It rises to the height of 788 toises, or 1,679 yds., above sea-level.

MANTELO (Care), a headland of Greece, at the SE extremity of the island of Negropont, in N lat. 37° 57', and E long. 24° 29'.

MANTERE, an island off the W coast of Senegambia, to the E of the Bissagos archipelago, at the mouth of the Rio-Grande, in N lat. 11° 20'. It is about 18 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth.

MANTES, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise. The arrond. comprises an area of 87,695 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 60,785; in 1841, 60,801. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,067; in 1841, 14,012.—The town, which is distinguished as Mantes-sur-Seine, is 24 m. NW of Versailles, and 36 m. WNW of Paris, finely situated on the l. bank of the Seine, opposite Limay, with which it is connected by two handsome stone-bridges, joined together by an island in the centre of the river. Pop. in 1789, 2,496; in 1821, 3,801; in 1831, 4,148; in 1841, 4,280; and in 1846, 4,400. It is a well-built, quiet, rural town, with steep narrow streets; and contains 4 public fountains, the finest of which is opposite the town-hall. Its chief edifices are the cathedral of Notre Dame, a fine but incomplete Gothic structure, with two lofty towers, and the tower of the ancient church of St. Maclou. It has also two hospitals, a public library, and two printing establishments, and possesses numerous flour and tan mills, several tanneries, a saltpetre work, and manufactories of coarse linen, hosiery, and cordage. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, wine—the produce of the environs—fruit, legumes, baskets, and leather. Along the steep slopes of the hills, rising from the river on either side of M., stretches, for many miles, a chequered expanse of small vineyards. Like the little properties appropriated to the growth of corn, they are only separated by furrows, while here and there a patch of potatoes or haricots intervenes, with its less poetic growth, to vary the dark-green monotony of the vines.—M. is said to have been founded by the Druids. In 1096 it was ravaged by William the Conqueror, and at a later period by Charles the Bad. In 1364 it was taken by Charles V., but in 1418 it again fell into the hands of the English, and was restored by them to Charles VII. in 1449. In the neighbourhood are the remains of towers and bastions, erected for the defence of the town against the Normans.—Also a village in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 6 m. SE of Bellegarde, near the Tardelle. Pop. 1,000.

MANTEYGAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 20 m. WSW of Guarda, and 34 m. SE of Viseu, at the foot of the Serra Estrella. Pop. 2,000. It has two parish-churches and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of cloth and baize. In the vicinity is a fine cascade.

MANTHELAN, or **MANTELAN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. N of Ligueil. Pop. 1,218.

MANTHORPE, a hamlet in the p. of Witham-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire, 3 m. SW by S of Bourne. Area 690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 100; in 1851, 106.—Also a township in the co. of Lincoln, 1 m. NE, now comprised within the boundaries of the borough of Grantham. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,344.

MANTIEL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. E of Guadalajara, and partido of Cifuentes. Pop. 460.

MANTILLY, or **MANTILLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 2 m. W of Passais, and 10 m. SW of Domfront.

MANTINEIA, a nomarchy of Greece, in the Mo-

rea, bounded on the N by the nomarchy of Cyllenia and Corinthia; on the E by those of Argolis and Cynuria; on the SE by that of Lacedemonia; on the S and SW by that of Messenia; and on the W by those of Triphelia and Gortynius. It is generally mountainous, and is watered by several rivers, the principal of which form the head-streams of the Alpheus, Pamisus, and Eurotas. Its largest plain lies enclosed between the ridges of Mænialium and Artemisium. About 9 m. NE of the capital, Tripolitza, is Paleopoli, or the ancient town of *Mantineia*, from which the nomarchy derives its name. It is now in ruins, but is noted as the scene of the victory and death of Epaminondas in 363.

MANTINERA, a small island off the coast of the prov. of Calabria Citra, Naples, to the N of the peninsula of Dina.

MANTIQUEIRA, a chain of mountains in Brazil, in the S part of the prov. of Minas-Geraes. It runs in a WSW direction, and appears to form the centre of several ramifications which extend into the provinces of Bahia, Goyaz, São Paulo, &c. On the E, it is separated from the Serra-dos-Organos by the rivers Parahiba and Parahibuna. Some of its summits rise to the height of 6,000 ft. above sea-level, and form the loftiest in the interior of Brazil. Numerous streams descend from this chain, and flow into the Parahiba, Parana, Doce, and São Francisco.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas Geraes, 15 m. SW of Barbacena.

MANTOIS, formerly a district of France, in the ancient prov. of the Ile-et-Vilaine. Mantes was its chief town.

MANTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. SW of Glanford-Brigg. Area 4,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 198.—Also a parish in the co. of Rutland, 3½ m. N by W of Uppingham, and N of the Chater, on the Stamford and Peterborough railway. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 276.

MANTOTTE, a district and town of Ceylon, on the W coast, on Condechy bay, opposite the island of Manaar. It has extensive pearl-fisheries.

MANTUA, or **MANTOVA**, a delegation or province of Austrian Lombardy, bounded on the NE by the prov. of Verona; on the E by Polesina, from which it is separated by the Po; on the S by the states of the Church, and the duchies of Modena and Parma; on the W by the prov. of Cremona; and on the NW by Brescia. Its superficial area is 40·82 Austrian sq. m.; its pop. in 1850, 270,000. The surface of the country is in general level, and watered by the Po, the Oglio, the Mincio, the Secchia, and a number of smaller streams. The soil is of great fertility, except in some marshy tracts. The principal product is corn; maize, rice, hemp, flax, fruit, and vines, are also grown. Little wood is found in this prov.; and the mineral productions are inconsiderable. The former duchy of Mantua was of larger extent than the prov. of the present day. In the 14th cent. the Gonzaga family acquired authority over it; and they continued to govern it, under the title of duke, until the war of the Spanish succession, when the reigning duke, Charles IV., taking part with the house of Bourbon, lost this territory, after the brilliant successes of Prince Eugene, in 1706. It continued in the hands of Austria till 1796, after which it formed the dep. of the Mincio, in the temporary kingdom of Italy, until the general changes that took place in 1814.

MANTUA, the capital of the above delegation, is situated on islands formed by the waters of the Mincio, in N lat. 45° 9' 34", E long. 10° 48' 1". The Mincio, flowing from the NE, and reaching a low tract of ground, expands its channel to the breadth of half-a-mile, and then divides, forming two islands,—the

larger about a mile square,—the smaller rather more than half that size. On the smaller of these islands is situated the closely built part of M.: on the larger, called the island of Cerese, are a number of gardens and old fortifications, but few buildings. On the mainland to the S is situated the extensive suburb of Cerese; to the N are the citadel and the strongly fortified suburb of San Georgio. M. is thus, both by nature and art, one of the strongest places in Europe. The fortifications have not an imposing appearance, but are strong from their position, and are kept in good repair. It is entered by bridges or mounds formed to dam up the waters of the river, of which the principal are the Ponte-di-Molini, leading to the citadel; and the Ponte-di-San-Georgio, leading to the suburb of that name; both of which are flanked with redoubts. The city is built with tolerable regularity, and is divided by a canal into two nearly equal parts. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well-paved; the houses are of stone, and in general well-built; and the public squares are spacious and elegant. Of the latter, the most noted is the Piazza Virgiliana, used as a promenade, in the centre of which stands Virgil's monument, a column of marble resting on a pedestal of the same material, with a bronze statue of the poet at the top. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, a beautiful building, nearly on the same plan as the admired church of Santa-Maria-Maggiore at Rome. The other churches are numerous; but the only one that deserves notice is that of St. Andrea, the interior of which is beautifully painted. The Corte with its hall, the Palazzo-della-Giustizia, the palace of the Gonzaga family, and the one which from its shape bears the singular name of the Palazzo-del-Te, are all interesting buildings; and besides these may be mentioned the university-buildings, the arsenal, the Jewish synagogue, the public library, and a number of private mansions in an elegant style of architecture. M. contains several valuable collections of paintings, and a gallery of antiquities belonging to the academy of arts and sciences. The chief printing-office at M. is called *Typografia Virgiliana*; notwithstanding this fine appellation, in 1827 no Virgil had yet been printed at M. Annibale Caro's translation has indeed been published there, but through some bibliographic fatality, the Latin text is not included. The pop. and manufactures of this town are said to have declined since the removal of the ducal court in the end of the 17th cent. In 1796 and 1799 it was much reduced by dreadful sieges. In 1845 the pop. amounted to only 26,000; but in the 17th cent. the pop. was estimated at 50,000. Its silk manufactures were formerly flourishing, and are still considerable; those of leather and woollens are likewise of importance. Trade is entirely in the hands of Jews. In summer and autumn, from the diminution and stagnation of the waters of the lake, the air becomes unhealthy, and a number of the better classes retire to the country.—M. can boast of an antiquity equal if not antecedent to that of Rome. It shared the fate of that metropolis, experienced all the vicissitudes of the Middle ages, and, like other Italian cities, emerged from them into liberty and independence. The victories of Bonaparte in 1796 brought a French army under its walls, who besieged it, in the month of July, with great vigour, but on the approach of a superior force were obliged to retreat. The garrison was now reinforced, and on the return of the French the siege was changed into a blockade. In the end of September, M. saw her gates suddenly entered by the Austrian general Wurmser, who, with his staff and a numerous cavalry, had been separated by some manoeuvres of Bonaparte from the rest of his army. Twice after this did an Austrian army under Alvinzi

attempt its relief, and twice were they baffled. Having now no hope of relief, Wurmser capitulated on 2d February. The second siege of M. took place in July 1799, and was carried on by the Austrians. It was of much shorter duration than the former, the French having been driven from Lombardy, and unable to relieve the place.

MANTUA, a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 150 m. NE of Columbus, watered by Cayahoga river and its branches. Pop. 1,187.

MANU, a territory of Upper Guinea, on the Grain coast, to the NE of Liberia, intersected by St. Paul's river.

MANUEL-RODRIGUEZ, a sand-bank in the N. Pacific, to the SSE of the Sandwich islands, in N lat. 11° 10'. W long. 154°.

MANUPELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 12 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 2,370.

MANVERS, a township of Upper Canada, in the Newcastle district. It contains considerable quantities of hardwood, intermixed with pine. The soil is in some parts very good. In its NW corner is Seugog lake. Pop. in 1842, 697.

MANVIEU (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. E of St. Sever. Pop. 850.

MANWAS, a district and village of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Gundwana. The district is of small extent, possesses little fertility, and is scantily populated. The town or v. is 51 m. SE of Rewah, and 96 m. S of Allahabad.

MANY (LE), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Seraing. Pop. 220.

MANYTCH, a river of Russia in Europe, which issues from the salt lakes of Khaki, in the S part of the gov. of Astrakhan; separates to some extent that gov. from the prov. of the Caucasus; traverses Lake Bolchei; enters the gov. of the Don Cossacks; and flows into the Don, on the l. bank, at Manytchkafa, and 15 m. above Teherkask. It has a total course, in a generally WNW direction, of 300 m., and possesses a broad and deep body of water. Its principal affluents are the Kalaous and the Yegoriyk, both of which it receives on the l. It traverses a level arid steppe, studded with salt lakes.

MANYTCHKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, district and 11 m. ENE of Teherkask, at the confluence of the Manytch with the Don. It has good fisheries.

MANZAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Grignols, near the Vern. Pop. 1,026.

MANZANARES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Ciudad-Real. The partido comprises 6 pueblos. The town is 27 m. E of Ciudad-Real in a fertile plain, near the Azuer, at an alt. of 1,882 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1845, 8,560. It is well-built, and has a fine Gothic church, 2 convents, an hospital, and cavalry barracks. Coarse woollen fabrics and common linen form its chief articles of manufacture. The surrounding country affords excellent wine and saffron. In the vicinity of the town are the ruins of the ancient *Murus*.—Also a river which has its source on the S side of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama, a little to the N of Becerril; runs SSE; passes Madrid; and, 12 m. below that town, joins the Henarez, on the r. bank, and after a course of about 60 m. This river supplies with water the canal which runs between Madrid and the Henarez.—Also a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of Maturin. It issues from the mountains, 45 m. SE of Cumana; runs in the direction of that town; and throws itself into the gulf of Cariaco. It is navigable for small vessels as far as Cumana. Its banks are pleasantly shaded with acacias.

MANZANARES-LA-REAL, a town of Spain, in New Castle, in the prov. and 27 m. NNW of Madrid, partido and 6 m. NE of Colmenar-Viejo, near the l. bank of the Manzanares. Pop. 160. It has a large castle. It contains a fulling-mill, and in the environs are mines of silver, antimony, lead, and coal.

MANZANEDA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 47 m. E of Orense, and partido of Puebla-de-Tribes. Pop. 3,217. It was formerly fortified.

MANZANERA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 25 m. SE of Ternel, and partido of Mora, at the foot of a mountain, and on the r. bank of the Mijares. Pop. 2,280. It has a convent.

MANZANILLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Huelva, and partido of Palma, 23 m. W of Seville. Pop. 2,038. It has a parish-church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. The manufacture of linen, and the breeding of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry. M. is of ancient foundation, and was reared from the ruins of Tejada, which was abandoned on account of its insalubrity in 1530.

MANZANILLA, or **MANZANILLO**, a small island of New Grenada, on the E side of Naos or Navy bay, otherwise called Limon bay. It is of coral formation, with sand and shells intermixed; and its surface, of about 800 acres area, is low, and thickly wooded with large timber trees. The N or Atlantic terminus of the Panama railway is placed on the NW extremity of this island, which is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel with 10 ft. depth of water in it. The trains will start from wharfs at which steamers can at present lie in 19 ft. water at the extreme point; and from Navy bay to Gatun, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ m., the railway is carried on piles over a complete swamp. Off the island is good anchorage and shelter at a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from shore, in 6 fath., and without any ground swell. With the breeze as it generally blows here, except for 3 months in the year, ships drawing 20 ft. of water may haul to the wharf, after it has been carried out as far as intended by the works now in progress. In the months of November, December, and January, however, the N wind occasionally blows home, and raises a swell here. But upon such occasions, ships may make fast to moorings laid down for that purpose, two cables' length from the wharf. The steepest gradients between Navy bay and Gatun, do not exceed 20 ft. in the mile; but some portions of this section of the line have cost £30,000.

MANZANILLO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 20 m. ESE of Valladolid, partido and 5 m. W of Penafiel, on the l. bank of the Duero. Pop. 240.

MANZANILLO, a town of Cuba, capital of the jurisdiction of the same name, in the Departamento Oriental, on the SE side of the Bajo-de-Buena-Esperanza, and 80 m. WNW of Santiago-de-Cuba. Pop. in 1841, 3,299.

MANZAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 14 m. N by W of Clermont. Pop. 1,800.

MANZIAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 4 m. NW of Bagny-le-Châtel. Pop. 1,340.

MANZINSKOI, a fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 30 m. SSE of Selenginsk.

MANZOLINO, a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 15 m. WNW of Bologna.

MANZORA, **CHIRICRA**, or **ARYANJA**, a river of Mocaranga, in Eastern Africa, which rises in the Matuka territory; flows NNE; and falls into the Zambeze, on the r. bank, at Zimbare, about 100 m. below Fort Tete, the highest Portuguese settlement.

Its affluents are the Loanza, Bacuto, and Massapo, on the l.; and the Cabrezo on the r.

MANZUREKA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Lena, near a village of the same name, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $106^{\circ} 34'$.

MA-O, a city of China, of the second rank, in the prov. of Sech-wen, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 38'$, E long. $103^{\circ} 32'$.

MAO. See **MOU**.

MAOLI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, on the l. bank of the Krishna, 6 m. NE of Sattara.

MAON, a small island off the coast of Dalmatia, to the W of Pago. It is about 4 m. in length.

MAOUNA, or **MASSACRE ISLAND**, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $14^{\circ} 22'$, W long. 171° , discovered by Bougainville, and visited by La Perouse, who represents it as a beautiful and fertile island, producing the bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, banana, guava, and orange-tree. The inhabitants, however, are of a savage disposition; and when the commander of the Astrolabe landed in order to take in fresh water, a conflict ensued, in which M. Langle and 10 mariners were killed, and 20 other wounded. Captain Edwards calls this island **ORTUELA**.

MAPALLA. See **FONSECA**.

MAPERTON, a parish of Somersetshire, 3 m. WSW of Wincanton. Area 1,534 acres. Pop. 210.

MAPIMIZ, a town of Mexico, in the Sierra-de-la-Cadena, 130 m. NNE of Durango, on the uncultivated border called Bolson-de-Mapimi, with a pop. of 2,400.

MAPIRI, a river of Bolivia, which rises near Sorata; flows E; and unites with the Chuqueapo to form the Beni.

MAPLEBECK, a parish in Nottinghamshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Southwell, at the source of the river Winke. Area 1,136 acres. Pop. in 1851, 162.

MAPLEDERWELL, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 3 m. E by S of Basingstoke, intersected by the Basingstoke canal. Area 818 acres. Pop. 206.

MAPLE-DURHAM, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. NW of Reading, on the E bank of the Thames. Area 2,878 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1851, 509.

MAPLESTEAD (GREAT), a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Halstead, on a branch of the Colne. Area 1,929 acres. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1851, 494.

MAPLESTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 2 m. N by E of Halstead. Area 1,062 acres. Pop. in 1831, 373; in 1851, 367. The church—said to have been built after the plan of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—is a beautiful circular building, one of the four of this shape which exist in Britain.

MAPOCHA, a river of Chili, in the prov. of Santiago, which passes the city of Santiago, and afterwards enters the Maypo, after a course of 75 m.

MAPPERLEY, a township in the p. of Kirk-Hallam, Derbyshire, 7 m. NE of Derby. Area 972 acres. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1851, 358.

MAPPERTON, a parish in Dorsetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Beaminster. Area 804 acres. Pop. 85.

MAPPLETON, a parish in Derbyshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ashbourn, on the E bank of the Dove. Area 778 acres. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1851, 200.—Also a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. E by N of Beverley, on the coast of the North sea. Area 4,279 acres. Pop. in 1851, 449.

MAPPOLDER, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. SW by S of Sturminster-Newton. Area 1,887 acres. Pop. in 1831, 308; in 1851, 290.

MAQUALBARY, a small river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, about 20 m. SE of the Sherbro.

MAQUEDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and

21 m. NW of Toledo. It has a palace, three churches, and a convent.

MAQUEREAU POINT, a cape on the coast of the district of Gaspé, in Lower Canada, on the N shore of Chaleur bay, in N lat. 48° 20'.

MAQUILANIA, a town of Lower Guinea, in Congo, on the r. bank of the Dande, 220 m. S of San Salvador.

MAQUILAPA, a town of Mexico, 15 m. SW of Chiapa.

MAQUIPOO, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which runs along the r. bank of the Rio-Doce, and loses itself between the rivers Costa and Sacramento.

MAQUIRITARI, a large river of Guayana, which rises in the mountains of Parima; and, running S, enters the Orinoco.

MAR, or **MARR**, an ancient district of Aberdeenshire, lying principally betwixt the Don and the Dee, in the SW quarter of the co., and comprising the subdivisions of Braemar, or the mountainous division; Mid-Mar, or the middle division between the Don and the Dee; and Cromar, or the lower and better cultivated division. It gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Erskine.

MAR (CAPE), a promontory on the NW coast of Spain, in N lat. 43° 29', W long. 4° 58'.

MAR (SERRA-DO-), a chain of hills in Brazil, comprising the long range extending along the shore of the Atlantic, from the mouth of the São Francisco to Lake Patos, between 11° and 30° S lat. It closely approaches to the Serra-do-Espinhaço at several points, and joins that ridge under the tropic of Capricorn. Its highest summits do not exceed 1,406 yds. in alt. It is intersected by numerous rivers.

MAR (PUEBLE-DE-LA), a maritime village of Venezuela, in the dep. of Maturin, on the SE coast of the island of Margarite, and 3 m. SW of Pampatar.

MAR (PUERTO-DE-LA). See COBIJA.

MARA, a mountain of Austria in Lombardy, in the prov. of Valteline, in a branch of the Rhaetian Alps, to the NE of Sondrio. It has an alt. of 1,531 yds. above sea-level.

MARA, a territory of Abyssinia, in the country of the Galla, to the NE of the prov. of Shoa and Efat, and SE of Tigre, and bordered on the N by the rivers Melee and Anazo. It is inhabited by numerous tribes, who speak the language of the Adaiels.

MARA, a township of Upper Canada, in the Home district, bounded on the W by Lake Simcoe, and on the E by Talbot river. Pop. in 1842, 278.

MARABEA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district and 6 m. N of Loheia, on the Arabian gulf. It was formerly a place of importance; but its harbour having become choked with sand, the greater number of its inhabitants have withdrawn to Loheia.

MARABU, a small is. and of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Lower Egypt, 8 m. SW of Alexandria. It has a tower. The French expedition effected a landing here in 1798.

MARABUL, a river of Australia Felix, which runs S through the co. of Grant, is joined by the Barwon, and proceeds in a SE direction to the sea.

MARAC, or **MARAT**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 8 m. from Laugres. Pop. 500.

MARACA, an island of Brazilian Guayana, at the mouth of the Amazon, and to the W of Cape North, in N lat. 1° 45', and W long. 50°. It is about 15 m. in circumf., and contains a lake abounding with fish. —Also an island in the prov. of Para, in the Rio Madeira, opposite the channel of Canoma.

MARACABI, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro, 54 m. above Santa Isabel. It is inhabited by Indians of the Cura-

naos tribe. Sarsaparilla grows spontaneously in the environs.

MARACAGUÇO, a branch of the Amazons, which joins the main stream, 40 m. SW of Porexis.

MARACAIBO. See MARACAYBO.

MARACAHIPE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, which runs E, and falls into the Atlantic, 3 m. NE of the island of Santo Aleixo.

MARACAJU, a mountain of Brazil, in the S part of the prov. of Matto-Grosso. It gives rise to the Igatimi of Ipané.

MARACANAN, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, and comarca of Bragança, which falls into the Atlantic at Cintra. —Also a river in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the Serra-da-Tejuca.

MARACATAS, a people of Western Africa, who inhabit the N part of Zanguebar, to the SW of the kingdom of Magadoxo, and N of that of Melinde.

MARACAY, a town of Venezuela, in the prov. and 60 m. WSW of Caracas, and 30 m. E of Valencia, near the NE bank of the lake of that name, in a pleasant and salubrious situation. Pop. 8,000. Forty years since it was a mere hamlet, and now two-thirds of the houses are substantially built of stone, and each within the enclosure of a garden. It has a parish-church. The environs contain fine plantations of cotton, indigo, coffee, and corn.

MARACAYBO, or **MARACAIBO**, a province of Venezuela, forming the W part of the department of Zulia, and stretching to the W and SW of the lake of Maracaybo. All the E bank of the lake presents an arid unproductive soil, covered with prickly pears and the thorny taper; but the region lying immediately to the S of the lake is highly fertile. The heat is excessive from March to October, especially in the months of August and July. Violent storms are frequent. A considerable number of cattle are reared in this prov.

MARACAYBO, or **NUOVA-ZAMORA**, the capital of the above prov., and of the dep. of Zulia, is situated on the l. bank of the lake of M., at 6 leagues' distance from the sea, on a spot of arid soil. The principal part of the city is on the banks of a little gulf running about a league into the land, and formed by the lake to the W; the other part is on the neck of the lake which extends 3 leagues to the N, and then takes a S direction. The houses are built with chalk and sand, and generally covered with a sort of reed which grows on the banks of the lake, and which the Spaniards call *enca*. According to a census made in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 22,000; but the refugees who about this time fled hither from the Spanish part of St. Domingo, increased the pop. to 24,000. A considerable proportion of this pop. are engaged in maritime life. They repair by water in numerous bands to Porto-Caballo, La Guayra, and other ports, and sustain the character of being as good soldiers as they are sailors. Those who resist the attractions of a nautical life, sometimes employ themselves in tending the immense flocks which wander on the wide plains and savannahs of this champaign country. A bar, which has but 10 or 12 ft. depth of water, entirely excludes large vessels from the port of M., and with difficulty admits small ones. In 1839, the port was entered by 69 vessels = 7,016 tons, of which 8 = 808 tons, were English.

MARACAYBO (LAKE OF), a great lake or lagune of Venezuela, between the parallels of 9° and 10° 40' N lat., and the meridians of 71° and 72° 25', having the Sierra-di-Perija on the E, and the Andes on the W. Its length from the bar to its most southern recess is, according to Oviedo, 40 leagues; its greatest breadth from E to W, 35; and its circumf. upwards of 130. Codazzi likens its form to that of a guitar, and estimates its greatest width, near its S extre-

mity, at 82 m. Under the parallel of $10^{\circ} 30' N$ it is suddenly contracted by Punta-Icotea on the E, and Punta-de-Palmas on the W. The entire superficies is 8,400 sq. m.; and the basin of the lake has an extent of 48,000 sq. m. It receives the Mohatan river on the E; the Sulia on the S; the Perija and the Rio-de-Palmas on the W; and discharges itself on the N, by several deltoid branches, into the S extremity of the gulf of Venezuela or of Maracaybo. The navigable channel is 14 m. wide at its point of junction with the lake, but only 4 m. wide opposite the town of Maracaybo. Its depth varies from 10 to 12 ft. The lake is easily navigated, and carries vessels of the greatest burden. All the produce and provisions of the interior, intended for consumption or shipping at Maracaybo, are conveyed by the rivers which discharge themselves into this lake. When strong breezes prevail, particularly from the N, its waves are sufficiently agitated to overwhelm canoes and small craft; and the waters of the sea forcing their way towards the lake, then give a brackish taste to it as far as Maracaybo; at all other times it is fresh. To the NE of the lake, in one of the most barren parts of its borders, there is an inexhaustible mine of mineral pitch. The bituminous vapours exhaled from this mine are so easily inflamed, that during the night phosphoric fires are continually seen hovering over the spots, and serve for a lighthouse and compass to the Spaniards and Indians who navigate the lake. The lake abounds with wild ducks.

MARADEH (WAH-AL), an oasis of Northern Africa, in Tripoli, nearly under the parallel of $29^{\circ} 30'$, and intersected by the meridian of $20^{\circ} E$. It lies about 60 m. S of the head of the gulf of Sidra.

MARADYKE, a village in the p. of Graystown, in co. Tipperary, 6 m. NE of Cashel. Pop. 118.

MARAGA. See **MAFRAGG**.

MARAGAT (EL), a village of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 48 m. SSE of Siut, and 27 m. NNW of Girgeh, on the l. bank of the Nile. Its environs are noted for their excellent corn.

MARAGATERIA, a small district of Spain, in the SW part of the prov. of Leon, and to the S of Astorga. Its inhabitants are chiefly carriers or muleteers.

MARAGHA, or **MARAGHAH**, a town of Persia, capital of a district, in the prov. of Azerdibijan, 60 m. S of Tauris, and 15 m. E of the lake of the same name, in a low valley at the extremity of a fertile and well-cultivated plain. Pop. about 15,000, of whom a fourth are Jews. This town, which is the rampart of Azerdibijan against the Kurds, is flanked with alternate round and square towers, and surrounded by a ditch. It encloses extensive gardens, and is intersected by several streams, the principal of which is the Sufi-ab, which bathes it on the N, and which is crossed by two bridges. It is well-built, and contains a fine bazaar, several handsome public baths, and the tomb of Holagu, a prince of the dynasty of Jenghis-Khan, who resided in this town, and by whom an observatory was erected on an adjacent mountain. The warlike tribe of Mukadem inhabit the territory of M. See also **URUMIAH** (LAKE).

MARAGOGIPINHA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and district of Nazareth.

MARAGOHIFE, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca of Bahia. The town, which is extremely flourishing, lies amid mountains, on the l. bank of the Guahi, near its junction with the Paraguacu, 30 m. NW of São Salvador. Pop. 3,000. It has a parish and several other churches, and several schools. The houses, although earth-built, have a neat appearance. The culture of mandioc, sugar,

tobacco, and some kinds of grain, form the chief branches of local industry.

MARAGOND, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cashmere, 15 m. NE of Sirinagar.

MARAHU, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and comarca of Ilheos, on a river of the same name, 21 m. above its entrance into the bay of Camamu. Pop. 1,200. It has a parish-church and an elementary school. Water-melons and pine-apples grow extensively in the environs. Agriculture, and the preparation of timber, form the chief employments of the inhabitants. The river M. has its source in the mountains, to the NE of São Jorge. It is navigable for small boats as far as the town of the same name.

MARAI, or **MARAI-JE**, a range of mountains, in Tripoli, to the E of the Sultan plain, and running N from the confines of the Sahara. They were crossed by Hornemann, on his route from Murzuk to Cairo, in 1798.

MARAICHE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Esplechin. Pop. 300.

MARAILLESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Austrupe. Pop. 227.

MARAI, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Anderlues. Pop. 228.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Deux-Acren. Pop. 150.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Ghoy. Pop. 179.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Ollignies. Pop. 383.—Also a com. in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Tchange. Pop. 135.—Also a com. in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Wannebecq. Pop. 236.

MARAI (LES), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Russeignes. Pop. 224.

MARAI (L'EAT), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Flobecq. Pop. 200.

MARAJO, or **JOANNES**, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, at the junction of the Amazon and Tocantins. It is about 120 m. in length, and from 60 to 80 m. in breadth. Much of it is well-wooded, but by far the larger part is *campo*, and covered during the wet season with coarse tall grass. At that season the whole surface of the island is little more than a labyrinth of lakes. The pop., consisting merely of Indians and half-breeds, is about 20,000. Vast herds of cattle are reared upon this island, and myriads of ducks breed in the rushes.

MARAKAH, or **NEW DONGOLA**, a town of Nubia, 75 m. NNW of Old Dongola, and 810 m. S of Cairo, on the l. bank of the Nile, a little above the island of Argo. Pop. 4,000. The houses, although mud-built, are generally large, commodious, and substantial. It was founded by the Mamelukes.

MARAMBAIA, a flat sandy island of Brazil, off the coast of Rio-de-Janeiro, extending partly into the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, and separated from the continent on the S by a channel named the Barra-da-Guaratiba, and on the W by another channel, 6 m. in breadth, running between this island and the Ilha-Grande, and which communicates with the bay of Santa Cruz. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in extreme width. It has a church, and contains about 1,620 inhabitants, chiefly Indians of the Tupis tribe. Fish, flour, mandioc, and millet form their chief articles of subsistence. They have 2 manufactories of sugar, and a distillery of brandy.—Also a mountain-range in the prov. of Alagoas, of which the highest summit, named Santo Antonio, is in S lat. $9^{\circ} 22'$, and W long. $35^{\circ} 25' 20''$.

MARAMEC, a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which has its sources in Crawford and Washington counties; runs NE through Franklin co.; sweeps then first in an E, and afterwards in a SE direction, and joins the Mississippi, on the r. bank,

20 m. below St. Louis, and after a course of about 120 m. It is only navigable at flood-periods.

MARANCHON, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Guadalajara, and partido of Molina-de-Aragon, 24 m. E of Sigüenza. Pop. 600.

MARANG, a town of Tibet, in Kunawur, in the midst of the Himalaya mountains, near the l. bank of the Sutledge, a little below the confluence of the Lei. Although at an alt. of 8,500 ft. above sea-level, it possesses a mild climate, the temp. in July varying from 58° to 82° Fahr. Rain is unknown in the locality.

MARANGUAPE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Villa-de-Imperatriz. Near it is a mountain of the same name.

MARANHAO, **MARANHAM**, or **MARANAN**, a maritime province of Brazil, lying between the parallels of 1° 20' and 10° 50', comprehending the island of that name, and part of the adjacent continent; bounded on the N by the Atlantic; on the E by the prov. of Piahy; on the S and SW by that of Goyaz; and on the W by Para. Its superficies is estimated at about 68,000 sq. m. There are several islands annexed to it besides that of Maranhão; as Sipotuba, Santa-Ana, and Ygarapatoe. The Serra-do-Itapicura, and the Serra-do-Negro, cover its central region, and send off branches both to the N and the S, separating the basin of the Tocantins from that of the Paranaíba. The climate is pleasant and healthy; and the soil produces all kinds of grain and fruits. Cotton is the staple article, however; and, with sugar and rice, is exported. The dye-wood of the district is considered excellent, and is sometimes shipped from this coast. Cocoa, capsicum, pimento, ginger, jalap, and ipecacuanha, are among the other productions of this region of Brazil. The surface of the prov. is still to a great extent covered with forests. Iron and lead ores, and antimony, have been found within this prov. The population is estimated at 220,000.

MARANHAO, or **MARANHAM**, an island of Brazil, on the N side of the above prov., between the bay of San-Marcos on the W, and that of San-Jose on the E; and separated from the mainland on the S by the Rio-do-Mosquito. It is of an oblong figure, 21 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth, very fertile and well inhabited; but difficult of access, by reason of the rapidity of the three rivers which form it, so that vessels must wait for proper winds and seasons to visit it. Besides the town of São-Luiz, or Maranhão, there are two smaller ones, viz., St.-Andero, on the most N point, and Santiago on the S.

MARANHAO, **MARANHAM**, or **SAN-LUIZ**, a city of Brazil, the chief town of the above island and prov., situated on the NW extremity of the island, in S lat. 2° 31', W long. 44° 18', 300 m. E by S of Para. It is built upon very unequal ground, commencing from the water's edge, and extending over two hills and the intervening valley to the distance of about 1½ m., and covers a large space in proportion to its pop.,—which has been recently estimated at 33,000, of which however a large proportion are Negroes. It comprises some broad streets and squares. The houses are neat, and generally of two stories with a balcony above; and the whole place "exhibits a general neatness and an air of enterprise." The churches and chapels are 13 in number; and there are Franciscan, Carmelite, and other convents, and 6 hospitals. The governor's, now the bishop's palace, is a long, uniform stone building, of one story in height. Its western end joins the town-hall and prison, which thus appear to be parts of the same edifice. The cathedral, adjoining these buildings, is a fine edifice. The Quartel-dos-Militares, or barracks, are said to be the best in the empire. The educational estab-

lishments are a lyceum, a Latin school, two primary schools, two girls' schools, an ecclesiastical seminary, and several private schools. The ground upon which the city stands is a soft red stone; so that the smaller streets leading from the town into the country, are full of gullies, through which the water runs in the rainy season. The English have a cemetery laid out with some taste. The harbour is formed by a creek in the island, and is entered from the bay of San-Marcos. The channel is of sufficient depth for common-sized merchant-ships; but is very narrow and shoal, so that vessels can only enter at high-water; but it is snug and well-protected, and affords secure anchorage. In 1841, the arrivals at this port consisted of 134 vessels—25,854 tons, with cargoes valued at £359,526. Of these, 25 vessels = 8,448 tons were English, and the value of their cargoes £238,224.—The river and bay of M. were discovered in 1500 by Pinzon, an associate of Columbus. In 1530, M. was made a captaincy. The first permanent settlement at M. was made by the French, under Ravardiere, in 1612. In 1641, the Dutch captured M.; but it was recovered for the Portuguese by Gomez Freire. In 1785, the pop. of the city was 12,000. It has continued to flourish since the establishment of the imperial government.

MARANO, a small fishing town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Udina, situated on the Adriatic, 40 m. E of Treviso. Pop. 1,200.—Also a considerable town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. NW of Naples. Pop. 6,500.—Also a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 5 m. W of Cosenza. Pop. 2,800.

MARANON. See **AMAZON**.

MARANOS, a newly-explored district of Eastern Australia to the W of Darling-Downs, its boundary with which is about 150 m. from Brisbane. It is watered by the Condamine, the Balonne, the Barwan, the Maranoa, and several other rivers and creeks. There are considerable scrubs; but along the streams there is generally a belt of fine forest from 2 to 10 m. in breadth, mixed with fine pasture-lands.

MARANS, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 12 m. NE of La Rochelle, on the l. bank of the Sèvre-Niortaise, within 8 m. of the embouchure of that river in the gulf of Alguillon. Pop. 4,000. It conducts an active trade in corn, wine, and brandy.

MARANSART, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Genappe. Pop. 470.

MARANSIN, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 3 m. NW of Guîtres. Pop. 1,186.

MARANTABUAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 6° 55', E long. 117° 39'.

MARARGIO (CAPE), a promontory on the W coast of Sardinia, 20 m. SE of Cape Caccia, in N lat. 40° 18'.

MARASH, a pashalik of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the frontiers of Koniye on the W, to the Euphrates on the E; and from the frontiers of Sivas to the borders of Syria. With the exception of the comparatively level country towards the Euphrates, it consists almost entirely of lofty and wooded mountains, being traversed by the Anti-Taurus on the N; by Taurus Proper near its centre; and by the Durdun-Tagh on the S. Its principal cities are Aintab and Marash. The latter is situated on the slope of the Aghr-Tagh, overlooking a rich plain about 30 m. in length, and from 12 to 16 m. wide, producing tobacco, rice, and other grain. It consists of about 3,500 houses of wood and clay, and contains 25 mosques of an inferior description.

MARAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-

de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Olliergues. Pop. 2,500.

MARATEA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, on the gulf of Policastro, 10 m. SE of Policastro. Pop. 4,500.

MARATHA-CAMPOS, a town of the island of Samos, in the Grecian archipelago, 3 m. WSW of Platianos.

MARATHON, or **MARATHÓNA**, a village of Greece, on the E shore of Attica, 20 m. NE of Athens, on the l. bank of a small stream, the ancient *Charadrus*, which flows into the strait of Negropont. It contains only a few cottages inhabited by Albanian peasants; but the hallowed locality fully gratifies the traveller by the beauty of the surrounding mountains, and the still existing monuments of the battle, in which Miltiades defeated the Persian host in 490 B.C. The plain of M. extends 6 m. along the shore, and rather more than 2 m. inland. It is hemmed in near the sea by a marsh on each side. There is no house visible upon it, except on its inland skirts, no hedges, and few prominent objects of any kind, except here and there a stunted wild pear-tree, and some low pines by the sea-shore. One solitary object raises itself uniformly above the surface of the plain, namely the tumulus which covers the ashes of those Athenians who fell in the battle of Marathon. The pass has gained additional celebrity in consequence of a desperate battle between the Greeks and the Turks during the late revolutionary war.

MARATHON (CAPE), a promontory of Greece, to the E of the above village, in N lat. 38° 19' 47".

MARATHONISI, a small port of Greece, in the Morea, on the NW coast of the gulf of Kolokythia, 26 m. S of Mistra. It consists of about 100 hovels of mud-brick surrounding a large church. A considerable quantity of valonea is shipped at this port. Immediately opposite to it lies the small island of M., the ancient *Cranæ*. Along the coast on both sides of M., various remains of antiquity are found.

MARATUBA, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, six in number, lying off the E coast of Borneo, in N lat. 2° 20'. The largest is about 24 m. in length from N to S; and varies in breadth from 12 to 4 m.

MARAUYA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, rising under the parallel of 1° N, and flowing into the Rio Negro, on the l. bank, in S lat. 0° 20', after a S course of 120 m.

MARAVAILA, a mountain of Guayana, in N lat. 3° 40', W long. 65° 50', rising to an alt. of between 10,000 and 11,000 ft. above sea-level.

MARAVATIO, a village of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan, 6 m. ESE of Valladolid.

MARAVI, a reputed large lake of Eastern Africa, behind Mozambique, having its S extremity under the parallel of 12° or 13° S, and extending parallel to the coast of the Indian ocean, at the distance of about 300 m. Its breadth is reported not to exceed 30 or 40 m.; but its length much greater, though not precisely ascertained. Mr. Cowley identifies it with the *N'yassr*: which see.

MARAVI, a port on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 20° 24', W long. 74° 27', at the mouth of a small river of the same name.

MARAVIANG, a village on the NE coast of the island of Banca, in the Sunda archipelago. Pop. 1,200.

MARAWAR. See **MARWAR**.

MARAYE-EN-OTHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 6 m. SE of Aix-en-Othe. Pop. 1,000.

MARAYET BAY, a bay on the W coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 14° 37'.

MARAZION, or **MARKET-JEW**, a town in Cornwall, in the p. of St. Hillary, situated on St. Mount's bay, 18 m. WSW of Falmouth. It derived its ori-

gin, and for a long time its chief support, from the resort of pilgrims to the sacred edifice on St. Michael's mount in the neighbourhood. Its trade consists principally in importing timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the inhabitants and the neighbouring mines. Pop. in 1841, 798.

MARBACH, a town of the archd. of Austria, on the l. bank of the Danube, 24 m. SW of Krems, and 3 m. W of Pechlarn. There are mineral springs here.—Also a town of Würtemberg, 15 m. S of Heilbronn, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 2,340. The poet Schiller was born here.

MARBAIS, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 9 m. ESE of Nivelles, near the source of the Dyle. Pop. 1,760.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainaut, cant. of Thuin. Pop. 491.

MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 29 m. WSW of Malaga, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It has turreted walls and narrow Moorish-looking streets; but is particularly clean. An old Moorish castle, standing in the very heart of the town, constitutes its chief strength, and encloses several large churches and religious houses. Pop., with the suburbs, 5,850. Fishing forms a principal employment of the place, which has also some commerce in wine, fruit, and salt. There is no harbour; but good holding-ground close to the shore.

MARBLEHEAD, a port in Essex co., Massachusetts, U. S., on a headland of Massachusetts bay, 15 m. NE of Boston. Pop. 5,575 in 1840. It is largely concerned in the Newfoundland fisheries. It has an excellent harbour, which may be entered at all times, but is exposed to the NE.

MARBLE ISLAND, an island in Hudson's bay, in N lat. 62° 50', W long. 91° 10'. It is about 28 m. in length from E to W.

MARBLETOWN, a township of Ulster co., New York, U. S., 7 m. SW of Kingston. Pop. 3,813.

MARBORE (*Tours de*), a mountain of the Pyrenees, on the frontier of France and Spain, 24 m. SSE of Argeles. It has an alt. of 1,710 toises = 3,644 yds. above sea-level.

MARBOZ, a town of France, dep. of Ain, 12 m. N of Bourg. Pop. 2,410.

MARBURG, the capital of that part of Upper Hesse which belongs to the elector of Hesse-Cassel, situated chiefly on the r. side of the Lahn, 48 m. SW of Cassel, on the railway to Frankfurt. Pop. in 1845, 7,954. It is built on the side of a hill, having at its top a fortified castle in which the landgrave formerly resided. It has a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and a Catholic church, an hospital, two infirmaries, an orphan-house and work-house, with a school of industry. A university was established here in 1527, which had 264 students in 1846. It has large revenues; and attached to it are a library, a botanical garden, a lying-in hospital, a chemical laboratory, and a veterinary school. Stockings, leather, tobacco, and pipes, form the chief articles of manufacture.—Also a town of Styria, on the l. bank of the river Drave, in N lat. 46° 34', 36 m. SSE of Grätz. Pop. 4,500. It has a large old castle, a gymnasium, and a high school; and conducts a brisk trade in corn and wine, with well-frequented annual fairs. The circle of M. lies between those of Grätz and Cilly, and has an area of 1,330 sq. m.

MARBURY, a parish of Cheshire, 3 m. NNE of Whitchurch. Area 3,638 acres. Pop. 758.

MARC (SAINT), a village of Hayti, 46 m. NW of Port Republicain, at the bottom of a small bay of the same name.

MARCAN, an island of the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, in N lat. 42° 34' 15".

MARCARIA, a village of Lombardy, on the l. bank of the Oglio, 12 m. WSW of Mantua. Pop. 820.

MARC - D'ENGRAINE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Passais. Pop. 2,236.

MARCE, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. NE of Seiches. Pop. 1,050.

MARCEL (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the Creuse, 17 m. S by W of Chateauroux. Pop. 2,100.—Also a village in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. and 3 m. N of Vitrey. Pop. 450.—Also a village in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. E of Chalons-sur-Saône. Pop. 577.

MARCEL-DE-FELINES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 3 m. NW of Neronde. Pop. 1,080.

MARCEL-DE-FONFOUILLOUSE, a village of France, in the dep. of Gard, cant. and 3 m. SW of St.-Andre-de-Valborgne. Pop. 1,250.

MARCEL-DE-PIERRE-BERNIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 3 m. S of Bourg-Saint-Andeol. Pop. 1,800.

MARCEL - D'URPHE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 4 m. SE of St.-Just-en-Chevalet. Pop. 900.

MARCEL-LES-ANNONAY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 3 m. NW of Annonay.

MARCELLIN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Isère, 23 m. W by S of Grenoble, near the r. bank of the Isère. Pop. 2,754. It is a well-built place, and has a considerable trade in raw silk and wine.—Also a town in the dep. of the Loire, 9 m. S by E of Montbrison. Pop. 1,740.

MARCELLINARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, 6 m. WNW of Calanzaro. Pop. 1,247.

MARCELO (SAN), a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Florence. Pop. 750.

MARCELLUS, a township of Onondaga co., New York, U. S., 140 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 2,726.

MARCENAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 14 m. N by W of Murat. Pop. 2,590.

MARCET (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. from St. Gaudens. Pop. 680.

MARCH, a market-town of the isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge, in the p. of Doddington, situated on the banks of the river Nene, which being here navigable, affords the town the advantage of a considerable trade in coals, timber, and corn. Pop. in 1851, 4,171. The East Anglian railway has a station here, 15½ m. NW of Ely.

MARCH. See MORAVA.

MARCHAIRA, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, to the SW of Mont-Tendre, and NE of Noir-Mont, having an alt. of 740 toises = 1,577 yds. above sea-level.

MARCHAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Grenada, near the Alham.

MARCHAM, a parish of Berkshire, 3 m. W by S of Abingdon. Area 4,940 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,197.

MARCHAMALO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. N of Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,450.

MARCHAMP, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Beaujeu, 27 m. NNW of Lyon. Pop. 870.

MARCASTEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 6 m. SW of Marcenat, on the Loudre. Pop. 1,400.—Also a village in the dep. of Lozere, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Nasbinals. Pop. 390.

MARCHE, an ancient province of Central France; bounded on the N by the prov. of Berry; on the NE by the Bourbonnais; on the E by Auvergne; on the S by Limousin; on the SW by Guyenne; and on the W by Angoumois and Poitou. It was divided into

Basse-Marche, forming its W part, and of which the cap. was Bellac; and Haute-Marche, forming its E part, of which the cap. was Gueret. It now forms the dep. of La Creuse, and a considerable part of that of Haute-Vienne.

MARCHE (MIDDLE), or MITTELMARK, an ancient division of Germany, forming part of Electoral Marche, now divided between the Prussian regencies of Berlin and Potsdam.

MARCHE (NEW), or NEUMARK, an ancient division of Germany, in the E part of Electoral Marche, now divided between the Prussian regencies of Frankfurt and Cöslin.

MARCHE (OLD), or ALTMARK, an ancient division of Germany, forming the W part of Electoral Marche, now comprised in the reg. of Magdeburg.

MARCHE, or MARCA, an ancient division of the Papal states, comprising the M. d'Ancona, and the M. de Fermo, now parcelled out among the delegations of Ancona, Macerata, Fermo, and Ascoli.

MARCHE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, 26 m. WSW of Epinal, on the r. bank of the Menzon. Pop. 1,560.—Also a town in the dep. of Côte-d'Or, cant. of Pontaillier, on the Saône. Pop. 1,044.

MARCHECK, a small town of Lower Austria, on the river March or Morava, 14 m. NW of Presburg. Pop. 990. It is remarkable for a battle fought in 1278, between the emperor Rodolph I. and Odoacer, king of Bohemia, in which the latter was killed.

MARCHE-DE-LUKER, or UKERMARK, an ancient division of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian regency of Potsdam.

MARCHE-EN-FAMENE, a town of Belgian Luxemburg, 44 m. NNW of Arlon. Pop. 1,846.

MARCHE-LES-DAMES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. and cant. of Namur. Pop. 633.

MARCHE-LES-ECAUSSINES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Rœulx. Pop. 1,670.

MARCHENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ESE of Seville, on an elevated site. Pop. 13,508, in 1845. It has manufactories of coarse woollens; and there are mineral springs in the vicinity.

MARCHENOIR, a town of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, 12 m. W of Beaugency. Pop. 500.

MARCHES (LES), a village of Savoy, in the mand. and 3 m. WNW of Montmelian. Pop. 1,000.

MARCHIENNE - AU - PONT, a small town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, on the Sambre, 18 m. E by S of Mons. Pop. 979.

MARCHIENNES, a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, on the l. bank of the Scarpe, 9 m. WNW of Valenciennes. Pop. 2,217.

MARCHWIEL, a parish in Denbighshire, 4 m. SE of Wrexham. Pop. 535.

MARCIAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, on the l. bank of the Boues, 10 m. W of Mirande. Pop. 1,450.

MARCIANA, a town of Tuscany, in the island of Elba, 9 m. ESE of Porto-Ferraio. Pop. 1,600.

MARCIANISE, or MARCIANISI, a considerable town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 13 m. N of Naples. Pop. 6,400.

MARCIANO, a small town of Tuscany, in the district and 4 m. NE of Lucignano, remarkable for a victory obtained in 1554, by the emperor Charles V., and Cosmo, duke of Florence, over the French.—Also a village of Tuscany, 6 m. ENE of Poppi.

MARCIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, 15 m. SW of Charolles, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,547.

MARCILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Palencia. Pop. 450.—Also a town of

Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. S of Pampeluna. Pop. 984.

MARCILLAC, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, arrond. of Rhodéz, 6 m. SW of Ville-Comtat. Pop. 1,740.—Also a town in the dep. of Charente, 15 m. NW of Angoulême. Pop. 1,470.—Also a town in the dep. of Gironde, 11 m. NE of Blaye. Pop. 1,910.—Also a town in the dep. of Corrèze, 12 m. E of Tulle. Pop. 1,790.—Also a village in the dep. of Lot, 15 m. SW of Figeac. Pop. 800.—Also a village in the dep. of Allier, on the r. bank of the Buron, 9 m. W of Montaigu.

MARCILLE, a town of France, in the dep. and 6 m. E of Mayenne. Pop. 1,300.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Retiers. Pop. 1,390.—Also a village in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 3 m. N of Nonancourt. Pop. 1,200.

MARCINELLE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Charleroi. Pop. 1,201.

MARKE, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Courtrai. Pop. 1,525.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, on the l. bank of the Rhine, 30 m. SSW of Strasbourg. Pop. 2,390.

MARC-LE-BLANC (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of St. Brice. Pop. 1,250.

MARCLE (GREAT), a parish of Herefordshire, 5 m. SW of Ledbury. Area 6,349 acres. Pop. 1,195.—The parish of Little M. is 2 m. distant from the foregoing. Area 1,218 acres. Pop. 152.

MARCO (SANTO), a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, 16 m. W by S of Patti. Pop. 3,000.

MARCO (SAINT), a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 21 m. NNW of Cosenza. Pop. 1,200. It is the see of a bishop.

MARCO (SAN), a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Treviso, on the Tasso.

MARCO (SAN), a river of Texas, which joins the Guadalupe, on the l. bank, about 80 m. above the embouchure of the latter river, after a S course of 120 m.

MARCO (CAPE SANTO), a promontory on the W coast of Sardinia, at the N point of entrance to the gulf of Oristano, in N lat. 39° 50'.

MARCO-DE-GAVOTTI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, cant. and 4 m. NNW of San-Giorgio-la-Molinara. Pop. 4,000.

MARCO-IN-CATOLA (SANTO), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Celenza. Pop. 3,160.

MARCOING, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, arrond. and 4 m. SSW of Cambray, on the canal of St. Quentin, which passes to the Scheld. Pop. 1,200.

MARCO-IN-LAMIS (SANTO), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, 12 m. ENE of Santo Severo. Pop. 9,000.

MARCOLLES, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Saint Mamet. Pop. 1,300.

MARCOLS, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. W of Saint-Pierreville. Pop. 1,400.

MARCON, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. WSW of La Chartre, near the l. bank of the Loir. Pop. 1,880.

MARCOS (BAY OF SAN), a bay on the coast of the Brazilian province of Maranhão, between the W coast of the island of Maranhão and the mainland.

MARCOS (CAPE SAN), a cape on the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 2° 17', W long. 44° 5'.

MARCOUF (SAINT), two islets belonging to France, in the dep. of La Manche, 15 m. E of Vaglognes, and 8 m. from Cape La Hougue. They are mere rocky islets, but are of importance to the defence of the roadsteads of Havre and Cherbourg.

MARCOUSSIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. E of Limours. Pop. 1,400.

MARCOQ, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. and 2 m. W of Enghein. Pop. 1,900.

MARCOQ-EN-BAREUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Tourcoing. It has several cotton-manufactories. Pop. 2,500.

MARQUETTE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. N of Lille, near the Deule. Pop. 1,544. There was formerly an abbey here of celebrity founded by John of Constantinople in 1226.

MARQUETTE-EN-OSTREVENT, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. W of Bouchain. Pop. 1,300.

MARCROSS, a parish of Glamorganshire, on the Bristol channel, 6 m. SW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 93; in 1851, 92.

MARCUPUM, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, territory of Colar.

MARCUS-HOOK, a town of Delaware co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 18 m. WSW of Philadelphia, on the r. bank of the Delaware.

MARCZALTO, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 36 m. SW of Vespriim.

MARCZULHAZA, a village of Hungary, a little to the NE of Comorn, near the l. bank of the Danube.

MARD-DE-RENO (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 4 m. E of Mortagne. Pop. 1,273.

MARDEN, a parish in Herefordshire, 4½ m. N of Hereford, on the E bank of the Lugg. Area 4,048 acres. Pop. in 1831, 921; in 1851, 941.—Also a parish in Kent, 7½ m. SSW of Maidstone, intersected by the South Eastern railway. Area 7,607 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,109; in 1851, 2,296.—Also a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. ESE of Devizes, on the W bank of the Avon. Area 1,278 acres. Pop. in 1851, 207.

MARDEN (EAST), a parish in Sussex, 6½ m. SW of Midhurst. Area 968 acres. Pop. in 1851, 69.

MARDEN (NORTH), a parish in Sussex, 6 m. SW by W of Midhurst. Area 682 acres. Pop. in 1831, 32; in 1851, 19.

MARDEN-UP, or UPMAIDEN, a parish in Sussex, 7½ m. SW of Midhurst. Area 2,928 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1851, 360.

MARDICK (DE), a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and W of Dunkirk, at the extremity of the canal of the same name, running from Sas-de-Mail.

MARDIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 57 m. SE of Diyarbekir, on the S declivity of Mount Masius, at an alt. of 2,300 ft. above sea-level, overlooking a wide and fertile plain. It is strongly walled; and a large proportion of the houses are of stone, and strongly vaulted; but the streets are narrow and crooked. It contains several ancient mosques, and two or three Christian churches. The principal manufactures are cotton, linen, cherry-royau, and morocco leather. A considerable trade is carried on by merchants settled here in the exportation of oil, pistachio-nuts, and cotton stuffs, and the importation of linens, woollens, indigo, silk, and jewellery. Dupré estimated the pop. at 27,240, of whom 20,000 were Turks. It occupies the site of the ancient *Marde*.

MARDJAN, a town of Hindostan, in N. Canara, 15 m. N of Onore.

MARD - LES - TRIOTS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. and 1 m. SW of Roye. Pop. 200.

MARDORRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 3 m. N of Thizy. Pop. 1,700.

MARDS (SAINT), a small stream of France, in the dep. of Aube, which flows NW to the Vannes, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 10 m.

MARDS-EN-OTHE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. of Aix-en-Othe, 15 m. SSW of Troyes. Pop. 1,600.

MAREB, a river of Abyssinia, which rises in Tigre, and after a circuitous course to the NW, joins the Tacazze, on the r. bank, 180 m. above the confluence of that stream with the Nile.—Also a village of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 80 m. NE of Sana. D'Anville identifies it with the ancient *Saba*.

MARECCHIA, a river of the Papal states, which rises in the E flank of the Central Apennines, near Sasso-di-Cimone; flows from SW to NE; turns E, passing Rimini, and becoming navigable below that town; and falls into the Adriatic, after a course of 40 m.

MAREE (LOCH), a lake in Ross-shire, in the p. of Gairloch. It is a noble sheet of water, about 20 m. in length, and varying from 1 to 3 or 4 m. in breadth. It is fed by innumerable mountain-streams; and its superfluous waters are carried off at the NW extremity by the Ewe. The mountains which surround Loch-Maree are of great height, and beautifully irregular outline. The most remarkable are Slengach or the High-mountain, the File-mountain, Benlair, Benbharclan, and Craegtolly. Slengach, in the Gruinard, is said to be upwards of 3,000 ft. in height. The File mountain, on the opposite side of the lake from Slengach, seems to be composed of quartz rock, and entirely destitute of verdure; but nothing can be more striking than the effect of sunshine upon its different pointed, rocky, and nearly inaccessible summits. At the western extremity, Benlair is a principal feature in the landscape. The bosom of Loch-M. is ornamented by numerous islands of varied size and appearance. They are about 27 in number, and lie chiefly in a cluster on the middle of the lake, at which place it has its greatest breadth. The largest of these are Ealan-Soo-in, Ealan-Maree, Ealan-Rory-mhor, and Ealan-Rory-bheg. Ealan-Soo-in, or St. Swithin's isle, contains a surface of about 30 acres.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN, a parish in Lincolnshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Horncastle. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 625; in 1851, 835.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. SE of Horncastle. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 193; in 1851, 214.

MAREIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. NW of Ecouen. Pop. 500.

MARELLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Carnatic, district of Ongole, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 16'$.

MAREMEG. See **MARAMEC**.

MAREMMA (LA), the name given to a large tract of country in Italy, extending along the SW coast, from Leghorn on the N as far as Terracina on the Neapolitan frontier; and continuous with the **CAMPAGNA-DI-ROMA**; which see. It is traversed by the Ombrone. Many parts of it are marshy, and the whole is affected in a greater or less degree with the malaria.

MARENE, a town of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Coni, prov. of Saluces, 6 m. E of Savigliano. Pop. 2,500.

MARENGO, a large village of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese, on the l. bank of the Fontanone, an affluent of the Tanaro, 5 m. SE of Alessan-

dria, and 50 m. E by S of Turin. It stands on a great plain, on which was fought, on the 14th June 1800, a memorable battle, between the French under the command of Bonaparte, and the Austrians under General Melas. The battle was obstinately contested until noon, when the French began to retreat, and continued retiring till 6 in the evening, when, being joined by the corps of Dessaix, they began a new attack, and drove the Austrians from their position with great slaughter. An armistice followed, which terminated in the peace of Luneville.

MARENGO, a county in the W part of Alabama, U. S. Area 975 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 17,264; in 1851, 27,831. Its cap. is Linden.—Also a township in Calhoun co., Michigan, 100 m. W by S of Detroit. Pop. 872.—Also a village in Henry co., Illinois.

MARENNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, situated at the mouth of the Seudre, 25 m. S of La Rochelle. Pop. 1,854. It carries on a brisk traffic in salt, wine, and brandy.

MAREOTIS, an extensive lake of Egypt, to the S of Alexandria, running parallel to the Mediterranean, so as to leave only a narrow strip of land, on which that city is situated. On the E it is separated by a neck of land equally narrow from the bay of Aboukir, and through this intervening space flows the canal of Alexandria. At the close of last cent. it was nearly dry; but during the struggle between the French and English forces in Egypt, the sea was let into it by the English in order to impede the communication of the French with Cairo, and although the Turks subsequently attempted to repair the embankment, it still continues a lake, and its waters are saltish. Pliny calls it *Arapotes*. The railway now in progress between Alexandria and Cairo skirts the shores of this lake, on embankments, for a distance of 12 m., or nearly its entire length.

MARESFIELD, a parish in Sussex, 2 m. N by W of Uckfield. Area 7,750 acres. Pop. 1,805.

MARETIMO, or **MAKITIMO**, the ancient *Hiera*, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to the *Egades* group, situated about 20 m. from the W coast of Sicily, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 4'$, E long. $12^{\circ} 15'$. It is about 7 m. in circumf., and consists almost entirely of barren rocks, the only building on the island being a castle, and a hamlet called San Simone on its E coast.

MARETTO, a town of Sicily, in the district and 30 m. NW of Catania, on the NW flank of Mount *Etna*. Pop. 1,600.

MAREUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Charost. Pop. 1,400.

—Also a village in the dep. of La Dordogne, 24 m. NW of Perigueux. Pop. 841.—Also a village in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 2 m. SE of Ay. Pop. 687.—Also a village in the dep. of La Vendée, 6 m. NNW of Luçon. Pop. 500.

MARFLEET, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the N bank of the Humber. Area 2,138 acres. Pop. in 1851, 193.

MARGALLAWAY, a river which rises in the mountains which separate Canada from Maine; runs S, partly in Maine and partly in New Hampshire; and flows into Umbagog lake. It is the head-branch of the Androscoggin.

MARGAM, a parish and village in Glamorgan-shire, 9 m. NW of Bridgend, including the hamlets of Havod-y-Porth, Higher Kenfig, and M-with-Brombil and Trisstant. Pop. in 1851, 4,747.

MARGAMI, a town of Japan, in the island of Sikoki, 45 m. NW of Ava.

MARGARET, a river of Western Australia, in Sussex co., which flows into the sea near Cape Mentelle.

MARGARET (ST.), a parish in Hertfordshire, 2

m. N by E of Hoddesdon, on the New river, and intersected by the Hertford canal. Area 390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1851, 97.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Ivinghoe, Bucks, 5 m. SE of Ivinghoe. Area 460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1851, 125.

MARGARET CLIFFE (SAINT), a parish in Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Dover on the coast of the English channel. Area 1,924 acres. Pop. in 1831, 712; in 1851, 763. The headland called the South Foreland is in this vicinity.

MARGARET ILKETSHALL (SAINT), a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. S by E of Bungay. Area 2,065 acres. Pop. in 1831, 309; in 1851, 306.

MARGARET MARSH, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 m. SW of Shaftesbury. Area 525 acres. Pop. in 1831, 86; in 1851, 77.

MARGARET SOUTH ELMHAM (SAINT), a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. NW of Halesworth. Area 710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 669; in 1851, 181.

MARGARET'S (Sr.), a parish in Herefordshire, 11 m. SW of Hereford, on the river Dore. Area 2,582 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1851, 316.

MARGARET'S (Sr.), a parish in co. Dublin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Swords. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1851, 412. The hamlet of St. M. contained in 1851 a pop. of 70, and is noted for a good show of horses at its annual fair.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Broadway. Area 467 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1851, 92.—Also a parish 4 m. NE of Wexford, in co. Wexford. Area 2,424 acres. Pop. in 1831, 839; in 1851, 944.

MARGARET'S BAY (SAINT), a bay on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, to the NE of Mahone bay.

MARGARET'S ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific discovered by Captain Turnbull, in S lat. $20^{\circ} 26'$, W long. $143^{\circ} 24'$.

MARGARETH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Breslau. Pop. 335.

MARGARETHA (SAINT), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. E of St. Gall, near the l. bank of the Rhine.

MARGARETHEN (SAINT), a village of Hungary, in the com. of Bihar, 39 m. ESE of Debreczin.—Also a v. in the com. of Oedenburg, 3 m. W of Rosth.

MARGARETTA, a township in Erie co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 100 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 1,101.—Also a village in Clark co., in Ohio.

MARGARETTING, a parish in Essex, 5 m. SW by S of Chelmsford, intersected by the London and Norwich railway. Area 2,259 acres. Pop. in 1831, 545; in 1851, 517.

MARGARITA, an island of Venezuela, in the Caribbean sea, in N lat. 11° , W long. $64^{\circ} 30'$ m. N of the coast of Cumana. It is about $37\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from E to W, and from 5 to 20 m. in breadth. It is mountainous; and when seen from the N appears like two islands, from a space of low swampy land which runs across it. The pop. is estimated at 15,000. Instead of vegetative earth, it is covered with a sandy surface nearly a foot in thickness, mixed with rotten madrepores. The whole of what cultivation there is, is confined to a little cotton, and some sugar-canes and bananas. It has 3 ports. The first and principal one is Pampatar, to the ESE; the second, called Pueblo-de-la-Mar, is 1° league to leeward of the preceding; the third is on the N side, and called Pueblo-del-Norte. At each of these ports there is a village, the most important of which is Pampatar. The cap. Assumpcion, is built almost in the centre of the island; and there are three other villages which bear the names of the valleys in which they are situated. The pearl fisheries established in the island of El-Coche, in the middle of the channel, are carried on by the Indians of M., who are obliged to

transport themselves thither and work in the fishery during three months of the year. These fisheries also afford a number of turtle, and an immense quantity of fish, which is salted and sold throughout the continent and neighbouring islands. Hammocks of cotton, whose web is much superior to the hammocks manufactured in any other place, are made on this island; and cotton stockings of extreme fineness, but too dear to be more than objects of luxury. This island was the scene of some sanguinary actions between the revolutionists and the Spanish troops under General Morillo; the latter, having been defeated in a severe battle, was obliged to retire to the adjacent continent. The chief scene of these operations was near the port of Pampatar.

MARGARITA, a village of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Coni, 9 m. W of Mondovi.

MARGARITA (SANTA), an island off the coast of Lower California, in the month of the bay of Santa-Magdalena, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $111^{\circ} 30'$.

MARGARITA (STRAITS OF), the channel by which the island of Margarita is separated from Terra Firma. It is 8 leagues broad, but is not navigable in its whole breadth, the rocky island of El Coche, 6 m. in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, between it and the continent, leaving only a narrow pass of 2 leagues, which is, however, seldom dangerous, owing to the general calmness which reigns in this part of the Caribbean sea. To the W of El Coche is the smaller island of Cubogna, about 5 m. long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide.

MARGARITI, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, in the sanj. and 50 m. S of Delvino, situated about 2 m. from the sea-coast. Pop. 6,000. It is said to occupy the site of the ancient *Gytana*.

MARGAROVO, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak and 12 m. N of Monastir.

MARGATE, a sea-port, and a member of the town and cinque-port of Dover, in Kent, $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Canterbury, and 72 m. E by S of London. Area of the parish, 4,572 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,766; in 1831, 10,339; in 1851, 10,099.—The town, situated at the mouth of the Thames, is chiefly noted as a watering-place. It is built on the declivities of two hills, and along the valley below. Its pop. in 1851 was 9,107. It was originally an obscure and insignificant village, occupied chiefly by fishermen: the principal improvements have taken place since 1787. The streets are in general well-paved, clean, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with excellent water from springs. There are assembly-rooms, a theatre, and a public library. The harbour lies in a small bay, between two extensive flats of chalk rocks, the Nayland on the W, and the Fulsam on the E, both of which are covered before high water. An artificial harbour is formed by a stone-pier, which commences on the E side of the bay around which the town is situated, and extends 800 ft. to the W, in an irregular curve, leaving the entrance open to the NW. The rise of average spring-tides at the pier-head is about 13 ft.; that of neap-tides 8 ft.; but spring-tides ebb outside of the pier-head, and leave the harbour dry at low water. A wooden jetty has been run out from the roof of the pier, over the Fulsam rocks, to the distance of 1,100 ft., for the convenience of passengers, &c., landing from, or embarking in, the steam-boats, at low water. The stone-pier is divided into two stages of building, the one raised $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the other: the lower forms the quay, while the higher is occupied as a fashionable lounge by the summer visitants. At the extremity of the pier is the lighthouse. It has been proposed to construct a harbour-of-refuge at this place, for Her Majesty's steam-vessels, &c., by extending curved piers upon the Nayland and Fulsam rocks; enclosing an area of considerable extent on and around the site of the present harbour, and leaving an entrance of 300 or 400 ft. in width towards the NE, with 16 ft. water at the mouth

The town is connected with the South-Eastern railway by a branch-line. The walks around M. are exceedingly pleasant and picturesque.

MARGEM, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 52 m. NW of Villaviciosa.

MARGERIDE, a branch of the Cevennes, in France, on the N. of the dep. of Lozere, running NNW between the basin of the Allier and the Lot.

MARGGRABOVA, a town of East Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, on the lake of Olecko. Pop. 1,600.

MARGGRAFPIESKE (ALT and NEU), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Teltow. Pop. of Alt M. 229; of Neu M. 226.

MARGHERITA (SANTA), a village of Austrian Lombardy, 21 m. SW of Padua.

MARGHILAN, or **MARGINAN**, a town of Turkistan, 50 m. ESE of Khokhan, at the foot of the Kashgar-Divani. It is walled, and is reported to contain some ancient buildings. It has an active trade with Bokhara and Kashgar.

MARGI. See **BAHR-EL-MERJ**.

MARGODORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Creuzburg. Pop. 322.

MARGONIN, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Chodziesen, 40 m. N by E of Posen. Pop. 1,813.

MARGOT, a river of the United States, in the territory of the Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 35° 28'.

MARGUERITE, a river of N. America, which runs into Lake Michigan, in N lat. 44° 2', after a course of 60 m.

MARGUERITE (SAINTE), a small island in the Mediterranean, on the SE coast of France, belonging to the dep. of Var, opposite to Antibes. It is uncultivated, but contains a strong castle used as a state-prison.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 6 m. NW of Breteuil. Pop. 320.

MARGUERITE-SUR-DUCLAIR, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. NW of Duclair. Pop. 1,700.

MARGUERITTES, a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, 9 m. WNW of Beaucaire. Pop. 1,760.

MARHAM, a parish of Norfolkshire, 7½ m. W by N of Swaffham. Area 3,966 acres. Pop. 905.—Also a parish of Cornwall, 2 m. SSW of Stratton. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. 584.

MARHOLM, a parish of Northamptonshire, 4 m. NW of Peterborough. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. 172.

MARHYN, a parish in co. Kerry, 5½ m. W of Dingle. Area 2,794 acres. Pop. in 1851, 650.

MARIA, a river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 37° 37'.—Also a river of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and, after an ESE course of 200 m., flows into the Missouri, 54 m. below the Great falls.—Also a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, in N lat. 15° 40'.

MARIA, a river of New South Wales, in Macquarie co., which flows into the Hastings about 15 m. above Port Macquarie. It is navigable for about 40 m. in a NW direction.

MARIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Almeria. Pop. 4,200.—Also a port of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 1½ m. SW of Quiberon.—Also another small fort in the same dep., cant. and 4 m. WSW of Sarzeau.

MARIA, an island on the N coast of New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria. It is about 7 m. in length, and from 1 to 4 m. in breadth. Cape M., its N extremity, is in S lat. 14° 50', E long. 135° 53'.

MARIA, an island on the E coast of Van-Diemen's Land, in S lat. 42° 45'. It consists principally of trap. On its N extremity is the village

of Darlington. It is of a singular form, being penetrated by two deep bays on opposite sides; that on the E side, called Oyster-bay, is safe and capacious. Part of the E coast of this island presents lofty granitic walls, rising 300 or 400 ft. perpendicularly above the sea, and penetrated by deep caverns, into which the sea rolls with a noise resembling distant thunder. On the opposite side, the island declines gradually to the shore. Here the navigator is embarrassed by an immense quantity of sea-weed which grows from the bottom of the sea, to the height of 250 or 300 ft., and covers the surface. Seals abound on the shore, and zoophytes are extremely numerous. This island was first discovered by Tasman in 1642.

MARIA CREEK, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, in N lat. 38° 48'.

MARIA ROCK, a rock laid down in some charts in N lat. 19° 45', W long. 20° 50'; but the recent American expedition report that their vessels ran directly over the spot, with every opportunity of observation, but could discover neither rock, shoal, nor soundings, with 300 fath. of line.

MARIA (Kis), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bihar, 21 m. SSE of Debreczin, on the l. bank of the Berettyo.

MARIA (SANTA), a river of Venezuela, an affluent of the Portuguesa.—Also a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which enters the river Ibicui.—Also a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, which rises in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores, and flows past Victoria into the bay of Espirito-Santo.—Also a settlement of Brazil, in the gov. of Maranhão, 8 m. NE of San Felipe.—Also a settlement of Mexico, 32 m. N of St.-Luis-de-Potosi.—Also a village of New Grenada, in the prov. of Panama, 30 m. SW of Nata, near the coast of the gulf of Parita.—Also a bay in the gulf of California, on the coast of the prov. of Cinaloa, between the Cinaloa and the Rio-del-Fuerte.—Also an island on the coast of Chili, at the mouth of the entrance into Concepcion bay, in S lat. 37° 10'. It is about 4 m. in length; and there are on it herds of wild horses and hogs, which feed on the wild turnips that cover its valleys.—Also a port on the W coast of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 7° 34'.—Also a small fortress and seaport of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Genoa, situated on the W point of the gulf of Spezzia.—Also a small island near the coast of Chili, in S lat. 37° 10'.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 48 m. SE of Coire.—Also a town in the NE part of the island of Ustica.

MARIA (CAPE SANTA), a cape at the W extremity of the island of St. Domingo.—Also a cape which forms the S point of entrance into the river Plata, in S lat. 34° 40'.—Also the S extremity of Portugal, on the little island of Caes, in N lat. 36° 55' 36".

MARIA (SANTA FE DE), a settlement in the prov. of Paraguay, 120 m. SSE of Assunpeion, in S lat. 26° 48'.—Also a settlement situated on the shore of a small river running S into the Uruguay, in S lat. 28° 7'.—It is also the name of numerous other settlements dispersed throughout South America, and mostly inconsiderable, consisting of scattered families of Indians.

MARIA-BACHAARA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, an affluent of the Rio-das-Tres-Barras.

MARIA D'ANGLONA (SANTA), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 6 m. ENE of Lagonegro.

MARIA-DE-CAMEROS (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 16 m. SSE of Logrono.

MARIADI, **MARADIEH**, or **AMRADEH**, a village of Sudan, 19 days SSE of Aghadez, nominally under

the sultan of Cashna. It is inhabited by Negroes who retain their African character, and Pagan religion, unimpaired by any influence of the Mahomedanism of the surrounding region. Dr. Overweg, who spent some time here and at Gober in 1851, says: "As a visitor from the far distant country of the Christians, I was received with the utmost kindness by the sultan and the inhabitants; and as I was able to converse with them in their own language, I became well-acquainted with their manners and customs, and could in return give them some idea of those of the Christians. They seemed to understand everything, and were full of admiration at the many beautiful things and conveniences enjoyed by us. One thing alone they could not comprehend, viz., that a man should have only one wife. Here in M., as soon as a man is able to earn anything, and after he has bought no more than the most simple dress, he lays out all the rest of his fortune in the purchase of wives. If any one wishes to marry, he merely gives from 4 to 8 dollars, or from 2 to 4 heads of cattle, to the parents of his intended, and the marriage is concluded. The man continues these purchases according to the scale of his earnings, but in every house there are several wives. The white colour of my skin was an object of horror and aversion; the children at first running away crying and in great fright as soon as I appeared at a distance. As a doctor, especially for diseases of the eye, I was much consulted, every morning the place before my residence being filled with applicants."

MARIA-DI-CAPOA (SANTA), a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 4 m. WNW of Caserta. Pop. 8,400.

MARIA-DI-LEUCA (SANTA), a small town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, close to the promontory of Lence, 25 m. S by W of Otranto. Pop. 3,090.

MARIA-ET-SICCHE (SANTA), a village of Corsica, in the arrond. of Ajaccio. Pop. 520.

MARIAGER, a small seaport of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 14 m. S of Randers, on the S coast of the bay called M.-fiord, in N lat. 56° 39' 5". Pop. 500.

MARIA-HOOREBEKE (SAINTE), a small town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 4 m. ESE of Oudenarde. Pop. 1,700.

MARIA-KULM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. WSW of Elnbogen.

MARIA-LAURETEN, a village of Hungary, in the com. and 18 m. NNW of Oedenburg. Pop. 350.

MARIALINDEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöln, circle of Mulheim. Pop. 119.

MARIALVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 15 m. NE of Trancoso.

MARIA-DE-LAS-HOYAS (SANTA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. W of Soria. Pop. 450.

MARIAM, or **DEBRA MARIAM**, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Begemider, 100 m. SSE of Gondar.

MARIA-MAGGIORE, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Domo-d'Ossola. Pop. 7,000.

MARIAMPOL, or **MARIANPOL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Augustow on the Szezippe, 36 m. NE of Suwalki. Pop. 2,375.

MARIA-DEL-ORO (SANTA), a town of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 72 m. WNW of Guadalajara.

MARIA-DEL-PARAMO (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Leon. Pop. 900.

MARIA-DE-NIEVA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Segovia. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactures of woollens.

MARIA-DI-NISCEMI (SANTA), a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 32 m. SE of Caltanissetta.

MARIANA, or **MARIANNE**. See **LADRONES**.

MARIANA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 45 m. NE of Ouro-Preto, at an alt. of 3,080 ft. above sea-level, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Piranga. It is a neat and well-built town, containing above 5,000 inhabitants. The place has little trade, and depends chiefly on the mines and farms in its vicinity. It has a large cathedral and several convents.

MARIANAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Rosenberg. Pop. 120.

MARIANELLA, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, near Naples. Pop. 1,400.

MARIANNA, a village of Jackson co., in Florida, U. S., 77 m. WNW of Tallahassee, on the W side of the Chipola.

MARIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, 9 m. SSE of Como. Pop. 4,000.—Also a town in the prov. and 6 m. SSW of Bergamo.

MARIANPOL, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. N of Stanislawow, on the l. bank of the Dniester.

MARIANSLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. SE by S of South Molton. Area 1,963 acres. Pop. in 1851, 334.

MARIAPOL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Kalmious, near the sea of Azof. Pop. 4,000, chiefly employed in sturgeon-fishing, and in exporting corn.

MARIA-RAST, a village of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. WSW of Marburg, on the r. bank of the Drave. Pop. 350.

MARIA-RIBAREDONDA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Burgos.

MARIAS (LAS TRES), three small islands, lying off the W coast of Xalisco, in Mexico, between the parallels of 21° and 22°. They abound with wood, water, salt-pits, and game, and used to be frequented by the English and American whalers. The S cape of the easternmost island is in N lat. 21° 16', and W long. 106° 17'. The most northern and largest island of this group is about 13 m. long, and stretches in a SE by E and NW by W direction, which is nearly the line in which these islands lie from each other. Its highest part is towards the S, from whence it gradually descends, terminating in a long low point at its NW extremity. Although in some places it is tolerably well-covered with a low kind of shrub, yet, upon the whole, it presents but a dreary and unproductive scene. The next in size and direction is Prince George's island, which is about 24 m. in circuit. The third, or southernmost, is about 9 m. in circumf. Between Prince George's and the NW island, is a passage about 6 m. wide, with soundings of from 20 to 40 faths., on a sandy bottom. They were named Islands-de-la-Magdalena, by Diego de Mendoza, in 1532; and are occasionally visited by the Spaniards from San Blas, for the flax and *lignum vita* they produce.

MARIASAAL, a village of Illyria, in the circle and 4 m. NE of Klagenfurt. Pop. 400.

MARIASCHEN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. NNW of Leitmeritz, on the l. bank of the Bila, famous for its beautiful church and shrine, which is annually visited by about 30,000 pilgrims.

MARIATOWN, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Williamsburgh, on the St. Lawrence. Pop. 120.

MARIA - VAN - DIEMEN (CAPE), a cape of New Zealand, forming the NW extremity of Eaheino-Mauroe, in S lat. 34° 30', E long. 173° 45'.

MARIAVILLE, a township in Hancock co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 103 m. NE of Augusta. Pop. 275.

MARIAWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the reg.

and 15 m. E of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the l. bank of the Roër.

MARIAZELL, a town of Styria, in the circle and 24 m. N of Bruck, on the l. bank of the Salza. Pop. 900. It has a fine church, which forms a noted place of pilgrimage. Near it are large iron-foundries.

MARIBELLES, or **MARIVELLE**, a village on the N coast of the bay of Manila, in the Philippines, in N lat. 14° 26'.

MARIBO, a town of Denmark, near the centre of the island of Laaland. Pop. 1,400.

MARIBOMBO, a river of Lower Guinea, which flows into the Atlantic near Saint-Philippe-de-Benguella, after a NW course of about 70 m.

MARICA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 23 m. E of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the N shore of a small lake of the same name, and 3 m. from the coast. Pop. 900.

MARICABAN, an island of the Philippine group, near the S coast of Luzon, in N lat. 13° 37'. It is about 6 m. in length.

MARICPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 40 m. SE of Cuttack.

MARIE (SAINTE), or **SANTA MARIA**, one of the Azores, in N lat. 37°, W long. 25° 6'. It is about 27 m. in circamf., and is fertile in corn, of which it sometimes exports 1,500 tons in a season. Its pop. was estimated a few years ago at 5,000. Its principal towns are Porto and Santa Maria.—Also a parish and village in the island of Bourbon, on the N coast, celebrated for its fruits.—Also a parish in the W district of Louisiana, U. S. Pop. in 1841, 8,950; in 1851, 13,851. Its cap. is Franklin.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. SE of St.-Martin-de-Re. Pop. 1,850.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 1 m. W of Pornic. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village on the SE coast of Guadalupe, 15 m. NE of La Basse-Terre, at the mouth of a small stream of the same name.—Also a bay on the coast of Lower Guinea, in S lat. 13° 27'.—Also a town and parish on the NE coast of Martinique, 4 m. NW of La Trinite.

MARIE (CAPE SAINTE), a promontory at the S extremity of the island of Madagascar, to the SW of the embouchure of the Manambouye, in S lat. 12° 45'.—Also a cape of Senegambia, to the S of the embouchure of the Gambia, in N lat. 13° 30'.—Also a cape of Nova Scotia, on the S coast of the peninsula of Avalon, in N lat. 46° 50'.

MARIE-AUDENHOVE (SAINTE), a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. S of Sotteghem. Pop. 1,950.

MARIE-AUX-MINES (SAINTE), a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, 12 m. W of Schelestadt, on the Liepette. Pop. 7,724. It is a place of active industry, having manufactures of cotton-hosiery, calicoes, and printed goods. The surrounding mountains contain silver and copper ores.

MARIE-DE-FRUGIE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Grand-Jumilhac, on the Valonze. Pop. 930.

MARIE-DE-GOSSE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 9 m. SE of Vincent-de-Tirosse. Pop. 1,180.

MARIE-DES-CHAMPS (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 1 m. N of Yvetot. Pop. 1,400.

MARIE-D'OLERON (SAINTE), a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, 15 m. SW of Pau. Pop. of cant. 2,600.

MARIE-DU-MONT (SAINTE), a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SE of Sainte-Mere-Eglise. Pop. 1,300.

MARIEFRED, a village of Sweden, 32 m. WSW of Stockholm, on a bay of Lake Mælär. Pop. 600.

MARIE-GALANTE, one of the Little Antilles, in the W. Indies, situated between Guadalupe and Dominica, in N lat. 16°, W long. 61° 10'. It is of a circular form, and has an area of 60 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 13,889, of whom 10,538 were slaves. About half of the surface consists of barren mountains; the W. shore, however, is flat; and produces tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar. Of 13,889 hectares, 4,109 were under cultivation in 1836. It was first settled by the French in 1647, from whom it was twice taken by the Dutch. In 1691 it was taken by the English, and again in 1759; but was restored to the French in 1763. It was again conquered by the British during the revolutionary war, but was afterwards restored. It is ill supplied with fresh water; and is exposed, like all the other islands, to furious hurricanes. Its principal town is Grand-Bourg or Basse-Terre. It is subdivided into 3 parishes.

* **MARIEKERKE**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, cant. of Bornhem. Pop. 755.

MARIEL, a fort on the N coast of Cuba, 36 m. W of Havana, in N lat. 23°.

MARIE-LA-BLANCHE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. S of Beaune. Pop. 450.

MARIE-LAETHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. of Nederswahn. Pop. 595.

MARIENAU (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Marienwerder. Pop. of Gross M. 658; of Klein M. 378.

MARIENBAD, a beautiful village of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, at an alt. of 2,000 ft. above sea-level. It is much frequented as a watering-place in the months of July and August, when sometimes 1,800 visitants are congregated here. It has a splendid church, and is a source of large revenue to the neighbouring monastery of Tepl, to which it belongs.

MARIENBAUM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. ESE of Cleves. Pop. 351.

MARIENBERG, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 4 m. E of Wolkstein, at an alt. of 1,980 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1834, 3,684. Mines of silver, iron, vitriol, cobalt, and tin, are wrought in the vicinity.—Also a village in the duchy of Nassau, 6 m. E of Haechenberg.

MARIENBORN, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Upper-Hesse, 6 m. WSW of Bidingen.—Also another village of the same duchy, 6 m. SSW of Mayence.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Siegen. Pop. 280.—Also a village in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Neu-Holdensleben. Pop. 418.

MARIENBURG, a town of West Prussia, in the reg. and 27 m. SE of Dantzic, on the Nogat. Pop. in 1846, 6,050. The town itself is surrounded by a rampart; but there are two suburbs and an old castle, formerly the residence of the grand master of the Teutonic order beyond the walls. Here are extensive breweries and distilleries; also manufactories of woollen, linen, leather, and cotton. There is a brisk traffic in the export of corn, timber, and fish, also in quills and hogs' bristles.—Also a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 6 m. S of Philippeville. Pop. 600.

MARIENWERDER, one of the two regencies or governments into which West Prussia is now divided. It consists of a long tract of very irregular form, lying to the N of Poland, and S of Pomerania. Its area is 317.41 German sq. m.; and its pop. in 1837 was 491,626. It is divided into the 13 circles of Stahm, Rosenberg, Löbau, Marienwerder, Deutsche-Kron, Felatow, Schlochau, Kulm, Konitz, Schwitz, Graudenz, Thorn, and Strasburg.

MARIENWERDER, the capital of the above govern-

ment, stands on an eminence on the Nogat; about 3 m. from the r. bank of the Vistula, 43 m. S of Dantzig. It has four suburbs, and contained in 1837, 5,520; in 1846, 7,600 inhabitants, having increased considerably since 1801. It is the seat of the different provincial courts and of the public offices of government, and of an Evangelical gymnasium with 11 professors. It has some manufactories of woollens, hats, soap, and leather; and its breweries and distilleries are considerable.

MARIES (LES TROIS), or **NOTRE DAME DE LA MERE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhône, 30 m. SW of Tarascon. Pop. 650.

MARIESTADT, a town of Sweden, on the SE bank of Lake Wener, where the river Tida issues from it. It is the chief place of the prov. of Skaraborg. Pop. 1,100.

MARIETTA, a town of Washington co., Ohio, U. S., situated on a peninsula formed by the Muskingum and Ohio rivers, 104 m. ESE of Columbus, and 312 m. by river above Cincinnati. Pop. 1,400. It is the oldest town in the state, some of the settlers having established themselves in 1787. A collegiate institute was founded here in 1832. A railway between this town and Cincinnati is projected, which will reduce the distance between these two points to 182 m., insure communication when the river is stopped by ice, and open up the coal and iron district of Southern Ohio.—Also a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the E bank of the Susquehanna, 27 m. SE of Harrisburg. Pop. 900.—Also a village in Cobb co., Georgia, 113 m. NW of Milledgeville.

MARIGALANTE. See **MARIE-GALANTE**.

MARIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 12 m. ENE of Naples. Pop. 3,400.

MARIGNANE, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 m. SSW of Aix. Pop. 1,400.

MARIGNANO. See **MELEGNANO**.

MARIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Chateaufort. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. of Ecomoy, on the Loire.

MARIGNIER, a village of Savoy, in the mand. and 4 m. E of Bonneville. Pop. 1,400.

MARIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 6 m. W of St. Lô. Pop. 1,260.—Also a village in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Chateau-Thierry. Pop. 550.—Also a village in the dep. of Aube, 12 m. ESE of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 500.

MARIGNY, a village of Savoy, in the mand. and 4 m. SSE of Rumilly. Pop. 1,250.

MARIGNY-LE-CAHOUE, a village of France, in the Cote-d'Or, cant. of Flavigny. Pop. 650.

MARIGNY-L'EGLISE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. NE of Lormé. Pop. 1,560.

MARIGONDON, a town on the W coast of the island of Luçon, 24 m. SW of Manila.

MARIGOT. See **CAFISTERRE**.

MARIGOT (LE), a parish and village on the N coast of Martinique, 21 m. N of Fort-Royal.

MARIGUANA, an island in the Lucayan archipelago, in N lat. 22° 22', W long. 73°, 25 leagues N of Grand-Inague.

MARIKUTZA, a village of Lower Wallachia, 3 m. NE of Bukarest.

MARILLAIS (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 1 m. from St.-Florent-le-Vieil.

MARIM, a river of Brazil, which runs into a bay of the same name, in the prov. of Maranhão, in S lat. 2° 20'.

MARIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. ENE of Neuchâtel. Pop. 200.

MARIN (CUL-DE-SAC), a parish of the island of Martinique, situated on the SW coast, 15 m. ESE of Fort Royal, at the bottom of a bay of the same name.

MARIN (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Vigo, on a bay of the same name. The sardine-fishery is actively pursued here.

MARINA, a village of Kaarta, in Western Africa, 15 m. N of Kemma.

MARINA-DEL-REY (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Leon, on the l. bank of the Orvigo. Pop. 900.

MARINA-DE-LURI, a village of Corsica, in the arrond. and 12 m. N of Bastia.

MARINDUQUE, one of the Philippine islands, in N lat. 13° 25', to the S of Luçon. It is about 48 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in average breadth; and is fertile and well-cultivated.

MARINE (LA), a town of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, on the coast, forming the port of Latakiah.

MARINEO, a canton and village of Sicily, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Palermo. Pop. 6,500.

MARINES, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 9 m. N of Versailles. Pop. 1,400.

MARINGA, a town of the Mumbos territory, in E. Africa, to the N of Tete, on the l. of the Zambese.

MARINGUES, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. NW of Thiers. Pop. 3,269. It has a large trade in corn, and is celebrated for its leather.

MARINHA (SANTA), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. WSW of Guarda.

MARINHA-GRANDE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 6 m. from Leiria. Pop. 1,576.

MARINILLA, a town of New Grenada, in the prov. of Antioquia, in N lat. 5° 41', at an alt. of 1,058 toises above sea-level. Pop. 4,915.

MARINO (SAN), a very small but independent republic in the NE of Italy, surrounded on all sides by the Papal dominions; having the leg. of Forlì on the N; and the deleg. of Urbino-et-Pesaro on the S. Its territory consists of little more than a mountain 2,200 ft. in height, with a small tract lying along its base; the superficial extent of the whole does not exceed 30 sq. m. A small affluent of the Marecchia waters it on the NW; and the Ausa and Amaranò, short streams flowing into the Adriatic, have their sources on the NE and SE frontier respectively. The principal villages are Serravalle, Monteguardino, and Fastano. It produces wine, fruit, and silk.—This petty state boasts an existence of many centuries, having been formed by persons successively fixing their abode here, and forming a separate state which at different periods made additions to its small territory by purchase. It appears to have taken its name from its founder, one Marinus, a Dalmatian, in 441. In the 16th cent. it assisted the Pope against Malatesta, governor or ruler of the adjacent town of Rimini, and received in recompense 3 small castles, and the village of Piagge. This was the epoch of its chief prosperity. At present it is reduced to its ancient limits. In 1739, at the request of some of its inhabitants, Cardinal Alberoni subjected it to the Pope, who, however, consented to restore it to its former freedom. Bonaparte, on entering the Papal dominions in February 1797, sent a deputy to the republic, offering it an increase of territory, which was declined. They received, however, a present of 4 pieces of cannon from Bonaparte, and soon after new-modelled their government, in conformity to that which then existed in France, giving it more of a democratic form. It is governed by its own laws, and acknowledges the Pope only as protector. The *General Consiglio-Principe* consists of 60 members, of whom one-third are nobles, one-third burgesses, and

a third small proprietors, all of whom are nominated by the council itself, and for life. An executive council of 12 members is popularly elected. Two *capitani regenti*, chosen by the council every 6 months, form the head of the government. Each of the 4 towns or villages has its own municipal government. The revenue amounts to 6,000 scudi or crowns. The military force consists of 80 men. The pop. of the whole town and country is 7,600.

MARINO (SAN), the capital of the preceding state, stands on the side of the mountain, in N lat. 43° 56', about 12 m. SW of Rimini. It contains 6,000 inhabitants, and has 5 churches, 3 convents, 3 small forts, and 2 vast cisterns for the supply of the community.

MARINO, a town and castle of the States of the Church, 12 m. SE of Rome.

MARION, a district in the E part of South Carolina, U. S. Area 1,200 sq. m. It is watered by Great and Little Pedee rivers. Pop. in 1841, 13,922; in 1851, 17,408.—Also a county in the SW part of Georgia, on Flint river. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 4,812; in 1851, 10,280. Its cap. is Tazewell.

—Also a co. in the NW part of Alabama. Area 1,144 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 5,847; in 1851, 7,584. Its cap. is Pikeville.—Also a co. in the S part of Mississippi, watered by the Pearl, Leaf, and Black rivers. Area 1,476 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 3,890; in 1851, 12,241.—Also a co. in the SE part of Tennessee, watered by the Sequatchie. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,070; in 1851, 6,187. Its cap. is Jasper.—Also a co. near the centre of Kentucky, on the Rolling-fork of Salt river. Area 276 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 11,032; in 1851, 11,760. Its cap. is Lebanon.—Also a co. in the N of Ohio, watered by the Scioto, Little Scioto, and Whetstone rivers. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 14,765; in 1851, 12,495. Its cap. is Marion.—Also a co. in the centre of Iowa, drained by the W fork of White river, and by Fall-creek and Eagle-creek. Pop. in 1841, 16,080; in 1851, 5,412. Its cap. is Indianapolis.—Also a co. in the S of Illinois, on the Kaskaskia. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 4,742; in 1851, 6,720. Its cap. is Salem.—Also a co. in the NE of Missouri, watered by the Fabius. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 9,623; in 1851, 12,241. Its cap. is Palmyra.—Also a co. in the N part of Arkansas, drained by White river. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 1,325 in 1841; in 1851, 2,009. Its cap. is Yellville.—Also a township in Greene co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1841, 597.—Also a township in Washington co., in Maine, 170 m. ENE of Augusta. Pop. 231.—Also a township in Wayne co., in New York, on Mud creek. Pop. 1,903.—Also a township in Centre co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 559.—Also the cap. of Marion co., in Ohio, 44 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 1,639.—Also a township in Athens co., in Ohio, on Federal creek. Pop. 1,079.—Also a township in Clinton co., in Ohio. Pop. 643.—Also a township in Hancock co., in Ohio. Pop. 501.—Also a township in Putnam co., in Iowa. Pop. 1,030.—Also a township in Shelby co., in Iowa. Pop. 964.—Also a township in Livingston co., in Michigan. Pop. 602.—Also the cap. of Smythe co., in Virginia, 275 m. W by S of Richmond.—Also the cap. of Grant co., in Iowa, 73 m. NNE of Indianapolis.—Also the cap. of Perry co., in Alabama, 58 m. S of Tuscaloosa. Pop. 1,000.—Also the cap. of Lauderdale co., in Mississippi, 110 m. E of Jackson.—Also a village in Cole co., in Missouri, 15 m. NW of Jefferson. Pop. 807.—Also a township in Buchanan co., in Missouri. Pop. 737.—Also the cap. of Lien co., in Iowa.—Also the cap. of Crittenden co., Arkansas, 140 ENE of Little Rock.—Also a township in Newton co., in Missouri. Pop. 240.—Also a township in Polk co., in Missouri. Pop. 865.

—Also a township in Monroe co., in Missouri. Pop. 1,686.—Also townships severally in Ray co., St. Francis co., Saline co., and Taney co., all in Missouri.—Also the cap. of Marion co., in Missouri, on the W bank of the Mississippi. Pop. 500.

MARION AND CROZET'S ISLANDS, four islands in the Indian ocean, in S lat. 45° 30', E long. 47° 20', discovered by Captains Marion and Crozet, French navigators, in 1772, by whom they were respectively called *Ile-de-la-Caverne*, *Possession*, *Aride*, and *Hardie*. They were afterwards seen by Cook, who named them after their discoverers.

MARIOUPOL, a port of Russia, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, on the N coast of the sea of Azoff, and on the r. bank of the Kalmiousse, in N lat. 47° 3', 80 m. SSE of Orekhov. It is a place of much commercial activity, being the entrepot for the grain brought from the interior, and shipped here by Genoese merchantmen. The roadstead is exposed to the SW, and the bar of the river has only from 3 to 4 ft. water upon it. Boats load and discharge in the river. Beyond M. the coast, bordered with cliffs, runs 9½ m. SW, and terminates at Cape Bielosarai.

MARIPPI, one of the smaller Philippine islands, in N lat. 11° 44', 20 m. SE of Masbate.

MARIPOSA, a river and a county of California. The county is within the aridiferous region, and the mines of Colonel Fremont are in this district.

MARIQUITA, a province of New Granada, occupying the centre of the dep. of Cundinamarca, celebrated for its productive mines of gold and silver. These, however, having been long abandoned, its pop. was greatly reduced; but the mines are now beginning to attract attention again, especially those of Santa-Ana.—Its cap., of the same name, is 70 m. NW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, near a small affluent of the Magdalena. Pop. 600.

MARITCHANDJA, a river of Nepal, descending from the Himalaya, and flowing SSE to the Seti-ganga, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 90 m.

MARITIMO. See **MARETIMO**.

MARITZA, **MARIZZA**, or **MARISSA**, the ancient *Hebrus*, a large river of European Turkey, which has its source in the NE flank of the Despot-Dagh, in the sanj. of Sophia; flows SE and SSW, passing Philipoli, Adrianople, and Trajanopoli; and discharges itself by two mouths into the gulf of Enos. The plains on its banks are in general fertile. In its course, it receives the waters of the Pashakai, the Stanimaki-su, Uzundja, and Arda on the r.; and of the Tondja and Erkene on the l.

MARIUPOL. See **MARIAPOL**.

MARIVELAS. See **MARIELLES**.

MARIZY, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. NW of La Guiche. Pop. 1,150.

MARJAOW, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, 15 m. N of Onore.

MARJOVETZ, an island of Russia, in the White sea, in N lat. 66° 45', E long. 24° 10'. It is about 9 m. in length.

MARK, a parish of Somersetshire, 5 m. SW by S of Axbridge. Area 4,354 acres. Pop. 1,245.

MARK, an old county of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, bounded on the N by the principality of Munster, and on the S and W by the duchy of Berg. It is about 67 m. long, and 45 m. broad; and has a superficial extent of about 667 sq. m. It is traversed by several rivers and streams, of which the Lippe and the Roer are the most considerable. The chief town is Hamm.

MARK. See **MARC**.

MARK (SAINT), a parish of co. Leinster, com-

prising part of the city of Dublin. Area 351 acres. Pop. 15,234.

MARKAB, a town of Northern Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, in N lat. 35° 9', 14 m. N of Tartus, crowning a high conical hill, at the distance of 1 m. from the sea.

MARKALLAH, the principal commercial depot of the S coast of Arabia, in N lat. 14° 30', E long. 49° 11', partly built on a narrow rocky point projecting about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S, and partly at the foot of a range of reddish limestone cliffs rising about 300 ft., immediately at the back of the town, and on which are 6 square towers for the protection of the place. Almost directly above this level range of cliffs, the flat-topped summit of **Jebel-Gharrah**, composed of beautiful white limestone, rises 1,300 ft. above the sea, and may be seen at a distance of 42 m. The N portion of the town is built on ground sloping from the base of the hills to the bay, and enclosed on the W side by a dilapidated wall extending to the shore, with only one entrance-gate. The nakib, or governor's house, is a large square building; the other buildings are chiefly cajan huts, intermingled with a few stone houses, and two mosques. The pop. of the town may be about 4,500, a motley collection of the Beni-Hasan and Yafe'i tribes, Kuráchis, and Banians, with foreigners from nearly every part of the globe. On either side of the projecting point on which the town is built is a small bay; that on the W side is sheltered from the W by a rocky reef nearly dry at low-water spring tides, and forms a haven much frequented by Arab boats and coasting vessels. The custom duties are 5 per cent. on goods from India. The exports consist in gums, hides, large quantities of senna, and a small quantity of coffee: the imports, chiefly of cotton cloths, lead, iron, crockery, and rice, from Bombay; dates and dried fruit from Maskat; jowári, bajeri, and honey, from Aden; coffee from Mokhia; sheep, honey, aloes, frankincense, and slaves, from Berberah, Bander Kosair, and other African ports. Much coasting trade is also carried on. Traffic in slaves exists to a frightful extent. The price varies from £7 to £25 a-head. The duties here in 1834 amounted to about £800, but in 1836 to upwards of £1,200; the chief part of the trade is carried on by Banian merchants.

MARKARI, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Cheral, in Malabar, 9 m. NW of Cananore.

MARKBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. NE of Alford. Area 652 acres. Pop. 115.

MARKDORF, a walled town of Baden, in the bail. and 4 m. NE of Mörsburg. Pop. 1,470.

MARK-EATON, a township in the p. of Markworth, in Derbyshire, 2 m. NW of Derby. Pop. 202.

MARKELSGRUN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. SSW of Elnbogen.

MARKELSHEIM, a town of Württemberg, in the bail. and 4 m. ESE of Mergentheim, on the l. bank of the Tember.

MARKEN, an island of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 15 m. S of Horn, in the Zuyder-zee. Pop. 733.

MARKENDORF, a town of the archd. of Austria, 36 m. NW of Korneuburg.

MARKET-BOSWORTH, a parish and town in Leicestershire, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Leicester. Area of p. 7,449 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,449, of whom a considerable proportion are occupied in the manufacture of worsted hosiery.

MARKET-DEEPING. See **DEEPIING-MARKET**.

MARKET-DRAYTON. See **DRAYTON-IN-HALES**.

MARKET-JEW. See **MARAZION**.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH, or **HARBOROUGH-MARKET**, a chapelry and town in the p. of Bowden-

Magna, Leicestershire, 15 m. SE by S of Leicester, on the river Welland, and intersected by the Union canal. Pop. in 1801, 1,716; in 1831, 2,272; in 1851, 2,325. The town is situated on the N bank of the Welland, and consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones diverging from it. It is remarkably neat and well-built. The church is a large and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a tower and spire. In the centre of the main street stands the town-hall, a spacious building erected for the accommodation of those engaged in the tummy trade, which formerly flourished here. The chief manufacture now carried on is that of carpets. The pop. of the town in 1851 was 2,325.

MARKET-HILL, a town in co. Armagh, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Richhill. Pop. in 1831, 1,043; in 1851, 1,369.

MARKET-OVERTON, a parish in Rutlandshire, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Oakham, crossed by the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 470; in 1851, 498.

MARKET-STREET, a chapelry, partly in Bedfordshire, and partly in Hertfordshire, 5 m. SE of Dunstable.—Also a division in the p. of Wymondham, Norfolk. Pop. in 1851, 1,305.

MARKFIELD, a parish in Leicestershire, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Leicester. Area 2,534 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,088; in 1851, 1,261.

MARKGOLITZ, a village in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 3 m. NE of Grafenthal. Pop. 250.

MARKGRAF-NEUSIEDEL, a town of the archd. of Austria, 12 m. ESE of Korneuburg.

MARKHAM, a township and village of Upper Canada, on the Rouge river, 20 m. from Toronto. Pop. of township in 1842, 5,698; of v. 300.

MARKHAM (EAST), a parish in Nottinghamshire, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Tuxford. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 805; in 1851, 956.

MARKHAM (WEST), a parish in Nottinghamshire, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Tuxford, on the post-road from Doncaster to Grantham. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 186.

MARKHOE, an island of Norway, in the bail. of Mandal, in N lat. 57° 59', E long. 6° 59'. It has a lighthouse upon it.

MARKINCH, a parish of Fifeshire, 9 m. SW of Cupar. Pop. 5,843, mostly linen-weavers.

MARKINGTON-WITH-WALLERTHWAITTE, a township in the p. of Rippon, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Rippon. Area 3,056 acres. Pop. in 1831, 487; in 1851, 528.

MARK-LISSA, a township of Prussia, in the reg. and 50 m. WSW of Liegnitz, on the l. bank of the Queis. Pop. 1,508.

MARKLOWITZ (NIEDER and OBER), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Rybnitz. Pop. of Nieder M. 385; of Ober M. 329.

MARKNEUKIRCHER, a town of Saxony, in the Voigtland, 15 m. SSE of Plauen. Pop. 1,200.

MARKOLDENDORF, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, 6 m. W of Einbeck. Pop. 1,282.

MARKOVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 24 m. NE of Jampol.—Also a town in the gov. of Veronetz, 36 m. NE of Starobielsk.

MARKOVO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 24 m. NE of Vileika.

MARKOVSKOL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 52 m. SW of Kirensk, on the r. bank of the Lena.

MARKOWICE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Inowracław. Pop. 285.—Also a village in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schroda. Pop. 207.

MARKOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 673.

MARKRANSTADT, a town of Saxony, in the bail and 6 m. WSW of Leipzig. Pop. 570.

MARKROHLITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Querfurt. Pop. 387.

MARKSBURY, a parish in Somersetshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Bath. Area 1,277 acres. Pop. 310.

MARKSHALL, a parish in Essex, 2 m. N by W of Coggeshall, on a branch of the Blackwater. Area 804 acres. Pop. in 1831, 52; in 1851, 40.

MARKSHORGAST, a town of Bavaria, 4 m. WSW of Gefrees, on the Shorgast. Pop. 316.

MARKSUHL, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 6 m. SW of Eisenach, on the Suhl.

MARKSVILLE, the cap. of Avoyelles parish, in Louisiana, U. S., 255 m. NW by W of New Orleans.

MARKT-BIBERT, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 27 m. ESE of Würzburg. Pop. 1,100.

MARKT-BREIT, a town of Bavaria, 3 m. ENE of Ochsenfurt, on the l. bank of the Main. Pop. 1,400.

MARKT-BURGEL, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 4 m. SW of Windsheim. Pop. 1,400.

MARKT-EMERSHEIM, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. WNW of Markt-Bibert. Pop. 500.

MARKTEL, a village of the archd. of Austria, 12 m. S of Sanct Pölten.—Also a village of Bavaria, 4 m. NE of Alten-Ötting, on the l. bank of the Inn. Pop. 370.

MARKT-ERLBACH, a village of Bavaria, 21 m. WNW of Nuremberg. Pop. 800.

MARKT-GRONINGEN, a town of Württemberg, in the bail and 6 m. WNW of Louisbourg. Pop. 2,500. It has important sheep-markets.

MARKT-LEUGAST, a village of Bavaria, 7 m. WSW of Münchberg. Pop. 370.

MARKT-LEUTHEN, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. ESE of Kirchlamitz. Pop. 500.

MARKT-SCHENFELD, a village of Bavaria, 27 m. N of Anspach. Pop. 1,100.

MARKT-STEFT, a town of Bavaria, 12 m. ESE of Würzburg. Pop. 1,200.

MARKT-STEINACH, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. ENE of Mainberg. Pop. 248.

MARKUSHOF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Marienburg. Pop. 419.

MARKWERDEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Weissenfels. Pop. 277.

MARLAND PETER'S, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SSW of Great Torrington. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. 351.

MARLBOROUGH, a parliamentary borough of Wilts, on the Kennet, 26 m. ENE of Salisbury, and 10 m. W of Hungerford. The town consists principally of one long street, with piazzas extending nearly the whole length of the more elevated side: several streets diverging from it, are carried across the Kennet by bridges. The greater number of the houses are of brick or wood. The wooden edifices are very ancient, with curiously carved ornaments in front. The trade of the town was chiefly due to its situation on the line of the principal road from Bath to London. Malting, rope and sack making are carried on to some extent. Being one of the principal marts for the agricultural products of N. Wiltshire, especially corn and cheese, a great deal of business is transacted at the weekly markets, which are held on Wednesday and Saturday. The boundaries of the municipal borough, besides the old municipal borough, embrace a portion of the p. of Preshute. The income of the borough, in 1840, arising chiefly from rents, amounted to £754; in 1850, to £1,113. M. sends two members to parliament. The pop. of the parl. borough, in 1851, was 5,135. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 280; in 1848, 255.

MARLBOROUGH, a district in the NE part of

South Carolina, U. S., on the Yadkin river. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 8,408; in 1851, 10,789. Its cap. is Bennettsville.—Also a township in Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, 53 m. SW of Concord. Pop. 1,027.—Also a township in Middlesex co., in Massachusetts, 27 m. W of Boston. Pop. 2,101.—Also a township in Hartford co., in Connecticut, 16 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 713.—Also a township in Ulster co., in New York, 20 m. S of Kingston. Pop. 2,523.—Also a township in Montgomery co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,140.—Also a township in Stark co., in Ohio, 135 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,671.—Also a township in Delaware co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,182.

MARLBOROUGH, a township in the Dalhousie district of Upper Canada, on the Rideau canal. Pop. in 1842, 893.

MARLDON, a parish 5 m. E by N of Totness. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 438; in 1841, 470.

MARLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, 15 m. NE of Laon, on the Cevre. Pop. 1,450.

MARLENHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Wasselonne. Pop. 2,020.

MARLESFORD, a parish in Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Framlingham, on the river Alde. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 433; in 1841, 424.

MARLHES, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Saint-Genest-Maintaux. Pop. 2,800.

MARLIA, a village of the duchy of Lucca, 4 m. NNE of the capital.

MARLINGFORD, a parish in Norfolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Norwich, on the NW bank of the Yare. Area 430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1841, 195.

MARLINNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Lovz. Pop. 583.

MARLINTOWN, a parish in co. Louth, 2 m. SE by E of Dunleer. Area 758 acres. Pop. 142.

MARLIVY, a village of Savoy, 9 m. SSW of Saint-Julien.

MARLOES, a parish in Pembrokeshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Milford. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1841, 466.

MARLOW, a village in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 m. ENE of Rostock, on the l. bank of the Recknitz. Pop. 800.

MARLOW, a township in Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, U. S. Pop. 626.

MARLOW, a river of Northern Australia, which was crossed by Dr. Leichardt in S lat. 17° ; and probably falls into the gulf of Carpentaria.

MARLOW (GREAT), a borough, town and parish, in the hund. of Desborough, Buckinghamshire, 18 m. S by E of Aylesbury, on the N bank of the Thames, over which an iron suspension-bridge has recently been erected here, and about 5 m. N of the Great Western railway at Maidenhead. Area of p. 6,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,237; in 1851, 5,135. The town consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at the market-place, and contains some good houses and a handsome town-hall. Black silk, lace, and paper, are manufactured here; and in the vicinity are several paper-mills. The parl. boundaries under the reform act comprise the several parishes of Great M., Little M., Medmenham, and Bisham. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 6,237; in 1851, 6,523. Electors registered in 1837, 387; in 1848, 376.

MARLOW (LITTLE), a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2 m. NE of Great Marlow. Area 3,346 acres. Pop. in 1831, 783; in 1851, 894.

MARLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 7 m. E of Guise, on the Oise. Pop. 880.

MARLY, or **MARLY-LE-ROI**, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. N of Versailles, and

12 m. W of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,500. It had a magnificent castle and gardens, which were destroyed during the first revolution. About a mile distant from the town was the famous *Machine de Marly*, a complex wooden structure, constructed between 1676 and 1682, by means of which the waters of the Seine were raised to a great height, to be conducted in aqueducts to Versailles. This work is now effected by the action of a steam-pump, by which the water is raised 500 French ft., to the level of an aqueduct 330 toises in length.

MARLY, or MERTENLACH, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. S of Friburg, on an affluent of the Sarine. Pop. 345.

MARLY-LA-VILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Luzarches, 6 m. N of Gonesse. Pop. 700.

MARMAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aachen, circle of Schleiden. Pop. 470.

MARMAGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, which rises near Tonillon, and unites with the Brenne, 1 m. W of Montbart, after a course of 8 m. from NE to SW.—Also a village in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NW of Montcenis, on the Mevrin. Pop. 180.

MARMANDE, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne. The arrond., comprising 140,966 hectares, and divided into 9 cant., had a pop. of 103,742 in 1841.—The cant. comprises 15 coms.—The town, situated on the r. bank of the Garonne, 30 m. NW of Agen, and 34 m. SE of Bordeaux, had a pop. of 7,805 in 1841. It has manufactories of coarse woollens and leather, and carries on a brisk traffic in wine and brandy, also in tobacco and leather.

MARMANHAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 8 m. NE of Aurillac. Pop. 2,000.

MARMARA. See MARMORA.

MARMAROSCH, or MARMAROS, a comitat or administrative province in the NE of Hungary; bounded on the N and E by Galicia and the Bukowine; on the S by Transylvania; and on the W by the coms. of Zathmar, Ugots, and Beregh. Its area is 3,770 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 172,066, chiefly Slavonians. It is an extremely hilly district, being traversed in various directions by the Carpathian mountains; there are, however, some level and pretty fertile tracts along the Theiss, which has its rise in this prov., and here receives the Szaparka, the Taracz, the Talavor, and the Nagyag. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by their flocks of sheep, by the sale of forest-timber, and by the great salt-mines of Rhonaszek and Siget. There are 5 towns, and 136 villages within this prov., which is subdivided into the *marches* of Kaszo, Also-Marmaros, Felső-Marmaros, Siget, and Verchovat. The chief town is Siget.

MARMELEDE, a town of Hayti, in the dep. of Nord, 50 m. SSE of Port-de-Paix.

MARMIGNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 3 m. NW of Cazals. Pop. 1,000.

MARMIROLO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Mantua. Pop. 1,100.

MARMOL (El), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Jaen. Pop. 217.

MARMOLEJO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Jaen, near the l. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,000. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

MARMORA, an island in the sea of Marmora, near its W extremity, 60 m. SW of Constantinople. It is about 10 m. in length from E to W; and is generally sterile and thinly inhabited. On its SW coast is a v. of the same name. It was anciently noted for its marble-quarries, and was the *Elaphonesos*, *Procon-*

nesos, or *Newis* of the ancients. It is a dependency of the sanj. of Bigah, in Anatolia.—Also a village on the E coast of the island of Paros, in the Archipelago, 6 m. SSE of Naussa.—Also a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Sarukhan, 21 m. SE of Ak-hissar.

MARMORA, a township in the Victoria district of Upper Canada, between the township of Madoc on the E, and Belmont on the W. A river of the same name intersects it from N to S. Pop. in 1842, 317. It is reputed to abound in rich iron ore.

MARMORA, or MARMARA (SEA OF), a small sea in the basin of the Mediterranean, lying between Europe and Asia, betwixt the parallels of 40° 20' and 41° 5' N, and the meridians of 26° 40' and 30° E, communicating with the Black sea by the straits of Constantinople, and with the Archipelago by the Dardanelles. It is 172 m. in its greatest length, measured E and W, to the head of the gulf of Ismid, and 55 m. in greatest breadth. It is the *Propontis* of the ancients; and takes its modern name from its principal island. Its other islands are Rabbi or Liman-Pasha, Kalolimni, and the Prinikops or Prince's islands. The principal streams which flow into it are the Karasu, the Jatidji, and the Chortu, on the European side; and the Salataderé, the Gweinim-shar, the Mukhalitch, and the Hyla, on the Asiatic side.

MARMORERA, or MARMELS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, district of Albul. Pop. 156, Catholics.

MARMORICA, the name anciently given to that portion of North Africa which lies between Libya on the E, and Cyrenaica on the W. It now forms the NE part of Barcah, in Tripoli.

MARMORICE, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, at the head of a bay of the same name, nearly opposite the island of Rhodes. The town is small, but the harbour is one of the finest in the world, though the entrance is remarkably narrow. It was used as a place of refreshment by the British fleet employed in conveying the expedition to Egypt.—Cape M., at the entrance of the bay, is in N lat. 36° 42', E long. 28° 20'.

MARMOUTIER, or MAUERMUNSTER, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, arrond. of Saverne. Pop. of cant. comprising 25 coms., in 1831, 13,567; in 1841, 13,378.—The town is 17 m. NW of Strasburg, on the Huseibach, at the foot of the Vosges. Potteries, bleaching-fields, brick-works, and breweries, employ a considerable proportion of the pop., and an active trade is carried on in cattle. Pop. 2,735.

MARMPON, a town of Upper Guinea, 12 m. NE of Kumassi.

MARNAUD, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 2 m. ENE of Thizy. Pop. 1,115.

MARNAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, on the r. bank of the Oignon, 18 m. S of Heide. Pop. 1,150.—Also a v. in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. S of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. 600.

MARNE, a river of France, which rises near the hamlet of La Marnote, in the dep. of Haute-Marne; intersects that dep. throughout nearly its whole length; then enters the dep. of Marne, and successively that of Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine; and joins the Seine, on the r. bank, in the latter dep., near Charenton-le-Pont, 4 m. SE of Paris, after a course of 450 kilom., or 280 m., chiefly in the direction of NW, and W. It passes Chauxmont, Joinville, St. Dizier, Vitry-le-Francais, Chalons, Epervay, Chateau-Thierry, La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, and Meaux. Its chief affluents, on the r., are the Rognon, Ornain, and Ourcq; and on the l., the

Blaise, Colle, Somme-Soude, and the Petit and the Grand Morin. It is navigable from Saint-Dizier.

MARNE, a département in the N of France, including the central part of the prov. of Champagne and the district of Brié, and lying between the parallels of 48° 28' and 49° 23' N. It is bounded by the dep. of Aisne on the NW; the Ardennes on the NE; the Meuse on the E; by Haute-Marne on the SE; Aube on the S; and Seine-et-Marne on the SW. It has an area of 817,176 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 356,632; in 1851, 373,302. Its surface is an undulating plain, with occasional elevations, on which no summit exceeds 1,300 ft. above sea-level. The general slope is from SE to NW and W. The soil in the interior is dry, chalky, and often barren; but the frontier tracts, forming about one-third of the whole, are tolerably fertile. About 250,000 hect. are covered with heaths and wastes, much of which has been recently planted with the Scotch fir. The rivers which traverse it are the Marne, the Aisne, the Seine, the Vesle, the Suipe, the Great and Little Morin, the Aube, and the Baise. In the E and W parts are a number of ponds and marshes. Wine is the great product of this dep.; and the most celebrated wine-districts are those of Reims and Epernay, which produce white and red Champagne. The white wines of Sillery are also in much repute. Tillage is not in an advanced state; hemp and flax are raised in quantities, and the banks of the rivers are covered with good pasture, on which cattle and sheep are largely reared. In 1839, the live stock in this dep. included 55,567 horses, 125,002 horned cattle, and 460,900 sheep. This dep. has few manufactures. Its chief articles of manufacturing industry are woollens, of which some fine qualities are made at Reims. It is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Châlons-sur-Marne, Reims or Rheims, St. Menesould, Vitry-sur-Marne, and Epernay; which in 1851 were subdivided into 32 cantons, and 675 communes. In 1834, it sent 6 deputies to the legislature, who were chosen by 1,992 electors.—The dep., in ecclesiastical affairs, is under the superintendence of the archb. of Reims, and the bishop of Châlons.—The territorial revenue is estimated at 16,290,000 francs; and the number of *propriétaires fonciers* at 176,402; giving a mean revenue of 92 francs to each.

MARNE, a small town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 5 m. NW of Brunsbützel. Pop. 760.

MARNE (HAUTE), a département in the NE of France, including the southern part of Champagne and Brié; lying between the parallels of 47° 35' and 48° 40' N; and bounded by the dep. of Marne on the NW; of Meuse on the NE; the Vosges on the E; the dep. of Haute-Saône on the SE; Cote-d'Or on the S; and Aube on the W. Its superficial area is 634,000 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 257,567; in 1851, 263,398. Its surface, which is divided between the three basins of the Seine, the Meuse, and the Rhone, is elevated and mountainous. About 450,000 hect. are mountainous land. The highest summit in the dep. is Mont-Aigu, alt. 1,630 ft. above sea-level. It is watered by the Marne, the Meuse, the Blaise, the Voire, the Ornain, and the Aujon, besides other streams of inferior note; and has no fewer than 80 small lakes. The climate is temperate. Of the productions of the soil the first in importance is wine, of which between 200,000 and 300,000 hhd. are made annually. Corn is raised in considerable quantities, and the valleys contain pasture adapted both to sheep and black cattle. In 1839, there were 48,430 horses, 90,356 horned cattle, and 238,055 sheep in this dep. Among other productions of the soil are rape-seed and fruit of various kinds. Upwards of 220,000 hect. are covered with forests, from which an immense quantity of wood, both for build-

ing and fuel, is annually exported, and wax and honey are considerable exports. The number of iron mines in the dep. in 1839 was 86; the workmen employed about 1,572; the quantity of iron furnished by them was 512,060 quintals of cast-iron, and 212,657 of bar iron. The industry of the dep. embraces the manufacture of knives and surgical instruments, which employs about 2,000 workmen; also various manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs. It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Chaumont, Langres, and Vassy; which in 1851 were subdivided into 28 cantons, and 550 communes.—The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Langres.

MARNEFFE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liège, cant. of Couthuin. Pop. 805.

MARNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. NE of Airvault. Pop. 1,300.

MARNHAM, a parish of Notts, 5 m. ESE of Tuxford. Area 2,890 acres. Pop. in 1851, 323.

MARNHULL, a parish of Dorsetshire, 6 m. WSW of Shaftsbury. Area 3,751 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,481.

MARNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 28 m. SE of Schwerin. Pop. 1,400.

MARNOCH, a parish of Banffshire, on the Deveron, about 10 m. long, by 4 or 5 m. broad. Pop. 2,994.

MARO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Oneglia, on the river Impero, 9 m. NW of Oneglia.

MAROCCO, MOROCCO, MERAKASH, or SALTANAT-MAGHREB-EL-AKSAH [i.e., 'the Kingdom of the Farthest West'], a state of Barbary or Northern Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean and the straits of Gibraltar; on the E by a line drawn, according to treaty of 18th March, 1844, from the mouth of the Wad Adjerou on the Mediterranean, to the point where it receives the name Kis; thence up the Kis to Ras-el-Aiun; thence along the crest of the mountains to Dra-el-Dum; thence to Haush-Sidi-Aied; thence to Djeif-el-Barud; thence to Ain-Takbalet; and thence to Teniet-el-Sassi. Formerly the frontier of M. on the E was the river Mulvia, which separates the dominions of M. from the kingdom of Tremesen or Tlemsen, now forming part of the territory of Algiers. On the S the empire skirts with the Sahara, or, according to some, the river Suse, for the Arabs to the S of that river, though they nominally acknowledge the emperor of M. as their political and spiritual chief, pay but little attention to his mandates; and on the W by the Atlantic. Malte Brün supposes that this state embraces a territory of 500 or 550 m. in length, and 420 m. in breadth, that is, a superficial extent nearly equal to the kingdom of Spain. Jackson estimates its length from N to S at about 500 m.; but limits its breadth from E to W to 200 m. Stein, extending its southern boundary to the Sahara, estimates the total superficies at 308,542 sq. m. The empire comprises four grand divisions, answering to the four kingdoms into which it was once distributed. These, with their leading provincial subdivisions, are as follow:

I.—NORTHERN PROVINCES, OF KINGDOM OF FEZ.

Chief towns.

1. Erreef, or El-Rif, comprising the H'gab, R'aret, and Akla'a.
2. El-Ghazb. Tetuan, Tangier.
3. Beni-Hassan. Salée, Rabat, Mehedla.
4. Temsena. Dar-el-Beyda.
5. Shawiya, or Shavoya.
6. District of Fez, or Fez Proper. Fez, Mequinez.
7. Todla.

II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES, OF KINGDOM OF MAROCCO.

1. Ducalla, or Duquella. Mazagan, Azamor.
2. Abda. Salée.
3. Shedma. Mogador.
4. Halia, or Hen.

6. District of Morocco Proper. Morocco.
 7. Shragna.
 7. Rhamna.

III.—SOUTHERN PROVINCES, OF KINGDOM OF SUSE.

1. Suse, Suz, or SUSA. Agades, Taradant, Irnon.
 2. Draha.
 3. Stuka.
 4. Wad-Nun.
 5. Guezula.

IV.—EASTERN PROVINCE, OF KINGDOM OF TAFILET OF TAFILET.

This prov. is chiefly composed of the valley of the Ziz, which descending from the Atlas, flows S to the Sahara.

Mountains, rivers, &c.] The general surface of the country rises by three great steps to the grand chain of mountains known by the name of Atlas, which runs from the coast of the Mediterranean, in 31° N lat., between that parallel and 32° N, to the meridian of 5° W, where it bends N, and preserves a N direction, between the meridians of 5° and 4° W, to the parallel of 34° and the head-streams of the Sebu.—The chief rivers are the Mulawia, the Suse, the Marbeyia, the Rabbatu, the El-Kos, the Sebu, the Burugreb, the Um-er-begh, and the Tensift: all these, except the first, have their sources in Mount Atlas, and discharge themselves by a westerly course into the Atlantic. The two great rivers, the Sebu and the Um-er-begh, appear to divide the country into three great natural divisions. Among the smaller streams are the Guir, the Ziz, the Wad Draha.—The principal bays on the coast are the bay of Tangier in the strait of Gibraltar, and of Tetuan in the Mediterranean.—The capes in the Atlantic are those of Cantin and Blanco. Cape None—by which Cape Nun is probably meant—has been enumerated among the capes of M.; but it is placed by the most correct maps further S than any part of M. At the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar is Cape Spertal; and, in the Mediterranean, Cape Ceuta.

Climate.] M., though situated in a lat. which may with propriety be denominated warm, and though it belongs to a continent of which almost every part is remarkable for intense heat, is by no means so much parched as from these circumstances we might be led to expect. The Atlas chain, stretching along its SE side, screens it from those burning winds which sweep across the sandy desert; while the breezes proceeding from the Mediterranean on the N, and the Atlantic on the W, contribute likewise to cool the atmosphere; so that, although the interior during summer is very warm, the country in general enjoys an agreeable temp., seldom exceeding 85°. In the coldest weather, the therm. is seldom more than 5° below the freezing point. In January the fields are clothed with flowers; in March barley is cut; the wheat-harvest is in June; and the vintage is frequently finished before the beginning of September. The rains, which are frequent, tend to fertilize the earth: but they are sometimes so heavy as to destroy rather than promote vegetation.

Soil and agriculture.] The soil is in general fertile; but on the W coast it is stony and light, and more proper for the vine and olive than the culture of any kind of grain. The plains of the interior usually consist of a rich black loam. On the fertility of the soil, more than on the excellence of cultivation, the inhabitants depend for a harvest. The stubble is burnt upon the ground; and this, together with the dung of the cattle occasionally turned upon it to graze, forms the only manure which it ever receives. The soil is turned up with a light plough, in so superficial a manner that a wooden share is often used; nevertheless, from a mode of cultivation so slovenly, the inhabitants often reap 60 fold, 80 being esteemed an indifferent crop. Such a soil, in the hands of an industrious people, would be a source of inexhaustible wealth; but the despotic form of government, which renders property insecure, tends also to nourish that indolent habit of which a warm climate is generally productive. The Moors cultivate only such a portion of ground as is absolutely necessary to supply their immediate wants; two-thirds of the surface lie waste, equally useless to the

natives and to the rest of the world; and yet famine is occasionally felt in this country. When Beauchamp visited it, in 1826, he saw, in a valley between Minden and Sallee, skulls, bones, entire skeletons, and half-rotten corpses, partly devoured by hyenas and vultures, thickly scattered on the ground,—the horrible effects of a recent famine in which thousands perished from hunger.—Oranges and lemons grow in the fields. Vines thrive well in the northern provinces, and if the people were industrious much wine might be made. Figs, melons, and water-melons, are abundant; but, owing to the heat of the climate, the two former decay as soon as they are ripe. Near Fez and Mequinez apricots, apples, and pears, are grown; the prickly pear and the Barbary fig are everywhere plentiful. Olive-trees attain great luxuriance; and olive-oil might be produced in any quantity, but arbitrary taxation has caused the culture of this tree to be neglected. The S districts produce the *arga* or *Rhamnus Siculus*, the fruit of which yields an oil used by the Moors in dressing their victuals, and the trees which yield gum sandarach. In the same districts are found the palm and date trees; but the latter are not produced in perfection except in the province of Suse. The oaks of Mamore and Sallee yield large acorns which taste like chestnuts. The grain chiefly cultivated is wheat. The country is favourable to bees, and honey and wax were formerly plentiful, but injudicious duties have caused a general neglect of the hives. No plant produced in M. is more generally useful to the inhabitants than the palm-tree; besides yielding fruit of a good quality, its leaves are manufactured into mats, fringes, baskets, hats, bags and ropes.—The dry and rocky table-lands which lie between the villages of the interior greatly resemble the *landes* or downs of Spain. They abound in scattered groves of cork-trees, and evergreen oaks, under whose shade sage, lavender, and other aromatic plants grow in great luxuriance. The tall-stemmed genista, the different species of cistus, mignonette, sumach, broom, agave, and many species of euphorbium and cactus, adorn the windings and clefts of the rocks. The whole land in the empire is supposed to belong to the sultan, who makes grants of lands to whoever he thinks fit; but with the exception of the gardens near the towns, there is very little of the land enclosed, and not much of it cultivated. The manuring of the fields is a thing unheard of; but at Tetuan the contents of the sewers are conducted to the gardens around the town, and stimulate to a wonderful degree the fertility of the soil. The best oranges in the world are grown in these gardens, but the Moors have not the art of packing them so as to render them available in the European markets. On the coast of Rif, between Tangier and Tetuan, orchilla weed is produced in much abundance, but it is inferior in quality to that brought from Angola and other places.—The animal species is not greatly varied. In some places of the country the ground sometimes appears covered with an ugly kind of grasshopper; and in other districts mosquitoes are exceedingly annoying; scorpions are likewise abundant, especially in old ruins.—Copper occurs in the neighbourhood of Santa-Cruz. Iron mines have been wrought in some of the S districts; but, owing either to the small quantity produced, the expense of working, or want of skill, the price was so high that it could be procured cheaper from other countries, although the importation of it is loaded with heavy duties. The inhabitants pretend that gold was formerly found in the country. The mountains of Atlas probably contain valuable metals and minerals.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of this country are not na-

merous, and, with a few exceptions, they are of a very inferior quality. The *haïque*, or principal garment of the Moors, is a species of white woollen plaid of native manufacture, and is made either of wool and cotton, or of cotton and silk. Other manufactures are silk-handkerchiefs, and silks chequered with cotton,—carpets not much inferior to those of Turkey, and matting of an elegant texture, made of the wild palm or palmetto, Morocco leather or cordovan,—a coarse kind of paper,—an inferior kind of gunpowder,—and gun-barrels of iron imported from Biscay. The tools and domestic utensils used throughout the empire seem, for ages, to have undergone little variation: they are clumsy and ill-finished; strength being reckoned the chief requisite in their formation. Their form, however, differs little from that of similar tools in some parts of Europe. The highest branch of mechanical art in M. is the manufacture of muskets, of which a great number are made at Tetuan. A bar of iron is wound spirally round a mandrel, and welded, and as the welding operation proceeds it is gradually drawn out. The locks of these muskets are rare specimens of workmanship, especially the screws. There is a gold, a silver, and a copper or rather a brass coinage in M. The first is conducted entirely at Fez, but the less precious metals are also coined at other places. The metal is first beat out, and then clipped into pieces of a roundish form, after which it is impressed with Arabic characters by a punch. The silver used is very impure. The brass for the lowest coinage is melted by a charcoal-fire, blown up with a bellows of primitive construction. The melted metal is poured into iron moulds, and the resulting pieces are about the size of a farthing, of rude appearance and various composition. There is a good deal of jewellery manufactured in M., of a very rude workmanship, but the material used is, for the most part, unadulterated. Soap of a very inferior quality is made, there being little alkali in it, by boiling olive-oil with a ley of wood-ashes and quicklime. The preparation of ornamental leathers is one of the few things in which the people of this country excel: M. leather is celebrated indeed in every country, though we believe it can now be made better in England than in M. There is nothing peculiar in the method of tanning except its rudeness: the yellow colour is given by the shell of the pomegranate. Grain is threshed out by hand on the ground with a short thick stick. The mill consists of a pair of stones of the usual description, to which motion is given in some cases by a horse, and in other cases by water. The horse walks in a circular path, and turns a rude wooden wheel fixed on an upright axis and stuck round with pegs on its periphery, which pegs operate on staves upon the spindle of the mill-stone. When water is used as the impelling power, the wheel—which is only a few feet in diameter, and lying in a horizontal position—communicates its motion directly to the mill-stone, being fixed upon the same spindle, and the wheel is turned by the water spouting against its arms under the pressure of a head of water. Salt is produced by the evaporation of sea-water in a shallow pond on the sea-shore by the heat of the sun. Snuff is made by triturating dried tobacco with a wooden pestle in an earthenware bowl, which has been scooped with a knife in the inside while the clay was soft, so as to leave small ridges on its surface. Works in turnery are executed by means of a primitive species of lathe, in which the article is turned round by the hand, first in one direction and then in another, after the same manner as a bow-drill. The chisel is held and guided upon the rest by the workman's foot! Public works are few and insignificant, and relate chiefly to the supplying of towns with water, which is accomplished by means of aqueducts. Mogadore, Tangier, Tetuan, and all the towns of any consideration, are thus supplied. The Tangier aqueduct is covered over. In Tetuan the water is distributed to the several houses by means of earthenware pipes; but the aqueduct is a mere ditch, and the water is consequently very impure. The roads of M. are, mere horse-tracks, and there is not a wheeled vehicle of any kind in the length and breadth of the land. There are no bridges, and in the rainy season, when the rivers are swollen, travelling is impossible. Meat is preserved for these seasons, not by salting, but by boiling it in oil and hanging it up to dry in the sun.—The houses are built of stone or bricks and lime, and have generally an open court in the centre, around which the rooms are disposed. They are invariably constructed with flat roofs, which are made tight by depositing, upon a flooring of boards, clay beat down to a hard consistency, and then covering it with mortar, which is kept white-washed. There are no chimneys: cookery is accomplished upon an earthen vessel of ignited charcoal. The floors are for the most part covered with glazed tiles of various colours disposed in various devices. The rooms are generally lofty, but narrow, as there is a great scarcity of timber in the country, and it would not in general be convenient to procure beams of sufficient dimensions for wide rooms. [Artisan.]

Commerce.] The commerce which the inhabitants of M. carry on by land is mainly with Arabia, and with the Negro tribes to the southward. To the former they send woollen manufactures, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich-feathers: and, in return, receive drugs, silks, and muslins. To the Negro nations they send woollen manufactures, salt, and silk; and, besides a great number of slaves, receive in return ivory and gold. The merchants travel in caravans to defend themselves from the wandering

tribes in the deserts: they are at the same time subjected to the danger of wild beasts, and the more irresistible peril of moving sands. The caravans which travel to Arabia are attended by crowds of pilgrims on their route to Mecca. The ships fitted out from the ports of M., until recent years, were principally employed in capturing or pillaging the vessels of every power with which they had no positive treaty; and these prizes were formerly so numerous as to furnish them with a considerable quantity of the foreign articles which they needed. Their ports, however, are frequently visited by ships belonging to the trading nations of Europe, particularly by the British. About 50 merchant-vessels of the average burden of 150 tons annually visit Mogador, the chief commercial port. The commerce consists almost entirely of the export of gums and almonds, with occasionally skins and wool. The imports are French and English manufactures, as well as some raw materials, iron, deals, &c. A great deal of white loaf-sugar is also imported. The annual value of the whole commerce of Mogador has been estimated at about 40,000,000 f., and about a third of this amount has been proportioned to the rest of the ports of the empire. The richest and greatest exporting countries are the extreme south, Suse, and Wadinun; but it is precisely here that the authority of the emperor is the most precarious. Tangier and Mogador are the best ports made available, for the really best port of the empire is Santa Cruz, which the government of M. has now closed ninety years, it being too far south, and a convenient position to raise the standard of revolt if necessary. It was, indeed, abandoned for being guilty of resisting the tyranny of the court. Speaking generally, about half of the commerce of this country is with England, a quarter of it with France, and the rest with all the world. Corn is occasionally exported. Tea—of which great quantities are consumed in this portion of Barbary—and sugar, are imported from Gibraltar to Spain, and other kinds of provisions and fruits from Tangier and Tetuan. The foreign commerce of the empire of M. is thus classed for the years indicated:

	Imports.		Exports.
1824.	£267,000	1824.	£355,680
1825.	394,360	1825.	325,840
1826.	528,900	1826.	512,160
1827.	456,760	1827.	344,400
1828.	393,240	1828.	400,360
1829.	580,880	1829.	480,360

These figures must not, however, be taken as representing the whole of the foreign trade carried on by M. For an extensive contraband trade is actively carried on along the coasts of the Barbarous states, and particularly on those of M. Although but few vessels arrive at any of the ports of M. direct from England, and those principally at Mogador; still the trade with Gibraltar is very great, many of the Moors have agents in the Rock, and scarcely a day passes that does not bring some Moorish merchants; in fact, Gibraltar is the grand mart whence M. receives her supply of British manufactures.* As something to guide us, let us suppose the pop. of M. to amount only to 8,000,000, and that each person spends no more than 1 dollar per ann. in the purchase of European manufactures, and we have at once the sum of 8,000,000 d. per ann. It is notorious that the contraband of Tangier and Tetuan, and the N coast generally, nearly trebles the legal trade carried on through the custom-house. It is, therefore, next to hopeless to arrive at any just amount of the annual imports or exports. So far as the import of British produce and manufactures, whether in the course of regular or clandestine traffic, enters into these returns, and the general consumption of the country,

it may be observed that but a portion of it is effected direct from this country. The trade appears to be mostly carried on through the indirect channels of Gibraltar and Malta, although the direct portion of it is decisively on the increase. The movement of navigation in the ports of M. for 1839, according to the custom-house books of that country, is thus exemplified:

	Vessels inwards.	Vessels outwards.
Great Britain, . . .	253 = 13,664 tons.	306 = 15,945 tons.
France, . . .	27 3,227	32 4,070
Portugal, . . .	15 1,309	28 2,322
Spain, . . .	72 974	79 1,020
United States, . . .	3 600	5 827
Other countries, . . .	2 229	6 560
Totals, . . .	372 20,003	456 24,744

The total foreign commerce of M., according to the customs returns of legitimate trade, amounted, as before stated, for the year—

1839—Imports to . . .	580,880
Exports, . . .	480,360
Total, . . .	1,061,240

Upwards of three-fourths of which corresponds to the direct trade with Great Britain, as thus:

Imports from England, . . .	£400,960
Exports to, . . .	356,560
Total, . . .	817,520

The principal articles of general commerce may be thus enumerated:

IMPORTS.	
Tissues of cotton, cotton yarn inclusive, . . .	£191,200
" woollens, . . .	64,240
" silks, . . .	11,720
" linens and hemp, . . .	5,120
Raw silk, . . .	48,240
Raw and refined sugar, . . .	28,000
Steel, iron, lead, tin, and copper, . . .	21,360
Spices, drugs, and dye stuffs, . . .	19,400
Cutlery, . . .	16,400
Tea, . . .	8,800
Earthenware, porcelain, and glassware, . . .	4,520
Cotton wool, . . .	3,780
Specie and bullion, . . .	135,400
EXPORTS.	
Fruits, fresh and dry, . . .	90,840
Wool and woollens, . . .	84,720
Olive oil, . . .	43,240
Wax, raw and laboured, . . .	39,000
Hides, raw and dressed, . . .	35,880
Grain, . . .	32,880
Living animals, oxen, . . .	22,200
Gum, . . .	19,260
Bark for tanning, ground and unground, . . .	7,600
Leeches, . . .	5,400
Specie and bullion, . . .	94,400

All merchants who trade in M. make some annual, and others triennial presents to the emperor, as well as innumerable presents to the governors of provs. This indemnifies the emperor for his lending money and giving credit without interest. This is repeated every three or four years. The emperor is rarely influenced by political motives in his commercial relations or in dispensing credit. Like all African and Asiatic princes, he has established many monopolies, some of which he has reserved for himself, as those of tobacco, sulphur, and cochineal. Upon the sale of these it is said he gains cent. per cent. The following are the monopolies which the emperor sells, either to his own *employés* or to native or foreign merchants:

1. *Leeches*.—This is one of the newest made monopolies, and a very profitable one, amounting to about 60,000 dollars. The leeches are found principally in the lakes of the NW district called the Gharb. They are shipped to Gibraltar, and thence forwarded by steamer to England; and by sailing vessels to South America, and many other parts.

2. *Wax*.—This monopoly is confined principally to the markets of Tangier and El-Araish. It is generally shipped to Gibraltar, and thence finds its way to France, England, Italy, and elsewhere.

3. *Bark*.—This is a monopoly of the N. and principally of the prov. of Rif. It is farmed out for about 16,000 d.

4. *The coining of copper money, called fusse*.—The right of coining money in the name of the emperor is sold for 1,000 d. for each principality of the empire. It is a right dangerous to be exercised, for if the money be not of an alloy which pleases the governor or the emperor, the unfortunate coiner is forthwith degraded, and his property confiscated, or pays for his negligence or his trickery with his head.

5. *Millet or small seed*.—This monopoly at Tangier is sold for 500 d. The price varies in other places according to the locality of the city.

6. *Cattle*.—Even the cattle exported from Tetuan, Tangier, and El-Araish, for the garrison of Gibraltar, is a monopoly. It amounted in 1849 to 7,500 d. It is supposed, however, that some 3,000 or 4,000 head of cattle are annually exported from M. for the garrison. The Gibraltar commissariat contractors complain, and with great reason, that the Moorish monopolist supplies the government with the very worst cattle of all W. Barbary. These monopolies do not interfere with the custom-house, which levies its duties without any consideration thereof. The leeches pay an import duty of 2s. 9d. the 1,000; wax pays a duty of half its value; bark pays a very small duty; and millet scarcely 1d. the quintal.

Independently of these monopolies, exercised by the emperor himself, or sold by auction to native or foreign merchants, there are exports of a merchandise of a special character, and requiring a special permission for exportation, as grain and beasts of burden, and, if we are permitted, we may add Jews and Jewesses. No male Jew or child can leave the ports of M. without paying 4 dollars; a Jewess must pay 100 d. This excessive impost on the women is to keep them in M. as a pledge for the return of their husbands, brothers, and fathers! Besides the payment of a special impost of exportation, wool pays a duty of 3 d. per quintal, and 2 lbs. of powder when dirty, and double this when washed. A bullock pays an export duty of 10 d. per head; a sheep 1 d.; bullocks' skins 3 d. per quintal; sheeps' skins 8 d. the hundred; goat skins 3 d. per quintal. Of grain, wheat pays an export duty of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a d. per fanega, or about a quintal. Barley is not exported, there being scarcely enough for home-consumption. Horses are exported only in small numbers. When a horse is exported it pays 60 d., a mule 40 d., and an ass 5 d. Mules are usually much dearer than horses in M. Camels are rarely exported, and have no fixed impost. There are several exports which are not monopolies. These are principally exports from the S. from Suse and Wadnun. Ostrich feathers, of three qualities, pay for the first 3 d. per lb.; the second $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the third $\frac{3}{4}$ of a d. Ivory pays an export duty of 10 per cent. on its value. Both ivory and ostrich feathers have lost much of their commercial importance during late years; but there are still feather merchants at Mogador who are in communication with all the districts of the Desert where the bird is found. Gum arabic pays 2 d. per quintal export duty, and gum sandarach 10 per cent. on its value. The inferior qualities of all Barbary produce are shipped to Marseilles. Almonds, both sweet and bitter, in the shell, pay 3 d. per quintal. Red woollen sashes are exported at 5 d. per dozen. The Spaniards consume a great quantity of them. Tanned skins, especially the red, are exported at 10 per cent. of their value. Slippers pay 1 d. per cent.; these are exported in great numbers to the Levant by the pilgrims. The vessels which bring the pilgrims back to M., return laden with these and other Moorish manufactures. Dried pease are exported, especially into Spain, and pay 1 d. per quintal. Fez flour, which is exported to Gibraltar, pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per fanega. Dates pay 5 d. per quintal. Fowls pay 2 d. per dozen; eggs 2 d. per 1,000. Oranges and lemons 1 d. the 1,000 on exportation. Gold-dust is sometimes exported.

Population.] The accounts which have been given of the pop. of the Barbary states are much at variance with each other. Jackson states the pop. of M. at 14,886,600 souls, while Chenier and Haest think

the empire does not contain above 6,000,000, and Balbi reckons it at only 4,500,000; others have estimated it so low as 2,000,000. According to the estimate of Count Graberg-di-Hemsö, founded on reports received from persons who had long resided in the country, and verified by his own observation, the distribution of the pop. in the different divisions of the empire should be as follows:—

	Inhabitants.	Sq. leagues.
Fez.	3,200,000	9,853
Marocco.	3,600,000	5,709
Tafilet and Sigelmessa.	700,000	3,184
Al Draha and Suse.	1,000,000	5,633
Total.	8,500,000	24,379

Which gives 349 individuals to the square league.—The towns are stated to be neither numerous nor populous, Marocco containing only 50,000 inhabitants, Mequinez 56,000, and Fas or Fez 88,000. There are three other towns, with from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants; two from 15,000 to 20,000; five from 10,000 to 15,000, and six from 5,000 to 10,000. The following is the ethnographical distribution of the people of this empire, as regards their origin, their language, and their manners, according to the statement of M. Grüber:—

Amazirghs	(Berebbers and Tuaricks, 2,300,000 (Shelloochs, or Shilluaks, 1,450,000 Moors, and mixed Arabs, 3,550,000 Beduin, and other pure Arabs, 740,000 Jews, 339,500 Negroes of Sudan, Mandingoes, &c., 120,000 (Christians, 300 Renegades, 200
Europeans.	
Total.	8,500,000

The Berebbers live upon the produce of their flocks, dwelling in tents and caverns; few are really subject to the emperor. The second tribe cultivate the soil, and manufacture various articles for European consumption, and dwell in towns and villages. The Arabs derive importance from their great wealth, and fill the highest offices in the state; their character is bad in every respect. The Beduins lead a wandering life. The Jews are universally confined to certain districts; they reside mostly in sea-ports, are employed in commerce, as artisans and interpreters: through them all intercourse with foreigners is carried on. The Negroes are generally slaves; but the sultan's guard, amounting to 12,000 men, is said to be mainly composed of Negroes. The only Christians in M. are foreigners; consisting of the consuls of foreign states, merchants, artisans, and their servants. There has been no instance of a Christian slave for twenty years: Christian slaves become free on entering the dominions of M., by a spontaneous act of the late emperor. Renegades are of two classes, viz. *I'bz*, who have renounced the Christian faith, and *Aslam* who have abandoned that of the Jews. Of the former, which is composed of French, Italian, and Portuguese, the number is small, and daily diminishing; but the second is on the increase. The Christian renegades belonged to almost every nation in Europe, except the Swiss, Danes, and Prussians. They used to be placed in the highest offices in the state; but since the tragical fate of Antonio Piloti, an Italian, who in the year 1825 had the appointment of admiral-in-chief and commandant of artillery under the name of Achmed Ben-Steernan, no renegade is likely to fill in future any office of importance in M.

Government, &c.] The emperor of M. is possessed of absolute power, and occasionally exerts it in acts of the most despotism. He is the most despotic of all despots, at once the maker, interpreter, and not unfrequently the executioner of his own laws. Yet his power is far from being implicitly obeyed throughout the nominal bounds of his authority. In

the N, the Riff, a very fruitful prov., and covering nearly the whole of the Mediterranean coast, has little affection for the sultan, and will at any time set his authority at defiance. In the S, Suse and Wadi-Nun are *quasi* independent, particularly the latter prov., which is under the government of the celebrated sheikh Baruk. When Davidson attempted to penetrate the desert in his projected expedition to Timbuctu, the sultan candidly acknowledged that he had no real authority beyond Agadez or Santa-Cruz, on the frontiers of Suse and Wadi-Nun. The Berber tribes of the mountains exercise a very independent government, and often successfully dispute with the sultan the payment of the tenths. The very provs. which are in and about the heart of the empire, like Hhala and Shedma, respect so little the authority of the sultan, that they engage with one another in civil wars when it suits them, without referring their matters of grievance to the imperial decisions. Fez is a thoroughly disaffected prov., and was full of the partisans of Abd-el-Kader. There are, besides, several marabouts in different parts of the empire, who exercise politico-religious authority, and divide power with their imperial master. The emperor assumes the title of 'Most glorious, mighty, and noble emperor of Afric, king of Fez and Marocco, Tafilet, Suse, Darba, and all the Algarbe, and its territories in Afric; grand sherif of the great prophet Mahomet,' &c. The officers of his government are *myftis* and *cadis*, who have the superintendence of civil and religious affairs; and governors and other inferior officers, who have the superintendence of military and state affairs. Both classes are equally under the influence of the monarch, but are equally oppressive and avaricious; and both use the same arbitrary methods to support their influence at court.

Revenue.] In a work by Don Serafin Calderon, giving a considerable amount of statistical information relative to the empire of M., which has lately appeared in Madrid, the annual revenues of the empire are stated to amount to 2,000,000 piastres, and the expenses not to exceed 990,000 piastres. This excess of more than 1,000,000 piastres goes to swell the amount of treasure deposited in Mequinez, or, as it is otherwise called, Meitut-Mel, that is, 'the House of treasure.' This fund is stated to belong rather to the emperor himself than to the public money.

Military and Marine force.] The number of land forces belonging to the emperor is stated to consist of 12,000 Negro mercenaries, together with 12,000 Moors, who are chiefly cavalry, and a body of Moorish and Arab militia. Of these, about 10,000 are retained near the emperor's person as a guard; the rest are distributed in different parts of the empire, under various military officers. They receive a small pay from the emperor, but subsist chiefly by plunder. They are distinguished by their arms, which consist of a sabre, a long-barrelled musket, a small box to contain shot, and a powder-horn. They know nothing of discipline; and consequently would be opposed in vain to troops skilled in military evolutions and accustomed to subordination. The Negro troops have attained much influence in the government,—an influence which has sometimes been exerted in the destruction of that power which it was hired to support. Mulay Ishmael first gave them their consequence in the state. Their number at one time under him is said to have amounted to 100,000. All rise from the ranks of the infantry, and many of them attain to important situations. Thus the same man, it has been observed, who if kidnapped at his parent's door and brought westward, would handle the hoe,—if sold in a northerly direction, may come to wield the baton of command, and by his talents

be considered the pillar of a state! In the recent struggle with France, the forces of the emperor brought into the field were estimated by the French at 30,000 horse and 10,000 foot.—The fleet belonging to the emperor of M. is reported to consist of 3 small frigates, a few zebecs, and upwards of 20 row-galleys. An admiral is appointed to the command of the whole; but they are seldom collected together, being generally engaged in piratical enterprises in different parts. The number of seamen has been computed at 1,500.

Education and religion.] The whole course of education in M. consists in learning to read and repeat the Koran; and the different degrees of attainment are marked by the different number of texts which individuals have been taught to repeat. Those who are intended for the church continue at school till they have imprinted on their memory the whole or nearly the whole of the Koran; and then issue forth fully qualified to be the instructors of their countrymen. At Fez, instruction is sometimes extended to a general knowledge of the religion and laws of the country, but literary attainments are neither known nor valued.—The mosques consist of a square court, with a fountain in the middle, and surrounded with piazzas, which are carpeted for the purpose of kneeling and offering up the accustomed prayers. A pulpit stands fronting the east, from which a priest at particular times harangues the people. At certain hours a flag is hoisted on a flag-staff with which the square steeple is furnished; and the talbe or priest, ascending, calls the people to prayers.

History.] Morocco, comprising a small portion of Mauritania Casaricensis, and all Mauritania Tingitana, was, together with the other parts of Northern Africa, long under the dominion of the Romans. When the Roman empire was dismembered by the Northern hordes, this part of it fell to the share of the Goths, in whose power it continued till the year 690; after which, in quick succession, the Goths yielded it to the Vandals,—the Vandals to the Greeks,—and the Greeks in the reign of Heraclius, to the Saracens. The dynasty of the Aglabites, whose original seat of empire was fixed at Kairwan, and that of the Edrisites, whose capital was Fez, were both subjugated by the Fatimites; these latter, being afterwards occupied with the conquest of Egypt, allowed the Zohirites or Zaidis to usurp their western possessions. In the provinces of Tunis and Constantina, the Zohirites were succeeded by the Moravadi or Almoravides, who rose into military consequence in 1069, under Abu Bekr Ben Omar Lame-thoual, a celebrated reformer, who created a sect marked in the first instance by furious zeal, which, issuing from the Desert like a fiery hurricane, threatened by turns both Africa and Europe. Under their Emir al Movemenin, or 'prince of the Faithful,' they not only conquered a great part of Barbary, but even carried their arms into Spain, where they defeated the Christian forces in the great battle of Sala, in 1086. The ecclesiastical and political sway of the Moravadi extended from Algiers southward to Timbuctu and Sudan, and lasted for 80 years. In the middle of the 12th cent., they gave way before the Almohades, supposed to be the Kabyles of the Berber nation. These, in their turn, became masters of the Moghreb, or 'Great Empire of the West,' and their princes assumed the title of caliphs. After the lapse of a cent., intestine discords laid the Almohades open to the successful rivalry of other tribes; about 1299, the Merinides seized Fez and Morocco, but made no effort to re-establish the great empire of Moghreb. Their power was overthrown by the Otaui, which circumstance gave an opportunity to a descendant of Mahomet, settled at Tadlet, to seize the sceptre, which he left to his family. The present sultan is of this family, which, notwithstanding frequent revolutions, has maintained itself in the sovereignty of M. for nearly 300 years. The reigning sultan, Mully Abderrahman, ascended the throne in 1822. He was originally a merchant, but was chosen by the preceding sultan, his uncle, to be his successor, as worthier to reign than any of his own sons. He has shown considerable energy and prudence in his government, and particularly in a collision with his formidable neighbours the French of Algeria, in 1844; but still adheres to the false and ruinous commercial system the features of which we have already sketched in the course of this article.

Authorities.] *Jackon's Travels in Africa.*—*Beaucher's Journey to Morocco.*—*Grubeyr de Henel, Specchio geografico e Statistico dell' imperio di Marocco.* Genoa, 1824, 8vo.—*Captain Washington's Notice of the empire of M. in the Geog. Journal*, vol. I.—*Davidson's Africa Journal*, Lond. 4to., 1839.—*Description Geographique de l'empire du Maroc.* Par Emil Rieu. Paris, 1846.—*Uryuwart's Pillars of Hercules.* Lond., 1850. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Kaatinge.*—*Ali Bey.*

MAROCO, MARRAKEH, or MARAKOUCHE, the capital of the above empire, situated in a valley upon the N side of Mount Atlas, near the l. bank of the Tensift, in the centre of a vast plain 25 m. wide, and about 1,500 ft. above sea-level, covered to the N of the city with olive and date-trees. To the r. of the city grows, as it were, from out the dead flat, a mountain, in the centre of which is a deep indentation or valley resembling the crater of an exhausted volcano. To the E and W, the plain is unbounded; but on the S rises to a height of 11,000 ft., "that stupendous mountain-range, the Atlas, seeming to mock the efforts of man to pass it, and dividing the mind of the beholder between the thoughts of his own insignificance and the sublime grandeur of his Creator." The city is fortified in the ancient style with a strongly built machicolated wall, 30 ft. high, flanked with square towers every 50 paces, and surrounded with a ditch of considerable breadth and depth. The whole is nearly 6 m. in circuit, and is entered by 11 strong double gates. The palace is of greater extent than magnificence. There are 19 mosques within the city, and 2 *emdrasas* or colleges, but their architecture has nothing remarkable. Several of the fountains bear traces of delicate sculpture. The Jews inhabit a separate quarter of the city, which is cut off by a wall, of which the gates are shut at night. The houses are usually of one story, with a flat roof; the best houses are generally placed in gardens, which gives them a pleasing appearance; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and in some cases connected across by arches and gates. Water is brought into the city from a considerable distance, by means of pipes. Two weekly fairs are held for the sale of cattle; and three markets each day, in different parts of the city, for the sale of various articles. The castle is large, but ruinous. The plague of M. is rats. As soon as the lights are extinguished in the evening, the whole houses are alive with this abominable vermin. The city of M. is generally supposed to contain 30,000 inhabitants; this is Ali Bey's estimate; Captain Washington estimates it at 80,000; and Jackson has assigned to it 270,000! The bazaar is a long range of shops, or rather stalls, covered in from the weather, and divided into compartments, in which are sold silk scarfs, shawls, and handkerchiefs, from Fez; silbams, haicks, and carpets, from Ducaila; cloth, linen, hardware, tea, and sugar, from London; almonds, raisins, henna, and al-kohol, from Suse; corn, caravances, and beans, from Shragna; dates from Tadlet; and boots, slippers, saddles, coarse pottery, mats, and other articles of domestic manufacture.—Extensive underground aqueducts surround the town, some 10 or 12 ft. deep, but chiefly in ruins. There are several large cemeteries outside the walls; one to the E of the city is 100 acres in extent. The sultan has 3 large gardens, of about 15 acres in extent, within the city; and 2 of about 20 acres each 2 m. distant from the walls.—Captain Washington fixes the position of the SW angle of the city in N lat. 31° 37', W long. 7° 36'; and estimates the elevation at 1,450 ft. above sea-level.

MAROLLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Eyn. Pop. 309.

MAROLLES-LES-BRAUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 8 m. S by W of Mamers. Pop. 2,180.

MAROMME, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. NW of Rouen. Pop. 2,939.

MARONDA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Ajmir, in N lat. 26° 43'.

MARONE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. NNW of Brescia, on the E bank of Lake Iseo. Pop. 900.

MARONI, or MAROWINE, a river of S. America, which forms the boundary betwixt Dutch and French

Guayana. It descends from the Serrania-de-Tumucuraque, and flows in a prevailing N course of about 320 m. to the Atlantic. Its chief affluents are the Rio-Tapahoni on the l.; and the Rio-Siburique and Rio-Waki on the r. In the lower part of its course it is crowded with islets, rocks, and quicksands; and is so shallow at high-water mark that it is unnavigable by any vessel of burden.

MARONITES, a tribe of Syria, chiefly inhabiting the branches of Mount Lebanon, in the S part of the pash. of Tripoli. They are estimated by some at 400,000, by others at about 120,000 in number. Whilst the Ausarians inhabit the coast and slope of the mountains from Antioch to the Nahr-el-Kebir, the Maronites extend S from the latter stream to the Nahr-el-Kelb. Their territory is the Kesrowan, or Castravan of the crusade historians. According to a census taken in 1784, the number of men able to carry arms was 33,000, which would imply a pop. of 140,000 souls. If we include their clergy, monks, and nuns, dispersed in 200 convents, and the people of the maritime towns, as Jebail, Batrun, and others, it will add other 10,000 to the above estimate. Mr. Connor, however, states,—apparently on information procured from their patriarch at Canobin,—the whole Maronite pop., in 1820, at only 80,000 souls. Though dependent on the Romish church, their clergy have still the liberty of electing a spiritual head out of their own number, who is entitled the Patriarch or Patriarch of Antioch. In their services the Gospel only is read aloud in Arabic, that the people may hear it; but the mass is performed in Syriac, of which dialect the greater part understand not a word.

MAROS, a Dutch settlement in the island of Celebes, the chief of those to the N of Macassar or Fort Rotterdam, in S lat. 4° 51'.

MAROS, or **MAROSCH**, a large river of the Austrian states, which rises on Mount Magos, on the Carpathian mountains; crosses Transylvania, in a direction nearly SW and W; enters Hungary proper, and forms the N boundary of the Banat all the way to the Theiss, into which it falls, on the l. bank, opposite to Szegedin, after a course of 350 m., in which it passes Neumarkt, Karlsburg, and O-Arad. Its principal affluents are the Gorgeny, the Nyarad, the Mühlenbach, the Strele, and the Czerna, on the l.; and the Luzz and the Aranyos on the r. It becomes navigable at Karlsburg. The M. passes through a country rich in ores; and seems to form, in a remarkable manner, a line of separation between the several metals. On the r. bank there are mines of gold and of silver; on the l. of iron, lead, and copper.

MAROS, or **MAROSCH**, or **NEUMARKT**, a central district of Transylvania, in the land of the Szeklers, lying on both sides of the Maros, to the NE of the counties of Thorda and Kukullo. Its area is estimated at 550 sq. m. Its pop. is about 60,000, of whom a third are Wallachians. The chief town is Maros-Vasarehely. It is subdivided into the *jaras* or marches of Abod, Galfalva, Jobbagy-Falva, Kal, Mezo-Band, Samson, Selly, and Szovath.

MAROS (Gross), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Honth, marche of Ipoly, 9 m. E of Gran.

MAROSTICA, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Vicenza, 11 m. NE of Vicenza, at the foot of Monte-Rovereto. Pop. 3,000. Straw hats are extensively made here.

MAROS-UJVAR, a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Lower Weissenburg, 26 m. NNW of Karlsburg, on the l. bank of the Maros, celebrated for its salt-mines, which form three vast subterranean chambers, and produce annually 600,000 centners, which are delivered at the pit's mouth for about 24 kreutzers = 10d., and sold in Transylvania at 7s. the centner. It is a royal monopoly.

MAROS-VA'SAREHELY, or **SZEKELY-VASAREHELY**, or **NEUMARKT**, a considerable town of Transylvania, the capital of the district of Maros. It is agreeably situated on the Maros, 32 m. NE of Karlsburg; and is divided into two parts,—the one on an eminence and surrounded with walls,—the other in a plain and open. It is composed of wide streets and small houses; but has several buildings of great

beauty; among others, the palace of Count Teleki, with a library of 80,000 vols., which is open to the public. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000, of whom the majority are Calvinists. A considerable proportion follow mechanical employments; but there are no large manufactories. This town is now the seat of the college belonging to the Calvinists founded originally at Weissenburg, and has also a Catholic gymnasium and seminary. The Protestant college has about 800, the Roman Catholic 300, students. The town is also the seat of the highest legal tribunal in Transylvania, called the Royal table.

MAROTH, or **ARANTOS-MAROTH**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bars, on the Zitwa, 16 m. E by N of Neutra. Pop. 1,600. It has woollen manufactures.

MAROUSI, a pleasantly situated village of Greece, forming one of the best summer-retreats in the vicinity of Athens, from which it is distant 6 m. NE.

MAROUTZIS, a Bechuana tribe of Caffraria, in about S lat. 25°, whose chief town is Kurriebane.

MAROWINE. See **MARONI**.

MARPACH, or **MARBACH**, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Murr, 11 m. N by E of Stuttgart.

MARPLE, a township in the parish of Stockport, in Cheshire, near the river Eltherow, 4½ m. ESE of Stockport. Pop. 2,558.

MARPLE, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 649.

MARQUAIN, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Tournay. Pop. 1,156.

MARQUAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 5 m. NW of Sarlat. Pop. 1,200.

MARQUE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 6 m. NE of Castellan-de-Medoc. Pop. 800.

MARQUESADO (VILLA-DEL), an Indian town of Mexico, 48 leagues SE of Mexico, in N lat. 18° 2'.

MARQUESAS, **MARQUIS** OF **MENDOZA'S ISLANDS**, or **MENDANA ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific, extending in a NW and SE direction 200 m., between the parallels of 8° and 11° W, of which 4 of the SE portion were discovered by Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1595, who named them Marquesas de Mendoza, in honour of Mendoza, then viceroy of Peru, who had despatched him on the voyage. Cook touched at these islands in 1776, and they have been since visited by several navigators. They are 13 in number. The five islands of greatest importance have been distinguished by the names *La Magdalena* or *Fatouiva*, *San Pedro* or *Metane*, *La Dominica* or *Ohivua*, *Santa Christina* or *Tahuata*, and *Hood island*. These islands, viewed from the sea, have a bold and in some parts a rugged aspect. The land is high, and the shores present hollow rocks, the black, spongy, and hard stones of which indicate a volcanic origin. Each island is traversed lengthwise by rocky mountains, which in the larger one rise to 2,000 or 3,000 ft.; and from this ridge lateral spurs extend to the sea-shore, dividing the low land into valleys, which are fertile, picturesque, and copiously watered. Their coasts are generally rocky, abrupt, and surf-beaten. *Noukahivah*, in the northern group, is decidedly of volcanic origin, and of rich soil; and is represented to be the only island in the group which possesses "anything like a harbour or anchorage." The level districts yield in abundance the bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, and the paper mulberry, with many other trees and shrubs common within the tropics. The hog is the only native quadruped; but the forests abound in birds, and poultry are not scarce. The surrounding sea affords various kinds of edible fish. The inhabitants of the M. are uni-

versally described as exhibiting great elegance and symmetry of form. Their sorcerers have great influence over them, and have hitherto frustrated the labours of Christian missionaries in the islands. Krusenstern states the pop. of the entire cluster to be about 40,000, of whom 18,000 are assigned to Nounkhiwa.—This "worthless cluster" of islands has lately been taken possession of by the French government. Lying at the E extremity of the Polynesian Cyclades, their possession is of importance to any European nation having trade with the coasts of Asia, more especially after the isthmus of Panama shall have been opened up.

MARQUETTE, a river of North America, which flows into the E side of Lake Michigan, after a course of 70 m., at a point 50 m. N of Grand river, in N lat. 43° 35'.—Also a county in the N part of the settled portion of Wisconsin, U. S., intersected by Fox river. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 18; in 1851, 8,642.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the S side of Neenah river.

MARQUILLIES, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. NE of La Bassée. Pop. 1,050.

MARQUINA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Biscay, 15 m. E of Bilbao, on an affluent of the Ondarraz. Pop. 1,132. It has remains of ancient walls.

MARQUINEZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Vittoria. Pop. 250.

MARQUION, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 15 m. ESE of Airas, near the Gache.

MARQUIS (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of the island of St. Lucia, in N lat. 13° 50'.

MARQUIS (GRAND), a village on the E side of the island of Grenada.

MARQUIS ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Florida stream, in N lat. 24° 35', W long. 82° 30'.

MARQUISE, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. NNE of Boulogne. Pop. 1,952.

MARR. See **MAR**.

MARR, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NW of Doncaster. Area 1,807 acres. Pop. 226.

MARRABU, a considerable town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the l. bank of the upper part of the Niger, 120 m. SW of Segou. It has an active trade in salt by the river.

MARRADI, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 28 m. NE of Florence. Pop. 1,300.

MARRAH, a town of Syria, anciently called *Arva Maronias*, situated in a mountainous district, 43 m. SE of Aleppo.—Also a town of Syria, in the pash. and 28 m. NE of Damascus.

MARRAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 11 m. N of Tours. Pop. 1,050.

MARRICK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. WSW of Richmond. Area 5,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 659; in 1851, 555.

MARRIKA (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of the gulf of Oman, in N lat. 18° 20'.

MARRIONA, a bay of the island of Antigua, 2 m. S of Willoughby-bay.

MARS, a village in Ribb co., in Alabama, U. S., 24 m. SE of Tuscaloosa.—Also a village in Posey co., in Iowa. Pop. 734.

MARSA (EL), a little coast-village of Tunis, 10 m. NNE of Tunis, on the SW declivity of the hill of Sidi-Bu-Said. It contains many good houses, to which the Moors resort in summer for sea-bathing.

MARSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. S of Ambert. Pop. 3,300. It has manufactures of linen, lace, ribbons, and leather.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 7 m. W of Alby, on the Tarn. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. W

of Périgueux.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Guéméné-Penfias. Pop. 1,200.

MARSAGLIA, or **MARSAILLE**, a small town of Piedmont, between Pignerol and Turin, 6 m. NE of Mondovi. Pop. 1,050. Here the duke of Savoy was defeated and made prisoner by the French general Catinat, in 1693.

MARS-AGOLERTE, a port of Algeria, in the prov. of Mascarah, 9 m. SW of Tenez.

MARSAL, a town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, on a marshy plain, on the Seille, 17 m. NE of Nancy. It was formerly pretty strongly fortified, and sustained a disastrous bombardment in 1815.

MARSALA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, at the W extremity of the island, 16 m. SSW of Trapani, on Cape Boeo, or the promontory of *Lilybeum*, in N lat. 37° 47' 35", supposed to occupy the site of the ancient town of that name, though no traces of it exist. It is well-built, and is divided into two parts by a spacious street called the *Cassaro*. It is surrounded with a wall and dry ditch, flanked by six bastions; and commands a noble sea-view, diversified with the three islands of *Maretime*, *Levanzo*, and *Favignano*; but the environs are dreary from the stony nature of the soil, and the want of trees. There was formerly a good harbour here, which was destroyed in 1562, to prevent its affording shelter to the Turkish galleys. A new port of small dimensions was formed about 1 m. to the S of the old one. It has a pop. of 22,000; and exports cattle, wine, oil, wheat, and barilla. Its annual export of wine is now estimated at 20,000 pipes. The wine is produced from a mixture of white and black grapes, and is not considered fit for exportation until 3 or 4 years old. It first came into repute in 1802, when it was supplied to the British fleet.

MARSALQUIVIR, or **MERS-EL-KEBIR**, a small sea port of Algeria, in the arrond. and 3 m. S by W of Oran. It was founded in the 16th cent. In December 1830 it was taken possession of by the French. The village, built in a kind of amphitheatre on the slope of the Ramerah, had a pop. of 996 in 1848. There is a hot spring in the vicinity.

MARSANNE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of La Drome, 21 m. S of Valence. The cant., comprising 14 com., had a pop. of 10,013 in 1841.—The town is an old place, with narrow difficult streets, conducting some trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1,379.

MARSA-SUZA, a port of Tripoli, on the coast of Barca, 9 m. NNE of Curin. It was the port of the ancient *Cyrene*.

MARSBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, circle of Briton, on the l. bank of the Diemel, 33 m. E of Arnsberg. Pop. 3,448.

MARS' BLUFF, a village of Marion district, in S. Carolina, U. S., 122 m. E of Columbia.

MARSCHELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Düsseldorf, circle of Lennep. Pop. 143.

MARSCHENDORF, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 32 m. N of Königgratz, on the l. bank of the Aupa. Pop. 1,300.

MARSCHOWITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Beraun. Pop. 355.

MARSCHWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Neumarkt. Pop. 324.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Ohlau. Pop. 351.

MARSCIANO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. S of Perugia, on the Nestore. Pop. 2,400.

MARSDEN, a chapelry in the parishes of Aldmondbury and Huddersfield, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SW by W of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1801,

1,958; in 1851, 2,665, chiefly employed in cotton and woollen factories. The Leeds and Liverpool railway has a station here $23\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Leeds, and 20 m. from Manchester.

MARSDEN (CAPE), a promontory on the W coast of Admiralty Island, at the entrance of Chatam strait, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 10'$, W long. $134^{\circ} 44'$.

MARSDEN (GREAT and LITTLE), two townships in the p. of Whalley in Lancashire, 3 m. SW of Colne. Pop. of Great M. 2,071; of Little M. 3,997.

MARSDEN (POINT), the northernmost point of Kangaroo island, in South Australia.

MARS-DIEP, a channel on the NW coast of Holland, separating the island of Texel from the main, and forming the principal entrance from the W into the Zuyder-Zee.

MARS-D'OUTILLE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Ecommoy, 18 m. SE of Le Mans. Pop. 2,046.

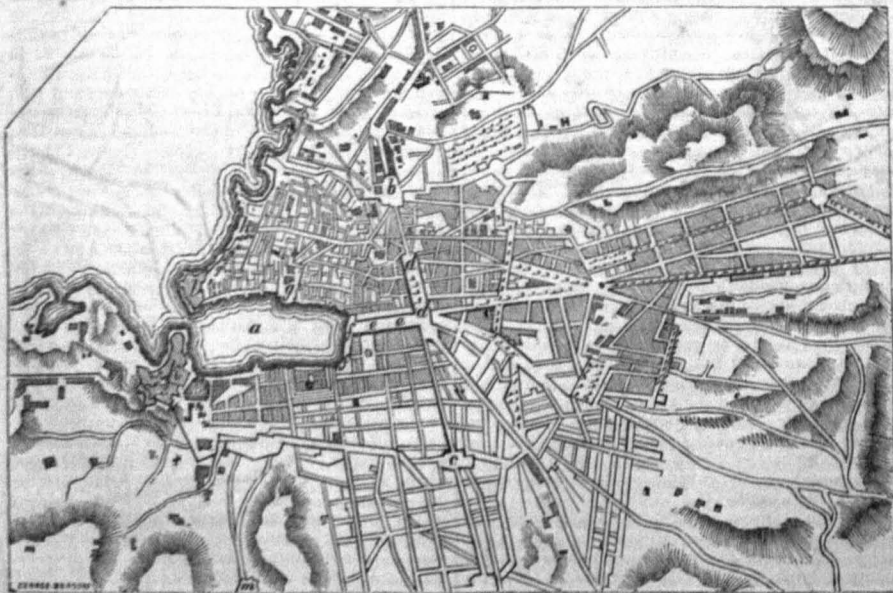
MARSEILLAN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Herault, at the confluence of the Kérain and Arbonval, 15 m. E of Beziers, on the Etang-de-Thau, on which it has a small port for coasting vessels and canal barges. Pop. in 1841, 3,504, chiefly fishers and salt-makers.

MARSEILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, in a fine valley on the Petit-Therain, 12 m. NNW of Beauvais. Pop. 700.

MARSEILLES [in FRENCH *Marseille*; ITAL. *Massiglia*; SPAN. *Marsella*], a large and commercial city in the S of France, the cap. of the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhône, situated on the Mediterranean, on the E coast of the gulf of Lion, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 17' 8''$, E long. $5^{\circ} 22' 2''$, 30 m. WNW of Toulon, 170 m. ESE of Lyon, and 420 m. SSE of Paris. The city, with its environs, is enclosed by a succession of rocky hills extending in the form of a half-moon until each extremity reaches the sea, and forming a basin about 6 m. or 7 m. broad. The city itself is surrounded by walls having a circuit of 4 m., and is divided into the Old and New town. The former, which rises to the N like an amphitheatre, and occupies the site of the ancient Greek city, is composed of narrow and dirty streets, bordered with crowded and ill-built houses,

half-ventilated and inconceivably filthy. The latter, which forms the S and E quarters, and may be reckoned at nearly two-thirds of the whole, is equal in beauty to any town of France. Its streets are broad and straight; its squares spacious and handsome; and its buildings remarkable for their elegance. It is separated from the Old town by one of the finest streets in Europe, accounted by some travellers superior in beauty even to the famous Toledo at Naples, which extends across the city from N to S, in a straight line, and is terminated by two principal gates,—that on the N (*b*) called the Porte-d'Aix, that on the S (*c*) the Porte-de-Rome. Towards the centre of the city this street expands into a beautiful promenade (*d d*) planted with trees and adorned with fountains, which here takes the name of the Grand Cours, and on Sundays and holidays is the resort of all the *beau monde* of M. From this, another street, the Rue Canebière (*e e*), wide, and planted with trees, leads to the Quai d'Orleans (*f f*), at the head of the harbour. M. has several public squares, planted with trees, and ornamented with fountains: of which the principal are the Place de St. Victor, the Place du Champ Major, the Place Neuve, and the Place du Marche.

The public edifices of M. are in keeping with the elegance of its private buildings. The Hotel-de-ville (*g*), situated on the quay, to the N side of the harbour, is a finished model of architecture. Its facade is decorated with columns of jasper, and reliefs in white marble. The ground-floor is occupied by the exchange. The arsenal, constructed in 1690, is remarkable for nothing but its extent. At the extremity of the Old town, near the sea, is situated the ancient cathedral (*h*), a Gothic edifice said to have been built on the ruins of a temple of Diana. The other churches of the city offer little to the curiosity of the traveller, except that of Sainte Madelaine, which has a handsome facade, and 2 fine campaniles. There are in all about 24 Roman Catholic churches and chapels in the city, 2 Greek churches, a Protestant church, and a synagogue. Of the three theatres, the finest is a late structure built on the model of the Odeon at Paris. Of the many religious houses



which the city contains, the most noted is the royal abbey of St. Victor. The other buildings of interest are the numerous hospitals, the governor's palace, the concert hall, &c. One of the finest public institutions is the lazaretto (iii), situated outside of the town, about 200 paces to the N. The arrangements here are so complete, that vessels, though known to be infected with the plague, are admitted without fear. The Hotel-Dieu, established in 1188, is capable of accommodating 750 patients.—The literary institutions of M. are an academy of sciences, a medical society, a college royal with between 300 and 400 students, a diocesan seminary, and a navigation school. The public library contains about 50,000 volumes. The cabinet of natural history, and the botanical garden, are both worth visiting; and the observatory, newly built upon the site of the ancient arsenal, at an alt. of 95 ft. above sea-level, affords a picturesque view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country.

M. is the see of a bishop, and the seat of the prefecture of the dep. Its environs are not fertile, but are well-cultivated, and the number of small country houses which surround the town, stretching from the walls to the base of the environing hills, is said to exceed 5,000. The pop. has fluctuated with its commercial welfare, exceeding 110,000 before the first revolution; falling afterwards below 100,000; in 1821 amounting to 109,483; in 1831 to 148,830; in 1841 to 154,035. The uneducated classes speak a barbarous jargon of Greek, Latin, Turkish, Romance, Provençal, and French.—The mean temp. of the year at M. is 57° 5'; of winter 43°; of summer 74° 2'. The wind called *mistral* is here blighting and noxious in the extreme.

Port.] The port of M. (a) is 1,000 yds. in length from W to E, and nearly a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth. It extends into the heart of the town, and is completely sheltered from all winds. At its mouth it has from 16 to 18 ft. water; and from 12 to 24 ft. within. Its area is 45,000 sq. metres. It owes this security chiefly to the narrowness of the entrance, which does not exceed 100 yds., being confined by two projecting rocks, one on each side, on which are situated two forts for the defence of the harbour; the one on the south side (k) called the citadel; the other on the north (l) called Fort-St.-Jean. The harbour is farther protected by outworks, by the Chateau d'If, and other fortifications raised on the islands of If, Pomègue, and Ratonneau, in the bay; while the fort of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, situated on a steep eminence on the S side of the city (m), commands the whole city. The harbour is capable of containing nearly 1,200 sail of merchant-vessels; but is not of sufficient depth to float ships-of-war. The ships come close to the quay on all sides, except at the entrance. From the total want of agitation, its waters exhale a disagreeable smell; and the mud which is carried down by the rain-water, along with the filth thrown into it from the city, accumulates in it to such a degree that it is necessary to have men and machinery always at work cleaning it out. The quays, by which it is completely surrounded, are built of hewn stone, and are provided with moles, piers, and other conveniences for the loading and unloading of vessels. There is excellent anchorage for men-of-war about 2 m. to the WSW of the port. On the Isle-de-Planier, about 10 m. from the city, in N lat. 43° 11' 57", E long. 5° 14' 0", is a light-house; and there are two lights at the entrance to the harbour, one on each side.

Commerce.] From its advantageous position, and the security of its harbour, M. has long enjoyed the largest share of the foreign trade of France with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is, on

account of its lazaretto, the exclusive medium of intercourse between France, the Levant, and the N coast of Africa. The following is a table of the navigation between M. and the Levant during the two years named:

COUNTRIES.	1834.		1837.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Turkey, including the Black sea,	119	19,276	194	42,610
Egypt, including Syria and Candia,	39	6,339	60	11,400
Greece,	19	3,175	17	2,053
Tunis,	57	5,375	38	3,546
Malta,	8	798	13	1,715
Ionian islands,	3	1,197	0	0
Total,	251	36,160	322	61,324

COUNTRIES.	1834.		1837.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Turkey,	61	12,988	167	35,900
Egypt,	24	4,500	29	5,700
Greece,	8	1,426	30	6,703
Tunis,	35	3,468	25	2,304
Malta,	18	2,567	10	1,167
Ionian islands,	31	3,217	4	459
Total,	177	28,166	265	52,233

It is likewise a central point for the trade with Spain and Italy. Its exports to the latter consist in the woollens of Languedoc and Dauphiny; in linens, liqueurs, oil, hardware, and lead. It has extensive transactions with Holland, England, the Baltic, N. America, and the W. Indies. To England and other northern countries the exports consist in wine, brandy, olive-oil, preserved fruit; in soap; also in silks, gloves, French shawls, &c. In short, M. is the great outlet for all the natural and artificial productions of the S of France. Before the first revolution, the extent of its transactions in sales and purchases together was estimated at £500,000 a-month; but the troubles that ensued reduced both its trade and manufactures to comparative insignificance. The government of Bonaparte endeavoured to revive these great sources of national wealth; but all was ineffectual till the return of peace in 1814, since which period, from its admirable situation, and the liberal measures of the present government, M. has regained its former activity. The total annual value of its imports may be taken at £9,500,000; and of its exports at a like sum. Yet it is said there are few great capitalists in M. The customs revenue in 1810 amounted to 4,993,085 francs; in 1820 to 14,708,260 f.; in 1833 to 30,877,977 f. See article FRANCE. It is a free port; and has railway communication with Arles, Avignon, Nîmes, and Lyons. It has direct steam-boat communication with Arles, Tarascon, Beaucaire, Avignon, Pont-Saint-Espirit, Salure, Vienne, Cannes, Cetre, Port-Vendres, Agde, Bastia, Ajaccio, Nice, Algiers, Oran, Stora, Barcelona, Cadix, Roses, Tarragona, Valencia, Alicante, Carthage, Almeria, Malaga, Adra, Gibraltar, Constantinople, Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, Malta, Naples, Syria, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, Athens, Alexandria, and Genoa. M. is the continental port at which a large proportion of the East Indian despatches for England are received. As soon as the mail is signalled, one of the three English couriers, who alternately do the service, goes on board to seek the despatches, and convey them to the Canabiere, where the chief of the post-office couriers is waiting with a mail-cart to receive them. No sooner has he made himself acquainted with the news, than the most important of them are transmitted to London by telegraph. In the meantime, one of the French couriers—who are also three in number—attached to the service of the Indian mail, takes to the post-office the vehicle containing the despatches. The despatches are there divided into two classes,—those destined for England, and those for France; the latter comprising the letters for Holland

Belgium, Switzerland, part of Germany, Spain, &c. All these letters being sorted, are deposited in the mail-cart, which immediately starts under the direction of the English courier, who is responsible for the despatches, and of the French courier, who is responsible for the journey. As regards the return from England to M., the same order is observed.

Manufactures.] The most important of the manufactures of M. is soap, in the manufacture of which from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of olive-oil are annually consumed. The manufacture of coral articles is pretty extensive. Other manufactures are rich silk and embroidered stuffs, woollen stockings and caps, cotton and chintz, plain and coloured linen, hats, caps, leather, sail-cloth, china, earthenware, alum, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and lead. M. has likewise refineries for sugar, and breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of vinegar and liqueurs. Another important branch of industry is the pickling and preparing for exportation of capers, olives, and other fruits, as well as large quantities of anchovies and other fish.

History.] M. is one of the most ancient towns of France, having, it is said, been founded by a Greek colony from Phocis about 600 a.c. Its Latin name was *Masilis*. In the 11th cent. it erected itself into a republic, and was not definitively united to the crown of France till the reign of Louis XIV. In 1720 the plague broke out here, and it is said to have carried off about 60,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793 it was entered by the forces of the convention, and hundreds of the most respectable citizens were put to death in cold blood. In January 1794, the Jacobins, dreading a counter-revolution, ordered the inhabitants to be disarmed, and many hundreds of the citizens were guillotined. In the succeeding August the Jacobins were overthrown, and their antagonists retorted on them their sanguinary excesses; nor was the town restored to complete tranquillity till the assumption of power by Bonaparte in 1799. Its fortifications were finally destroyed in 1806, and their line occupied by boulevards planted with trees.

MARSEILLES, a village of La Salle co., in Illinois, U. S., 141 m. NNE of Springfield, on the N side of the Illinois river, at the Grand rapids. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through it, and it has an active trade in lumber and flour.—Also a village in Noble co., in Iowa, 164 m. NNE of Indianapolis.

MARSHALL, a county in the N part of Virginia, U. S., watered by Grave creek, and some other small affluents of the Ohio. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,937; in 1851, 10,138. Its cap. is Elizabethtown.—Also a co. in the S of Tennessee, watered by Duck river. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 14,555; in 1851, 15,578. Its cap. is Lewisburg.—Also a co. in the NE part of Alabama, on the Tennessee. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 7,553; in 1851, 7,925. Its cap. is Warrenton.—Also a co. in the N part of Mississippi, on head-branches of the Tallahatchee, and the Coldwater. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 17,526; in 1851, 29,690.—Also a co. in the N part of Iowa, watered by Yellow and Tippecanoe rivers. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,651; in 1851, 3,381.—Also a co. in the N of Illinois. Area 384 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,849; in 1851, 5,181. Its cap. is Lacon.—Also a township in Oneida co., in New York, 12 m. SW of Utica, drained by the Oreskany. Pop. in 1841, 2,251.—Also the cap. of Calhoun co., in Michigan, 105 m. W of Detroit, pleasantly situated on Kilamazoo river. Pop. in 1841, 1,763. It is the seat of a recently founded college.—Also the cap. of Clark co., in Illinois, 123 m. ESE of Springfield.—Also the cap. of Saline co., in Missouri, 87 m. NW of Jefferson.

MARSHALLSTOWN, a parish in co. Cork, 24 m. W of Mitchellstown. Area 7,291 acres. Pop. 2,079.

MARSHAM, a parish of Norfolkshire, 2 m. S of Aylesham. Area 1,819 acres. Pop. in 1851, 662.

MARSH-CHAPEL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. NNE of Louth. Area 4,291 acres. Pop. 659.

MARSH-CREEK, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 34° 35'.

MARSHFIELD, a parish and town of Gloucester-

shire, 13 m. E of Bristol. Area of p. 5,845 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,651; in 1851, 1,648. The town consists chiefly of one main street of old buildings. The trade is chiefly confined to malt.—Also a parish in Monmouthshire, 5 m. SW of Newport. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1851, 526.

MARSHFIELD, a township of Washington co., Vermont, U. S., 15 m. NE of Montpelier, on Onion river. Pop. 1,156.—Also a township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 31 m. SE of Boston, on Massachusetts bay, with a small harbour. Pop. 1,761.

MARSH-GIBBON, a parish of Buckinghamshire, 9½ m. WSW of Winslow. Area 2,752 acres. Pop. in 1831, 812; in 1851, 944.

MAR'S HILL, a bifurked mountain on the E boundary of the state of Maine, U. S., in about N lat. 46° 28', to the N of the Presquiere river, an affluent of the St. John, and about 5 m. from the r. bank of the St. John. It rises in the midst of the forest, and is thickly wooded. One of its peaks has an alt. of 1,506 ft., and the other of 1,363 ft., above the level of the St. John river. From its summit the lofty Katadin, 60 m. distant, in the state of Maine, is visible.

MARSH ISLAND, an island of Maine, U. S., in the Penobscot, 4 m. above Bangor.

MARSHPEE, a township in Barnstable co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 12 m. SE of Barnstable, and 65 m. SE of Boston. Area 10,500 acres. It is secured to the Indians in perpetuity, and is still inhabited by their descendants of mixed blood.

MARSHVILLE, a village of Upper Canada, in Wainfleet township, on the Grand river feeder of the Welland canal, 16 m. from Port Colborne.

MARSHWOOD, a parish and village of Dorsetshire, 4 m. WSW of Beaminster. Area of p. 3,396 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1851, 520.

MARSHY-HOPE, a river of Maryland, U. S., which runs SW into the Nanticoke.

MARSHY RIVER, a river of N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 46° 6'.

MARSICO-NUOVO, a considerable inland town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, at the foot of the Apennines, 23 m. N by W of Policastro. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 7,400.

MARSICO-VECCHIO, or **VETERE**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, on the Acri, 14 m. S of Potenza. Pop. 3,100.

MARSIGLIA. See **MARSEILLES**.

MARSILLA, a town of Ladakh, in Tibet, on the l. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 33° 52'.

MARSILLARGUES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. of Lunel, 15 m. ENE of Montpellier. Pop. 2,000.

MARSING, or **MARSENS**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Freiburg, district of La Gruyère. Pop. 345. Catholics.

MARSIVAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, sanj. and 24 m. WNW of Amasieh, containing about 2,000 houses. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Phazemon*, which was succeeded by *Euchaites* or *Theodoropolis*. It is surrounded by a well-cultivated plain.

MARSK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. E of Richmond, on the river Swale. Area 6,557 acres. Pop. in 1831, 290; in 1851, 244.—Also a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. NE of Guisborough, on the coast of the North sea. The church stands upon the edge of a cliff; and the spire serves as a land-mark at sea. Area 3,446 acres. Pop. 1,430.

MARS-LA-BRUYERE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. and 2 m. SW of Montfort-le-Rotrou. Pop. 300.

MARS-LA-JAILLE (SAINT), a canton and com-

mune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, arrond. and 12 m. N of Ancenis. Pop. of cant., comprising 6 coms., in 1841, 7,018; of com. 1,091.

MARS-LA-TOUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 6 m. NW of Gorze. Pop. 550.

MARSOLAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 4 m. W of Lectoure. Pop. 1,260.

MARSONNAZ, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 3 m. W of Montrevil. Pop. 1,272.

MARSOULIN (BEC DU), a cape on the N coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 18° 35', W long. 73° 35'.

MARSOUS, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 1 m. SW of Aucun, near the Gave d'Azun. Pop. 750.

MARSTAL, a town of Denmark, at the E extremity of the island of Ærø, on the coast of Sleswick, 10 m. SSW of Rudkøping. Pop. 790, chiefly potters.

MARSTETTEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 3 m. NW of Weinfelden. Pop. 490, Protestants.

MARSTON, a township in the p. of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. NNE of Northwich. Area 1,045 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1851, 559.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Pencombe, Herefordshire, 6½ m. W by N of Bromyard.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NNW of Grantham, on the river Witham. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1851, 488.—Also a parish of Oxfordshire, 1½ m. NE of Oxford, on the E bank of the Cherwell. Area 1,212 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1851, 471.—Also a chapelry in the p. of St. Mary and St. Chad, co. of Stafford, 2½ m. N of Stafford. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 119; in 1851, 206.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Wolston, co. of Warwick, 6½ m. NW of Rugby, on the S bank of the Avon.—Also a tything in the p. of Potterne, Wilts, 3½ m. SW of Devizes. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1851, 168.

MARSTON (LONG), a parish and township in Yorkshire, 5½ m. NNE of Tadcaster, including the townships of Angram, Hutton, and Long M. Area 4,281 acres. Pop. in 1831, 584; in 1851, 609. On July 2d, 1644, Marston-Moor, in this p., was the scene of a sanguinary combat between the army of Charles I. and the parliamentarians, wherein the former were totally defeated.

MARSTON (NORTH), a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3 m. SE of Winslow. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 606; in 1851, 692.

MARSTON (SOUTH), a chapelry in the p. of Highworth, Wilts, 3 m. S by W of Highworth, and 1 m. N of the Great Western railway. Pop. 399.

MARSTON (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. NW of Brackley. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 440; in 1851, 540.

MARSTON-BIGOTT, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. SW of Frome. Area 2,238 acres. Pop. 449.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, a parish in Derbyshire, 8½ m. SW of Derby, including the hamlet of Hatton, and the townships of Hilton and Hoon. Area 4,775 acres. Pop. in 1831, 985; in 1851, 1,191.

MARSTON-FLEET, a parish in Bucks, 2½ m. NW of Aylesbury, on the post-road from Watford to Bicester. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1851, 30.

MARSTON-MAGNA, a parish in Somersetshire, 4½ m. NE by N of Yeovil. Area 1,068 acres. Pop. in 1831, 346; in 1851, 387.

MARSTON-MAISEY, a parish in Wilts, 3 m. NE of Cricklade, and 1 m. N of the Thames and Severn canal. Area 1,276 acres. Pop. in 1851, 237.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY, a parish in Derbyshire, 14 m. W by N of Derby, and E of the river Dove. Area 2,471 acres. Pop. in 1851, 473.

MARSTON-MORETAIN, a parish in Bedfordshire, 3½ m. NW of Ampthill, on a branch of the Ouse. Area 4,171 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,183.

MARSTON-PRIORS, a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. SE of Southam. Area 3,630 acres. Pop. 739.

MARSTON-SICCA, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6½ m. N by W of Chipping-Campden. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1851, 332.

MARSTON-TRUSSEL, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3 m. W by S of Market-Harborough, including the township of Thorpe-Lubbenham. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 223; in 1851, 270.

MARSTOW, a parish in Herefordshire, 4½ m. SW of Ross, on a branch of the Wye. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1851, 147.

MARSTRAND, a small town of Sweden, at the entrance of the Cattegat, in the laen and 23 m. NNW of Gottenburg, in N lat. 57° 53' 51", E long. 11° 35' 45". Pop. 1,200, chiefly fishermen.

MARSWORTH, a parish in Bucks, 2 m. SW of Ivinghoe, intersected by the Aylesbury canal, and on the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1851, 463.

MARSZALKI, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Scheldberg. Pop. 276.

MARSZEW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Pleschen. Pop. 334.

MARTA, or MARTHA (SANTA), a prov. of New Granada, forming the N part of the dep. of Magdalena; bounded on the W by the prov. of Cartagena, from which it is separated by the great river Magdalena; on the N by the Caribbean sea; on the E by Maracaybo and the Rio-de-la-Hacha; and on the S by the prov. of Santa Fe. It is about 300 m. in length, and 200 m. in breadth. Its pop. was estimated in 1836 at 46,587.—The whole country is full of lofty and impracticable mountains, which form part of the ridge of the Caracacs, and some of which, in the Santa Marta group, attain the enormous elevation of 16,000 ft. above the level of the Caribbean sea. The chief productions are cotton, tobacco, palm-wine, cacao, Brazil-wood, sugar, vanilla, maize, and a peculiar tree whose unctuous leaves afford a substance used by the natives as soap. The mines are of little importance. Gold has been found in the river Ariguana, 90 m. from the capital; and at the village of Ocaña, copper ores are dug up. The pearl-fishery was formerly carried on at Carrizal, about 40 m. E of the cap., and was very productive. It is still followed on different parts of the coast; but appears to be badly conducted. The valleys feed immense quantities of cattle, which are killed and salted for exportation. The prov. is watered by the great river Magdalena, by the Santa-Marta, and the Pompatao.

MARTA (SANTA), the capital of the above prov., situated 100 m. NE of Cartagena, in N lat. 11° 19' 34", near the river Gaira, which supplies it with excellent water. It has a large and convenient harbour, which is protected by lofty ridges, and has in front a round hill defending it on the side of the snowy mountains. This city, founded in 1554, was made the magazine of Ximenes de Quesada, whence he explored and conquered New Granada. Sir Francis Drake reduced the place to ashes in 1596. The harbour has two forts for its defence; but the town has considerably declined of late years, having only a trifling trade with Cartagena and the other Spanish ports. In 1835 it was described as a waste and desolate city, its houses blackened by the sun's rays and cracked by earthquakes, with a pop. of 6,000, of whom scarcely a sixteenth were of pure white blood, and its trade sunk to a mere nothing before the superior advantages of Cartagena. A chain of lakes connects this place with the Rio Magdalena, at a distance of 25 leagues. Of these, the Cienaga or Salt lake is remarkable for the richness of vegetation on its banks.—To the SW of the town.

and SE of the embouchure of the Magdalena, is a small circular lake of the same name, which discharges itself into the bay of Magdalena.

MARTA, a river of the Papal states, which issues from the lake of Bolsena, in the deleg. of Viterbo; flows S, passing Toscanella and Corneto; and a little below the latter town discharges itself into the Tyrrhenian sea, after a course of 30 m.

MARTA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,000. It has woolen and linen factories.—Also a coast town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NNW of Lugo, on the E side of a bay of the same name. Pop. 1,200.

MARTABAN, a province of the Burmese empire, situated between the parallels of 15° 30', and 17° 30' N, and between 97° and 99° E long. On the E it is separated from Siam by a chain of mountains; on the S from Ye by a small stream; on the W it has the sea; its N frontier is uncertain. It is watered by three large streams, the Saluen, the Gain, and the Athran, and many smaller ones, affluents of these. Nine-tenths of the surface are covered with forests and jungle. The principal produce is pepper, cardamums, rice, cotton, indigo, salt, and fish; but owing to a number of shoals, and the strong tides which run in the bay of M., it is dangerous to enter its harbours. Being situated between Pegu and Siam, it frequently changed masters; and the Portuguese had in the beginning of the 17th cent. considerable influence here. After the subjugation of the Peguers by the Birmans, in 1745, the latter took possession of this prov., and it has since been governed by an officer sent from Ava.

MARTABAN, or **MAOUTAMA**, a seaport, the capital of the above-mentioned prov., situated in N lat. 16° 30', E long. 97° 30'; 28 m. above Amherst, and 10 m. NW of Maulmein. It was formerly a place of consequence, but suffered much in the war between the Siamese, Peguers, and Birmans, about the year 1741. Some British merchants were settled here, but lost all their property when the place was taken by the Birmans, who afterwards confined the commerce of Europeans to the port of Rangoon. It was captured by the British in 1824; and in the campaign against the Burmese in 1852, it was again taken by the British troops after a very brief resistance.

MARTABAN (BRITISH). See **TENASSERIM**.

MARTABAN (GULF OF), an inlet on the E side of the bay of Bengal, between N lat. 14° and 17°, and E long. 94° and 98°. The great rivers Irawaddi, Setang, and Saluen flow into it.

MARTA-DE-ORUGUEIRA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. NE of Corunna, at the bottom of the bay of Carino. Pop. 1,200.

MARTA-DE-TERA (SANTA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. WNW of Valladolid, on the r. bank of the Tera. Pop. 300.

MARTANO, a canton and town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 12 m. SSE of Lecce. Pop. of cant. 2,530.

MARTAPURA, a town in the island of Borneo, 60 m. NNE of Banjermassin.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, near the Dordogne, 19 m. NE of Gourdon. Pop. 3,070.

MARTELLANGE, a town of Belgian Luxembourg, on the Sare, 12 m. W of Neufchateau. Pop. 1,100. There are extensive collieries in the vicinity.

MARTELLO (CAPE), the S point of the island of Negropont, in Greece, in N lat. 38°, E long. 24° 39'.

MARTEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnberg, circle of Dortmund. Pop. 380.

MARTENS DYK (SAINT), a town of Holland, in the prov. of Zeland, 9 m. SE of Zieriklye, on the isle of Tholen. Pop. 1,500.

MARTH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 430.

MARTHA (SANTA), a mountain of Brazil, in the S part of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, terminating in a promontory on the coast in about 29° S lat., "near which one rarely passes without having a change of wind." [Fitzroy].—Also a serra in the prov. of Goyaz, SSE of Escalvada.—Also a large lake in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, to the S of the Rio Tabarão, and N of the Camacho lakes, with which it communicates.

MARTHA-BRAE, a small town on the N coast of the island of Jamaica, having a harbour 7 leagues W of Montego point, in N lat. 18° 31', W long. 77° 32'.

MARTHA-DE-PENA-GUIAO (SANTA), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 4 m. WSW of Villa-Real. Pop. 2,050.

MARTHA-DO-BOURÇ (SANTA), a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 12 m. N of Viana, between the Home and the Cavado.

MARTHALEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, 5 m. S of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,401 in 1850, of whom only 8 were Catholics.

MARTHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 6 m. NW by N of Caistor. Pop. in 1851, 1,125.

MARTHA'S BAY (SAINT), a bay on the W coast of the island of Curaçao.

MARTHA'S RIVER, a river of North America, which falls into the Missouri, on the l. bank, 22 m. W of the confluence of the Yellowstone, after a SSE course of 120 m. through an extensive, fertile, and beautiful valley, though without a single tree.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of the United States, belonging to Duke's co., Massachusetts, 8 m. S of Falmouth, and 12 m. WSW of Nantucket. It is 21 m. long, and from 2 to 5 m. broad. The greater part of the island is low and level land. The soil is poor. Some Indian corn is raised for exportation, and rye in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants. The principal manufactures are those of wool and salt. The island contains the three towns of Edgartown, Tisbury, and Chilmark.—Also a village in Chatham co. in N. Carolina.

MARTHE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Deutsch-Crone. Pop. 191.

MARTHOD, a town of Savoy, in the mand. and 4 m. N of Conflans. Pop. 1,100.

MARTHON, a town of France, in the dep. of La Charente, cant. and 4 m. SW of Montbron, on the Bandiat. Pop. 550. Iron mines are wrought in the vicinity.

MARTI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Pisa, 9 m. NE of Lari.

MARTIAL (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Domme. Pop. 950.—Also a com. in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. of St.-Martin-de-Valamas. Pop. 1833.—Also a village in the dep. of Gard, cant. of Sumène. Pop. 1,000.

MARTIAL-LE-MONT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Saint-Sulpice. Pop. 900.

MARTIC, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, U. S., on the E side of the Susquehanna, 15 m. S of Lancaster. Pop. 2,453.

MARTEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Villefranche. Pop. 800.

MARTIGNANA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. ESE of Cremona, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,450.

MARTIGNANO, a village of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 9 m. SSE of Lecce. Pop. 580.

MARTIGNE, a commune and village of France,

in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Retiers, near the Bruc. Pop. 3,586.—Also a commune in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 9 m. S of Mayenne. Pop. 2,090.—Also a village in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 3 m. NE of La Manche. Pop. 1,070.

MARTIGNE'-BRIAND, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Doué, near the r. bank of the Layon. Pop. 2,186.

MARTIGNY, or **MARTINACH**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, 17 m. WSW of Suis, and 48 m. E of Geneva, on the Simplon road, and the r. bank of the Drause, near its confluence with the Rhone, 247 toises = 526 yds. above sea-level, and 56 toises = 119 yds. above the level of the lake of Geneva. Pop. 1,066, Catholics. It is an unhealthy place, the Rhone flowing for many miles above the town through a flat swampy valley. In 1818 it suffered terribly from an Alpine debacle, or mountain-torrent, the effects of which are graphically described by Capt. Hall in one of his vols. called *Patchwork*. [Lond. 1841, 3 vols. 8vo.] The monks of St. Bernard have a convent within the town, from which those of their number stationed in the Great St. Bernard, a journey of 10 hours' distance, are from time to time relieved.—About 1 m. distant, up the valley of the Drause, is the village of Bourg-de-Martigny. Pop. 1,076.

MARTIGNY-LE-COMTE, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Palinges. Pop. 1,560. There are iron-works here.

MARTIGUES (LES), a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, situated at the outlet of the saltwater basin called the Etang-de-Berre or E.de-Martigues. It consists of three distinct parts; the Isle, or town proper, founded in the 10th cent., situated on an island in the strait which joins the lake to the Mediterranean; the suburb of Jonquières, on the S bank of the strait; and that of Ferrières on the N. The former communicates with the Isle by a bridge of stone, the latter by a draw-bridge. Pop. in 1841, 7,772, employed partly in fishing, partly in trading in fish, wine, brandy, and salt. It was formerly a place of considerable strength.—The harbour, called Port-du-Bouc, is about 2 m. distant, and is defended by a fort.—The environs produce olives and vines.

MARTI-KHAN-TANDA, a town of Sind, 16 m. SW of Kyrpur. It has some trade with Marwar.

MARTIN, a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Horncastle. Area 764 acres. Pop. in 1851, 74.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Skipton. Area 2,793 acres. Pop. 341.—Also a parish in Wilts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Cranbourne. Area 5,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 599; in 1851, 602.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. SSW of Droitwich. Area 908 acres. Pop. 202.—Also a hamlet in the parish of Timberland in Lincolnshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Sleaford. Pop. in 1851, 894.—Also an island of Cromartyshire, off the coast of Lochbroom, 4 m. NNW of Ullapool, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit.

MARTIN, a county in the E part of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., skirted by the Rowanoke, on the NE boundary. Area 481 sq. m. Pop. in 1821, 7,637; in 1851, 8,829. Its cap. is Williamston.—Also a co. in the SW part of Iowa, intersected by the E fork of White river. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 3,875.—Also a township in Pope co., in Arkansas. Pop. 120.—Also a township in Alleghany co., in Michigan. Pop. 116.—Also a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, on the l. bank, in N lat. 50° , after a SSE course of about 60 m.

MARTIN (SAINT), the **SINT MAARTIN** of the Dutch, one of the Little Antilles, situated in N lat.

$18^{\circ} 4'$, and W long. $63^{\circ} 5'$, 3 m. S of Anguilles, and 135 m. NNW of Guadaloupe. It is 15 m. in length from E to W; and 9 m. in greatest breadth. Its coasts are thickly indented with small bays, of which Philipsbourg at the S extremity, and Marigot on the NW, offer the safest anchorage. The surface is mountainous, and thickly interspersed with small lakes, of which a considerable proportion are salt. The superficial area has been estimated at 10,000 hect.; but some admeasurements reduce it to 8,000 h. The northern portion of the island, comprising 5,371 hect., or probably two-thirds of its entire surface, belongs to France, and produces sugar and cotton. In 1836, the amount of land under cultivation in this quarter of the island was 1,841 h. The pop. in 1841 was 3,374, of whom 2,351 were slaves. This colony is a dependency of the French island of Guadaloupe.—The Dutch portion of the island is thickly scattered over with salt-lakes, from which a considerable quantity of salt is annually manufactured. The pop. in 1847 was 2,691. Its chief town is Philipsbourg. It is an administrative dependency of Caracao. The principal portion of the white inhabitants of this island are English.—The Spaniards were the first European nation who formed a settlement on this island; but they were compelled to abandon it in 1650, when the French and Dutch simultaneously took possession of it, and divided it between themselves. In 1744 the French portion was seized by the English, but was soon after given back. In 1800 it again fell into English hands, but was restored at the peace of Amiens. In 1810 it shared the fortunes of Guadaloupe, when that island was seized by the English; but the peace of 1814 gave it back to its old possessors.

MARTIN (SAINT), an island off the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$, to the S of the island of Madre-de-Dios, from which it is separated by a channel from 2 to 3 leagues in breadth.—Also an island off the W coast of Florida, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$.

MARTIN (SAINT), a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, around of Chaumont, which falls into the Aunjon, on the r. bank, after a NW and SSW course of 12 m.

MARTIN (SAINT), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Thurotz, marche of Elsö, 27 m. N of Kremnitz, on the r. bank of the Thurotz. Pop. 1,900.—Also a village of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. SE of Marburg, on the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 1,164.

MARTIN (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Looe, including the borough of E. Looe. Area 3,199 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,320; in 1851, 1,377.—Also a parish in Cornwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Helstone. Area 2,369 acres. Pop. in 1831, 508; in 1851, 522.—Also one of the Scilly isles, containing about 720 acres in a high state of cultivation. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1851, 211.—Also a parish in the island of Jersey. Pop. in 1851, 3,711.—Also a parish in Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Ellesmere, including the townships of Ifton-Rhyn, and Weston-Rhyn with Bron-y-gath. Area 5,314 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,099; in 1851, 2,132.

MARTIN (SAINT), a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Gembloux. Pop. 374.

MARTIN (SAINT), a parish in co. Kilkenny, 3 m. E by S of Kilkenny. Area 782 acres. Pop. in 1841, 306; in 1851, 224.

MARTINDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Barton, Westmoreland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Ambleside. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 208.

MARTINHOE, a parish in Devonshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Ilfracombe, on the coast of the Bristol channel. Area 2,549 acres. Pop. in 1851, 216.

MARTIN-HUSSINGTREE, a parish in Worees-

tershire, 2½ m. SW of Droitwich, with which it unites in returning a member to parliament. Area 908 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1851, 202.

MARTIN-AUX-BUNEAUX (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Cany. Pop. 1,700.

MARTIN-CHATEAU (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Royere, near the l. bank of the Maude. Pop. 1,150.

MARTIN-D'ABLOIS (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Epernay. Pop. 1,200.

MARTIN-D'ARDENTES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. of St. Vincent. Pop. 900.

MARTIN-D'AUXIGNY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, 18 m. E of Vierzon. Pop. 1,760.

MARTIN-DE-BELLEVILLE (SAINT), a commune and village of Savoy, in the Tarentaise, 12 m. NE of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. Pop. 2,398.

MARTIN-DE-BETHISY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 6 m. W of Crepy. Pop. 1,460.

MARTIN-DE-BOSCHERVILLE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Duclair. Pop. 1,011. William the Conqueror was buried in the church of this com.

MARTIN-DE-CARALP (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 4 m. NW of Foix. Pop. 365.

MARTIN-DE-CASTANEDA (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. W of Valladolid, near a small lake. Pop. 320.

MARTIN-DE-CASTILLON (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vancluse, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Apt. Pop. 1,504.

MARTIN-DE-CARNEE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Bais, 22 m. ESE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,973. There are iron-works in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DE-COURTISOLS (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 6 m. N of Marson, on the Vele. Pop. 1,975.

MARTIN-DE-DAMIOTTE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, 9 m. ESE of Lavaur, on the r. bank of the Agout. Pop. 1,110.

MARTIN-DE-DON (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 224.

MARTIN-D'ECUBLEY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 3 m. NE of L'Aigle. Pop. 442. There is a mineral spring here.

MARTIN-DE-FONTAINE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Neuville. Pop. 1,350.

MARTIN-DE-FONTENAY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Bourgachus, near the r. bank of the Orne. Pop. 589.

MARTIN-DE-FUGERES (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Monastir. Pop. 1,277.

MARTIN-DE-GURSON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. E of Villefranche. Pop. 1,048.

MARTIN-DE-HUIX (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Landes, 6 m. SSE of St. Vincent-de-Tirosse. Pop. 1,010.

MARTIN-DE-LA-BESACE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Beny, 27 m. SW of Caen. Pop. 1,242.

MARTIN-DE-LANDELLE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SW of St. Hilaire-du-Harcourt.

MARTIN-DE-LA-PLACE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NW of Saumur, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,100.

MARTIN-DE-LA-VEGA (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Segovia. Pop. 600.

MARTIN-DEL-CASTANAR (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SSW of Salamanca. Pop. 943.

MARTIN-DE-LONDRES (SAINT), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Herault, arrond. and 15 m. NNW of Montpellier. Pop. of cant., comprising 10 coms., in 1841, 4,778; of com. 1,077. There are silk-manufactories in this cant.

MARTIN-DE-MONTALBAN (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Toledo. Pop. 450. It has a church of fine architecture.

MARTIN-DE-OSCOS (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 56 m. W of Oviedo. Pop. 1,658. There are iron-works in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DE-PUSA (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. WSW of Toledo. Pop. 818. A silver-mine exists in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DE-QUEYRIERES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. N of L'Argentiere, on the r. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,447.

MARTIN-DE-RE (SAINT), a canton, commune, and port of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, arrond. of La Rochelle, occupying the central part of the Isle-de-Ré. Pop. of cant., comprising 4 coms., in 1841, 2,667; of com. and port, 2,617. The port is well-fortified; and an active commerce is conducted from it in wines, brandy, salt, fish, timber, and iron. It has regular steam-boat communication with La Rochelle.

MARTIN-DE-RUBIALES (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. S of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Duero. Pop. 800.

MARTIN-DE-SALLON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. SW of Harcourt. Pop. 1,400.

MARTIN-DES-CHAMPS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Saint-Fargeau. Pop. 600.

MARTIN-DE-SEIGNAUX (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 3 m. NE of Saint-Esprit. Pop. 2,280. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DES-ORMES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Ambert. Pop. 1,060.

MARTIN-DE-SOULAN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 6 m. NW of Massat. Pop. 1,827.

MARTIN-DES-PRES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. E of Corlay. Pop. 1,324.

MARTIN-DE-TOURNON (SAINT), a small village of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the r. bank of the Creuse, 9 m. S of Preuilly. Pop. 1,450.

MARTIN-DES-TRAUX (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 4 m. NW of La Pacaudière. Pop. 2,400.

MARTIN-DE-TREVIGO (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SSW of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 1,876. It has oil-mills, tanneries, and woollen factories.

MARTIN-DE-UNX (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Pampeluna. Pop. 1,084.

MARTIN-DE-VALAMAS (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, arrond. of Tournon. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 12,031; of com. and town, 1,893. The town is 18 m. NW of Privas, on the r. bank of the Salouze.

MARTIN-DE-VALDEIGLESIAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Toledo. Pop. 3,150. Its environs produce excellent fruit.

MARTIN-DE-VALGALGUE (SAINT), a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Gard, near the l. bank of the Gardon-d'Alais. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 9,210; of com. 777.

MARTIN-DE-VALVENI (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 300.

MARTIN-DE-VERS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 2 m. NW of Lanzenes. Pop. 509.

MARTIN-D'HEUILLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 8 m. SE of Pougues. Pop. 440.

MARTIN-DU-BOIS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Segre. Pop. 1,044. •

MARTIN-DU-MONT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 4 m. N of Pont-d'Ain. Pop. 1,722.

MARTIN-DU-PLAN-DE-LA-TOUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. and 4 m. N of Grimaud. Pop. 1,050.

MARTIN-DU-PUITS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Lormé. Pop. 1,220.

MARTIN-D'URIAGE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 4 m. S of Domène. Pop. 2,454. It has iron and brick-works; and there are hot salt springs in the vicinity, which are much frequented.

MARTIN-DU-VIEUX-BELLE-ME, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Bellême. Pop. 2,542.

MARTIN-EN-BRESSE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Verdun-sur-Saône. Pop. 1,250.

MARTIN-EN-HAUT (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 6 m. NE of Saint-Symphorien-sur-Coise. Pop. 1,800.

MARTIN-EN-VAL-GODEMARD (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Saint-Tirmin. Pop. 417. There are quarries of white marble and jasper in the vicinity.

MARTIN-EN-VERCORS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, 18 m. N of Die. Pop. 600.

MARTIN-ES-VIGNES (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 1 m. E of Troyes, of which it forms a faubourg. Pop. 1,670.

MARTINA, a canton and town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 19 m. NE of Taranto. Pop. 4,000.

MARTINENGO, a walled town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Bergamo. Pop. 3,600. It has silk-factories.

MARTINESTI, a village of Upper Wallachia, 21 m. ENE of Rimnik. Pop. 800. The Austrians and Russians under Suwarrow defeated the Turkish forces here on 30th Sept. 1789.

MARTINEZ, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SE of Salamanca. Pop. 400.

MARTINFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 881.

MARTIN-GARCIA, an island in the river Plata, at the confluence of the Uruguay and the Parana, in S lat. 34° 7', W long. 58° 17'. It is about 6 m. in length. In the treaty of alliance between Brazil and the republic of Uruguay, of 29th May 1861, previous to the conjoint operations against Rosas, the dictator of Buenos-Ayres, this island was made the special subject of the following article: "The high contracting parties, recognising that the island of Martin-Garcia may by its position serve to embarrass and stop the free navigation of the several tributaries of the Plata, in the which all the riverains are interested, and recognising,

moreover, the convenience of the neutrality of said island in time of war, either between the river Plate states, or between any one of those states and any other power, have for the common good, and as guarantee of the navigation of said tributaries, agreed (1) To oppose by every means any attempt which may tend to place the sovereignty of the said island in any hands other than those of one of the river Plate states interested in the free navigation of the rivers. (2) To solicit the co-operation of the other states riverains, for the purpose of obtaining from the state to which the island may now belong, or may hereafter belong, to bind itself not to make use of said island to embarrass the free navigation to the other riverains, to consent to its neutrality in time of war, and to permit all and every establishment which may be requisite for the security of the internal navigation of all the states riverains." After the success of the allies, General Urquiza and the Provisional directory published a decree, opening the rivers Plata, Parana, and Uruguay, to all foreign flags after the 1st of October 1852, provided that all vessels ascending these rivers should not be under 120 tons register, and should touch at the registering custom-house on the island of Martin-Garcia—where the expenses were fixed at a moderate rate—to have their permits countersigned.

MARTINHO (SAN), a small port of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 10 m. WSW of Alcobaca. Pop. 900.

MARTINHO-DOS-MOUROS (SAN), a comarca and village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 9 m. SW of Villa-Real, on the l. bank of the Douro. Pop. 4,770.

MARTINICO, or **MARTINIQUE**, an island in the W. Indies, one of the largest of the Caribbees, lying between 14° 28' 43" and 14° 52' 47" N lat., and 60° 50' and 61° 19' W long., 12 leagues SE of Dominica; 24 m. N of Santa Lucia; and 25 m. SE of Guadeloupe. The superficies is 98,782 sq. hect., or 244,368 acres. It is very uneven, and intersected in all parts by a number of low hills, mostly of a conical form. Three mountains rise above these smaller eminences. The highest, Mont Pelee, at the N end of the island, and rising 4,438 ft. above sea-level, a long dormant volcano, burst forth with frightful violence on the 5th of August 1851. The woods with which it is covered continually attract the clouds; the two others are in most parts cultivated. From these mountains, but chiefly from the first, issue the numerous springs which water the island, and which, though generally flowing in gentle streams, are changed into torrents on the slightest storm. The chief streams are the Lezarde, which flows into the Cul-de-sac of Royal; the Rivière-de-Fort-St.-Pierre, which flows into the anchorage of St. Pierre on the S coast; and the Gailion. Near the S end is a small salt lake. The valleys on the W side, or Basse-terre, are more extensive and fertile than those on the E side, or Cabet-terre.

Productions and commerce. About two-fifths of the surface is under cultivation. In 1835, 38,320 hect. were under culture; savannas and pasture-lands occupied 21,772 h.; woods and forests 23,387 h.; unproductive lands 15,303 h. The principal productions of the island are sugar, coffee, cassia, cotton, manioc, bananas, maize, indigo, cocoa, ginger, &c. The Tahiti cane and the yellow cane of Java, are chiefly cultivated. Next to the cultivation of sugar, that of coffee is the most important. It is well-adapted to trade, from the number of its bays and harbours, which possess the inestimable advantage of affording a shelter from the hurricanes which infest these latitudes. The climate is humid. The average fall of rain during the year is 84 inches. The greatest rains fall between July and October. The mean annual temp. on the plains is 81°. With all these advantages, however, M. had made but little progress at the end of the 17th cent. In 1700 it contained only 6,597 Whites, and a total pop. of 21,640 persons. But in 1732 the value of the exports was estimated at £700,000 per ann. This extensive trade annually brought into the ports of the island 200 ships from France, 14 or 15 fitted out by the mother-country for the coast of Guinea, 60 from

Canada, and 10 or 12 from the islands of Margaritta and Trinidad; besides the English and Dutch ships that came to carry on a smuggling trade. The navigation from the island to the northern colonies, the Spanish continent, and the Windward islands, employed 130 vessels of from 20 to 70 tons burden, manned by 600 European sailors and 1,500 slaves. The war of 1744 put a stop to this prosperity; and soon after M. fell into the hands of the English, it became infested with vast swarms of ants which destroyed every vegetable in the island. It was restored to France in July 1763. In 1769, 1788, and 1810, the exports and imports were as follow:

	Imports.	Exports.
1769,	£388,412	£536,631
1788,	1,193,111	1,201,875
1810,	635,664	791,773

The following table exhibits the value of the exports into France from M. in 1841:

	General Trade.	Special Trade.
Sugar,	18,866,000 fr.	14,292,000 fr.
Coffee,	780,000	897,000
Dye and cabinet woods,	295,000	274,000
Rum and taffia,	182,000	177,000
Cotton,	145,000	150,000
Hides,	54,000	84,000
Copper,	37,000	37,000
Cocoa,	15,000	14,000
Preserves,	9,000	7,000
Tortoiseshell,	2,000	2,000
Other articles,	56,000	50,000
Iron cables,	4,000	2,000
	20,445,000	15,792,000

We read in the *Moniteur* that during the present year [1852] the exports of colonial produce from M., as well as from Guadeloupe, will be more considerable than in 1851, which year showed an augmentation in the crops as compared with 1849 and 1850. To enable a more correct estimate to be formed of this increase, the *Moniteur* gives the following statement of the quantity of sugar imported into France from these two colonies since 1848, the period of the emancipation of the blacks:

Martinique, in 1848,	19,731,392 kilogr.
" 1849,	18,391,606
" 1850,	14,242,200
" 1851,	19,715,539
" 1852, (1st half-year)	15,829,633

Supposing the second half-year to be in proportion with the first, an augmentation would appear at the end of the year of 11,000,000 kilogr. over the produce of 1851, which was of itself more than 5,000,000 kilogr. greater than the average exportation during the preceding three years. It may also be borne in mind that the crops, and the exports of sugar during the last six months of the year are generally inferior to those of the first six months:

Guadeloupe, in 1848,	20,319,545 kilogr.
" 1849,	19,191,700
" 1850,	13,020,900
" 1851,	16,922,630
" 1852, (1st half-year,)	13,058,458

Although inferior to that which has been produced at M., the augmentation shown for Guadeloupe of the exportation of the first half-year is not the less very remarkable. By official returns from the customs department the following quantities of produce appear to have been exported from M. and Guadeloupe during the year ending December 31, 1851:

	Martinique.	Guadeloupe.
Sugar, muscovado, kilogr.,	23,405,696	20,046,368
Do., clayed, do.,	809	nil.
Coffee, kilogr.,	110,933	221,218
Cotton, do.,	nil.	20,443
Cocoa, do.,	149,033	11,425
Cassia, do.,	163,580	165
Logwood, do.,	50,200	nil.
Molasses, litres,	23,704	19,879
Rum, do.,	2,064,511	142,139

Population.] The pop. of M., according to a return made to the house of commons in 1810, when it was in possession of the British, was as follows:

Slaves,	78,577
Free persons of colour,	8,630
Number of white inhabitants,	9,206
	96,413

In 1827, the pop. was returned at 101,865, of whom 9,937 were Whites; 10,786 free people of colour; and 81,142 slaves. In 1836, the pop. was 116,031; in 1841, 117,906; in 1848, 120,179.

Government, &c.] The administration of M. is conducted by a governor, and a privy council of 7 members, with a colonial council of 30 members elected for 5 years. The number of electors in 1841 was 901. Justice is administered by a supreme court, 2 assize courts, and 2 inferior courts. The military force consists of about 2,000 men, besides a militia of 6,000.—The colonial budget for 1845 exhibited an income of 1,074,830 francs; and an expenditure of 998,890 fr.

Towns.] The principal towns of M. are Fort Royal, the capital, and St. Pierre, the largest and best-built town in the Lesser Antilles. Besides these, Marin has 3,000 inhabitants; Lamentin, 8,900; Riviere-Salie, 2,300; and there are about 20 villages. Of the pop. of 1841, 25,989 were returned as residing in towns. It is subdivided into 14 cantons, and 26 communes.

History.] This island, called by the natives Madiana, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493, and named by them Martinica. In 1635, it was colonized by the French; but the expulsion or extermination of the Caribs was not completed until 1764. During the war of American independence, it was the centre of all the great naval operations of the French government. In 1794, M. was taken by the British under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey. It was restored to the French at the treaty of Amiens in 1802, and was again taken by the British under General Prevost, on the 24th of February, 1809. It again reverted to the French at the general peace in 1815. In 1819, M. was ceded to Sweden, and was only recovered by France from the accidental delay of the Swedes in taking possession.

MARTINICO (LITTLE), one of the Grenadine islands, in the Little Antilles, in N lat. 12° 32', W long. 61° 24'.

MARTIN-LA-FOSSE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 6 m. S of Romilly. Pop. 200.

MARTIN-LA-LANDE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 4 m. E of Castelnaudary, near the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 1,040.

MARTIN-LA-ME'ANE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Corrèze, cant. of La-Roche-Camillac. Pop. 200.

MARTIN-LA-PLAINE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 2 m. NW of Rive-de-Gier. Pop. 709. A lead-mine is wrought in the vicinity.

MARTIN-LARS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, cant. of Availles-Limousine, on the l. bank of the Cloise. Pop. 780.

MARTIN-LA-SAUVETE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 2 m. W of St.-Germain-la-Val. Pop. 1,500.

MARTIN-LE-BEAU (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Amboise. Pop. 1,500.

MARTIN-LES-BOULOGNE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 1 m. NE of Boulogne. Pop. 1,300.

MARTIN-LESTRA (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 6 m. E of Feurs. Pop. 1,050.

MARTIN-LE-SUPERIEUR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. of Rochebause, near the l. bank of the Laveron. Pop. 500.

MARTIN-MUNOZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Segovia. Pop. 988.

MARTINO (SAN), a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 32 m. NNW of Trieste, on the summit of a hill, commanding a fine view of the plain of Friuli, the course of the Isonzo, and the gulf of Trieste. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by ancient walls. The mountainous vineyards in the vicinity produce excellent wine.—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 6 m. NNW of Cremona.—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Mantua, near the Oglio.—Also a village in the Valteline, 3 m. N of Bormio.—Also a village in the prov. and 6 m. E of Verona, on the l. bank of the Tibio.—Also a village in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Vicenza.—Also a village in the duchy of Modena, on the r. bank of the Secchia, 9 m. N of Modena.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sanmo, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Larino. Pop. 3,300.—Also a town in the Sardinian states, prov. and 6 m. SW of Ivrea. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town in the dio. of Tunis, prov. and 12 m. WNW of Pignerol.—Also a fort of Tuscany, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Florence, near the r. bank of the Pieve, on the route from Florence to Bologna.

MARTINO-D'ALBARO (SAN), a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. E of Genoa. Pop. 2,200.

MARTINO-D'ENTRAUNES (SAN), a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Nice. Pop. 651.

MARTINO-DI-LANTOSCA (SAN), a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Nice, on the l. bank of the Vesubia.

MARTINO-DI-VENEZZE (SAN), a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, on the r. bank of the Adige. Pop. 1,900.

MARTINO-SICCOMARIO (SAN), a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Lamellina, on the r. bank of the Ticino, 21 m. ESE of Mortara.

MARTINO (VAL-DI-SAN), of VAL-DI-GERMANASCA, a valley in the Piedmontese Alps, intersected by the Germanasca, which has its source in the Col di San-M., in the Cottian Alps, and flows NE to the Clusone.

MARTIN-RAUDISCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Heideckrug. Pop. 137.

MARTINS, a village in Phillips co., in Arkansas, U.S., 132 m. E of Little Rock.

MARTIN'S (STAMFORD-BARON SAINT), a parish in the co. of Northampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Stamford, on the S bank of the Wellam, including the hamlet of Wootthorpe. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,274; in 1851, 1,778.

MARTIN'S (ST.), a parish in the Strathmore district of Perthshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Perth, skirting the Tay for $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. in 1801, 1,136; in 1831, 1,185; in 1851, 983.

MARTINSBERG, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 24 m. W of Krems.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. and 4 m. SSE of Raab. Pop. 1,550.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 63 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 291.

MARTINSBURG, the cap. of Lewis co., in the state of New York, U. S., 134 m. NW of Albany. Pop. of township in 1841, 2,272.—Also a village in Bedford co., in Pennsylvania, 112 m. W of Harrisburg.—Also the cap. of Berkley co., in Virginia, 21 m. NW of Harper's Ferry. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village in Monroe co., in Kentucky.—Also a village in Knox co., in Ohio.—Also a village in Washington co., in Iowa, 15 m. SE of Salem.

MARTINSHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöslin, circle of Schlawa. Pop. 250.

MARTINSKIRCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Liebenwerda, on the r. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 280. The counts of Bruhl have a splendid castle here.

MARTINSRIETH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Sangerhausen. Pop. 240.

MARTINSTEIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Kreuznach. Pop. 187.

MARTINSVILLE, or GREENSBOROUGH, capital of Guilford co., N. Carolina, U.S., situated in Buffalo creek, 22 m. E of Salem. Pop. 730. A desperate action was fought at this place on the 15th March 1781, between Lord Cornwallis and General Greene, in which the Americans were driven from the field, though with a great loss of British troops.—Also the cap. of Henry co., in Virginia.—Also a village in Clinton co., in Ohio, 82 m. SSW of Columbus. Pop. 200.—Also the cap. of Morgan co., in Iowa, 28 m. SW of Indianapolis.—Also a village in Clarke co., in Illinois.

MARTINSVILLE (SAINT), the chief town of the p. of St. Martin's, in Louisiana, U. S., 178 m. W of New Orleans, situated on the W bank of the Teche, on very flat ground, in the centre of a well-cultivated and productive country. Pop. 500.

MARTINSZELL, a town of Bavaria, 30 m. ENE of Landau.

MARTINTOWN, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Charlottenburg, on the Riviere-aux-Raisins, 13 m. from Cornwall. Pop. 200.

MARTINVAST, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Orville, near the r. bank of the Divette.

MARTIN-VAZ ISLANDS, a group of 3 small rocky islets off the E coast of Brazil, in S lat. 20° 27'.

MARTIN-XILOTEPEC (SAINT), a town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Chimaltenango. Pop. 4,000.

MARTIZAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the river Claise, 14 m. N of Le Blanc. Pop. 1,725.

MARILESHAM, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. SSW of Woodbridge. Area 2,709 acres. Pop. 477.

MARTLETHWY, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 6 m. NE of Haverford-West. Pop. in 1851, 829.

MARTLEY, a parish of Worcestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Worcester. Area 5,124 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,395; in 1851, 1,309.

MARTOCK, a market-town and parish in Somersetshire, on the Parret, 6 m. WNW of Yeovil. Area of p. 7,302 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,841; in 1851, 3,154. The church is a large and elegant structure, with a superb altar-piece. The town chiefly consists of one long street.

MARTOLA-MARIAM, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Amhara, in N lat. 10° 51'.

MARTON, a township in the parish of Whitegate, in Cheshire, near Delamere forest, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Northwich. Area 2,684 acres. Pop. in 1831, 711; in 1851, 641.—Also a township in the p. of Poulton, in Lancashire, 2 m. SE of Blackpool. Area 5,452 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,487; in 1851, 1,225.—Also a village and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, 5 m. S by E of Gainsborough. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 494; in 1851, 544.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Prestbury, in Cheshire, 3 m. N by W of Congleton. Area 1,947 acres. Pop. in 1851, 313.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. SE of Southam. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1851, 373.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N of Stokesley. Area 3,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 363; in 1851, 426. James Cook, the great navigator, was born here in 1728.—Also a township in the p. of Simington, in Yorkshire, 5 m. W of Pickering. Pop. in 1851, 248.

MARTON-WITH-MOXBAY, a parish in the N. R.

of Yorkshire, 5 m. E by S of Easingwold. Area 2,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1851, 182.

MARTON (LONG), a parish in Westmoreland, 3 m. NNW of Appleby. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 819; in 1841, 804.

MARTON-WITH-GRAFTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. S by E of Alderborough. Area 1,198 acres. Pop. in 1851, 472.

MARTON-LE-MOOR, a chapelry in the p. of Topcliffe, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNW of Boroughbridge. Area 1,614 acres. Pop. in 1851, 203.

MARTON (SANKT), a town of Hungary, in the com. and 12 m. SW of Oedenburg. Pop. 615.—Also a town in the com. of Pest, 12 m. N of Solt.—Also a town in the com. of Sabolsh, 12 m. NE of Klein-Wardein.

MARTONVASAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 21 m. ENE of Stuhl-Weissenburg.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Ultra 2da, 10 m. NW of Nicastro. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 2,000.

MARTORELL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 11 m. NW of Barcelona, at the junction of the Noya with the Llobregat. It is an ill-built place; but it has manufactories of lace, cotton, and paper. On the Llobregat is a high but narrow bridge of 3 arches, ascribed by tradition to Hannibal, but generally considered to be a work of the Romans.

MARTORY, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, 10 m. N by E of St. Gaudens. It has manufactories of coarse woollens, and conducts an active trade.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Jaen, at the foot of a hill on which is a castle. Pop. 11,072. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have been the *Tucci*, afterwards the *Augusta Gemella* of the Romans. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

MARTRES, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. W of Cazeres, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,650.

MARTRES-D'ARTIERES (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. NE of Clermont-Ferrand, on the Allier. Pop. 700.

MARTRES-DE-VAYRE (LES), a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. NE of Vayre, on the Vayre. Pop. 1,929. It has an active trade in wine.

MARTSIKANTSI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 36 m. WNW of Lida.

MARTVILL, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in Mingrelia, 50 m. NW of Kutais.

MARTYANCZ, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenbourg, 15 m. E of Radkersburg. Pop. 170.

MARTYSHNOI, an island of the Caspian, in the gulf of Kutchak-Kultink, 30 m. N of Mangishlak.

MARTYNOSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the r. bank of the Buzluk.

MARTYRE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 1 m. SW of Ploudiry.

MATRY, a parish in co. Meath, 4 m. NW of Navan. Area 2,690 acres. Pop. in 1851, 608.

MARTYR'S REEF, a rocky shoal between the gulf of Mexico and the N side of the Florida stream, in N lat. 24° 5'.

MARU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which rises under the parallel of 4° 0' S; runs N; and enters the Tocantins arm of the Amazon, after a course of 150 m.

MARUGGI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Manduria. Pop. 1,200.

MARULAN, a village of New South Wales, in Argyle co., 109 m. from Sydney.

MARUNGAS, a small island in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 3'.

MARVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Saint-Mathieu. Pop. 1,220.

MARVAO, a small town and fortress of Portugal, on the borders of Spain, in the prov. of Alentejo, and comarca of Portalegre, 6 m. SE of Valencia-de-Alcantara, in Spain. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piahy, 130 m. NE of Ceinas. Pop. 3,000.

MARVEJOLS, a town of France, in the dep. of Lozère, on the r. bank of the Coulanges, 12 m. WNW of Mende. Pop. 3,879. It has manufactories of serge, woollens, and hats.—The arrond. of M., comprising 10 cant., had a pop. of 53,605 in 1841.

MARVELLA. See MARBELLA.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, on the l. bank of the Othain, 7 m. SE of Montmedy, and 24 m. NNE of Verdun. Pop. 1,263. It has manufactories of gloves and druggets.

MARVORADO, an island off the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 23° 34'.

MARWAR, a division of the province of Ajmir in Hindostan, in recent times better known as the territory of the rajah of Jodhpur. It is bounded by Bikanir and Jesalmir on the N; on the E by the range of Abu, which separates it from Mervar and Jypur; on the S by Sarohi; and on the W by the Great Sandy desert. From E to W, it stretches 270 m.; from N to S 220 m. The Luni, rising on its E frontier, and running in a SW course to the Rann of Kach'h, separates the fertile from the desert part of M. Its pop. has been estimated at 2,000,000, of whom five-eighths are Jats; and one-fourth Rajputs. The government is a kind of feudal monarchy, subsidiary to the British authority. The rajah can, it is said, bring a force of 60,000 men into the field. The great feudatories of M. are the rajahs of Ahwa, Asop, Pokarn, Minaj, Reyah, Ganorah, Kimsar, and Khejarla. The revenue amounts to about £400,000. The chief towns are Jodhpur, the capital; Pipar, 25 m. NE of Jodhpur; Mertha, 38 m. NE of Pipar; Reah, 20 m. W by N of Ajmir; Didwanah, in N lat. 27° 24'; Nagar, in N lat. 27° 8'; Godwar, Ganora, and Pali. The principal productions are grain, cotton, tobacco, salt, and opium. It exports wheat, salt, and opium. See AJMIR.

MARWICK-HEAD, a cape on the W coast of the island of Pomona, in the Hebrides, in N lat. 51° 58'.

MARWOOD, a parish of Devonshire, 3 m. W by N of Barnstaple. Area 5,396 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,054.—Also a parish of New South Wales, in Durham co., skirted on the S by the river Hunter.

MARY, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Moreton-bay, flowing into Wide bay.—Also another stream of New South Wales, in Wellington district, flowing into the Macquarie.

MARY (PORT), a bay on the W coast of King George the Third's archipelago, in N lat. 57° 11'.

MARYAUKA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schildberg. Pop. 178.

MARYBOROUGH, or BORRIS, a parish in Queen's co., containing the town of M. Area 7,049 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,300; in 1851, 4,494.—The town, which is the assize town of Queen's co., and was formerly a parl. borough, stands on the rivulet Triogue, 5½ m. W by N of Stradbally, and 40½ m. SW by W of Dublin. An extensive tract of surrounding country is remarkably flat and tame. The principal street extends irregularly, about 1,200 yds. along the road from Dublin to Limerick. The public buildings are the district lunatic asylum, the county court-house, the county jail, the county infirmary

a splendid range of infantry-barracks, the neat parish-church, 3 dissenting meeting-houses, and a large and elegant Roman Catholic chapel. A considerable manufacture of broad stuffs called Durants at one time existed here and at Mountmellick; but a good number of years ago it experienced declension. Shoemaking employs a number of the inhabitants. In 1821, the Hon. W. W. Pole, second son of Garrett, first earl of Mornington, and elder brother to the Duke of Wellington, was created Baron Maryborough. Area of the town 300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,223; in 1851, 2,079.

MARYBURGH, a considerable village in the p. of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire, at the mouth of the rivers Lochy and Nevis, on the E side of Loch-Eil, 17 m. E of Strontian, and 74 m. N of Inverary.—Owing to its being situated in the immediate vicinity of Fort William, it very generally assumes the fort's name. It consists of one long street running parallel to the water, and close to its edge; and of several short narrow streets at right angles with the chief one. The inhabitants, for the most part, depend on the herring-fishery for their maintenance. Pop. between 1,200 and 1,500.—Also a small village in the p. of Cleish, in Kinross-shire, 4 m. S of Kinross.

MARY CAPEL (SAINT), a parish in Suffolk, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE of Hadleigh, in the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1851, 649.

MARY-CHURCH (SAINT), a parish in Devonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Torbay. Area 2,589 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,204; in 1851, 2,293.—Also a parish in Glamorganshire, S. Wales, 2 m. S by E of Cowbridge, on a small river which flows into the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 104.

MARYCULTER, a parish in the co. of Kincardine, extending from the S bank of the Dee, opposite Peterculter, to the Grampians. Pop. in 1801, 710; in 1831, 960; in 1851, 1,055. At Blairs, near the Dee, is St. Mary's college, a Roman Catholic institution, established in 1829, for the education of youths designed for the priesthood. It is under the direction of a president, 3 professors, and a procurator. From 35 to 45 pupils are usually in course of education here.

MARY-EXTRA (SAINT), or **WESTON**, a parish in Southamptonshire, adjoining the town of Southampton. Area 2,980 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,446.

MARY-HILL (SAINT), a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1851, 247.

MARYKIRK, or **ABERLUTHNET**, a parish in Kincardineshire, skirted on the S by the river North Esk, and occupying the E extremity of the Howe or Hollow of the Mearns. Area 7,591 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,530; in 1831, 2,032; in 1851, 2,232. The surface is exceedingly level. The Luther intersects the parish. Near the banks of the Esk, on the road between Montrose and Laurencekirk, stands the village of M., in a beautiful situation. There is another village in the p., named Luthermoor.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, situated between the parallels of 38° and $39^{\circ} 42'$ N, and the meridians of $75^{\circ} 10'$ and $79^{\circ} 29'$ W; and bounded on the N by Pennsylvania; on the E by Delaware and the Atlantic; on the S and W by Virginia. It is intersected from N to S by Chesapeake bay, along which, on each side, it extends 110 m. in length to the line which separates it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is 106 m. broad, and is of a very irregular form. Its area is estimated at 13,959 sq. m., or 8,933,760 acres.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Potomac, which divides this state from Virginia, the Susquehanna, Patapsco, Pawtuxent, Elk, Sassafas, Ches-ror, Choptank, Wicomico, Severn, Nanticoke, and Potomoke. The Potomac is the largest river in the

state. At its mouth it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and it is navigable for ships of the greatest burden 300 m. Its descent, from the mouth of the Savage river to tide-water, in a course of 219 m., is 1,160 ft. The rivers flowing from the W are the Pawtuxent, the Severn on which Annapolis stands, and the Patapsco on which Baltimore is situated.

Physical features. The country on the E of the Chesapeake, with the exception of a small part of the N extremity, is low and sandy, much intersected by rivers and creeks, and abounding with stagnant water. In this quarter, consequently, the air in summer is hot and moist, and the inhabitants are subject to agues and intermittent fevers. The Maryland part of the peninsula, included between Delaware and Chesapeake bays, is much lower and more uniformly level than the Delaware part; it is also more intersected by rivers and creeks, and the land is of better quality. The soil is here well-adapted to raising tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes.—The country on the W shore of the Chesapeake, below the falls of the rivers, is similar to that on the E shore. But above these falls it becomes gradually uneven and hilly, and in the W part of the state it is mountainous, being crossed by ranges of mountains, which pass through Pennsylvania and Virginia, under various names, as South mountain, North mountain, Siding hill, Warrior's, Evi's, Wills, and Alleghany mountains.

Productions. The soil is generally a red clay or loam, producing good crops of wheat, Indian corn, hemp, and flax. Fine orchards have been formed in various quarters; and apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries are abundant. The cereal crops in 1847 yielded 4,960,000 bushels of wheat, 1,860,000 b. of oats, 8,300,000 b. of Indian corn, 975,000 b. of rye, 115,000 b. of buckwheat, and 2,900 b. of barley. In 1847, 24,816,012 lbs. of tobacco were raised, 5,673 lbs. of cotton, and 2,290 lbs. of silk cocoons. The forests abound in nut-bearing trees, which feed great numbers of swine. Beef and mutton are also plentiful. The live stock in 1840 consisted of 92,220 horses and mules, 225,714 oxen, 257,922 sheep, and 416,943 swine.—The mineral productions consist chiefly of iron and bituminous coal. The coal-fields are in the NW part of the country.

Manufactures and commerce. The manufacturing establishments in this state employed a capital of 6,450,284 dollars in 1840. Those of wool and cotton are yet in their infancy, but are said to be rapidly growing. In 1840, there were 12 furnaces for cast-iron, and 17 bloomeries, forges, and rolling-mills. The manufacture of tobacco employs 280 men. Tanneries are numerous, and sugar-refining is extensively engaged in; but flouring—as it is called—or the manufacture of flour, is perhaps the most extensive of all in this state. Ship-building is carried on in Baltimore.—The domestic exports in 1846 were valued at 6,744,110 d.; those of foreign articles at 124,945 d. The imports in the same year amounted to 4,042,915 d. The most considerable export from this state is that of flour; next to this, tobacco. The other exports are iron, lumber, Indian corn, pork, flax-seed, beans, &c. The trade of the state is principally carried on from Baltimore with the other states, with the W. Indies, and various parts of Europe.—There are 18 banks within the state, of which 11 are in Baltimore.—The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, are magnificent works, and vastly facilitate the internal trade.

Population, &c.] The pop. was estimated in 1665 at 16,000; in 1755, at 153,564, of whom 42,764 were Negro slaves and 3,592 Mulattoes. In 1790 the census returned a total pop. of 319,728; in 1820, of

407,350; in 1840, of 469,232; and in 1850, of 575,150, being a decennial increase, in the last period, of 22·5 per cent. Of the pop. of 1851, 89,495 were slaves. In 1840 there were 12 colleges and universities in this state, attended in all by 813 students. The primary schools were 557, and attended by 16,982 pupils. Of white persons above 20 years of age, 11,605 were returned as unable to read or write.—M. was originally settled by Roman Catholics, who still continue the most numerous denomination of Christians in the state. The archb. of Baltimore is Roman Catholic metropolitan of the United States. The Episcopalians are the next in number.

Government.] A new constitution for this state was ratified by the people on 4th June, and came into operation on 4th July 1851. The legislature is composed of a senate, consisting of 22 members, chosen for 6 years, by electors; and a house-of-delegates, consisting of 78 members chosen annually. The governor is chosen for 4 years, and must be elected from the 3 districts alternately. The right of suffrage belongs to every free white male citizen of 21 years of age who has resided in the state one year. The state sends five representatives to congress.—Annapolis is the seat of government, though Baltimore is much the largest town. The other considerable towns are Frederick, Hagerstown, Cumberland, Williamsport, Bladenburg, and Westminster. The ports-of-entry, besides Baltimore and Annapolis, are St. Mary's on the Potomac; Nottingham on the Pawtuxent; Havre-de-Grace at the mouth of the Susquehanna; Chestertown on the Chester; Oxford on Treadhaven creek; Vienna on the Nanticoke, and Snowhill on the Pokomoke.

Finances.] On the 30th of September 1849, the state-debt amounted to 16,164,818 dollars, and a sum of 375,000 d. was applicable to the extinguishment of this debt, which it is expected will be cleared off within 13 years. On the 1st of December 1850, the state-debt was 15,424,381 d.; and the assets of the state were estimated at 5,341,801 d. of productive property, and 15,910,013 d. of unproductive property. On the 1st of January 1848, the legislature of this state resumed payment of interest on the state debt, which had been suspended for several years, and on which arrears of about 900,000 d. had accumulated. These arrears have now been paid off or redeemed. The assessed value of all real and personal property in the state in 1846 was 177,555,846 d.; and the levy thereon, 442,889 d. The following table exhibits the progress of the pop. in the different counties in this state from 1840 to 1850:

Counties.	1840.	1850.
Alleghany,	15,690	22,873
Anne-Arundel,	22,532	32,388
Baltimore,	32,066	41,589
— city,	102,313	169,012
Carroll,	17,241	18,123
Cecil,	17,232	18,837
Calvert,	9,229	9,618
Caroline,	7,806	9,692
Charles,	16,023	16,162
Dorchester,	18,843	18,893
Frederick,	36,405	38,493
Harford,	17,121	19,366
Kent,	10,842	11,357
Montgomery,	14,669	15,860
Prince George,	19,539	21,552
Queen Anne,	12,653	14,485
St. Mary,	13,224	13,681
Somerset,	19,580	22,458
Talbot,	12,096	13,811
Washington,	28,830	30,943
Worcester,	18,377	18,870
	469,232	575,150

History.] M. was the third English colony founded in America. In 1632, it was granted by Charles I. to Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who named it in honour of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., and whose eldest son Cecil, as proprietor, directed the

affairs of the colony for 40 years, and deputed his brother Leonard as governor, who commenced the settlement of St. Mary's in 1634. M. was one of the foremost of the revolutionary states, and in the last war with England suffered severely.

MARYLAND, a township of Otsego co., New York, U. S., 12 m. N of Cooperstown. Pop. 2,085.

MARY-LE-BONE (Sr.), a parish and a parliamentary borough in the Holborn division of the hund. of Ossulstone, Middlesex, 3 m. NW by W of St. Paul's, intersected by the Regent's canal and Birmingham railway. Area of p. 1,509 acres. Pop. in 1801, 63,982; in 1831, 122,206; in 1851, 157,696. This parish contains some of the finest streets, squares, crescents, and mansions, in the metropolis, including Cavendish and Portman-squares, Park-crescent and square, and Manchester-square. Here also are the Regent's park and the Zoological gardens, the Diorama, Colosseum, &c. By the Reform act, the Mary-le-Bone district, comprising the several parishes of Mary-le-Bone, St. Pancras, and Paddington, returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. of parliamentary district in 1851, 370,957. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 11,799; in 1848, 16,812. Mary-le-Bone was at no very distant period an obscure village, separated from the metropolis by open fields. The ancient village was variously named Eyeburn, Ayebourn, or Tyburn,—from a small stream, now flowing underground.

MARYPORT, a seaport-town on the W coast of Cumberland, 26 m. WSW of Carlisle, and 12 m. NNE of Whitehaven, with both of which places it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1831, 3,877; in 1841, 5,311; in 1851, 5,698. Like many of the towns on this part of the coast, it derives its origin and importance from the abundance of coal in the neighbourhood, which in little more than half-a-century raised it to the rank of a pretty considerable trading town. It is pleasantly situated on the banks, and at the mouth of the river Ellen, which flows round it on the E, S, and W. The streets are wide, and the houses neatly built. The trade consists partly in the exportation of coals to Ireland, and partly in the N. American timber trade. In 1844, 299,407 tons of coals were exported from this port to other ports of the United Kingdom; and in 1845, 348,307 tons. The export to foreign countries in 1844 was 12,734 tons. Ship-building is also carried on. The customs revenue in 1846 was £7,764. The number of sailing-vessels that entered inwards coastwise in 1850 was 833=36,529 tons; and of steam-vessels, 169=53,757 tons. The number which entered from the colonies was 17=3,521 tons; and from foreign ports, 3=357 tons.

MARYPORT, a creek 2½ m. N of the Mull of Galloway, on the E coast of the p. of Kirkmaiden, in Wigtonshire, one of about 16 tiny bays which indent the outline of that peninsular parish.

MARY (SAINT), or NAB-IBRAHIM, an island off the E coast of Madagascar, between the parallels of 16° 41' and 17° 8' S, and between 49° 46' and 50° 2' E long. It is 31 m. NE by N and SW by S in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. Its surface presents a succession of hills from 200 to 400 ft. high, with deep narrow vales thickly covered with trees and underwood. The French twice formed a settlement on this island without success. In 1821, they again took possession of it, or rather of Isle-Madame, a low coral islet, at the entrance of a small harbour on the coast of St. M., on which they have erected a fort, hospital, and barracks. The pop. of St. M. is from 1,200 to 1,500, who pay no duties to the French, and are amenable only to their own laws. Geese, fowls, bullocks, and goats may be had here; but at a high price. Fish and vegetables are more abundant. Bananas, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, mangoes, oranges,

plantains, sugar-cane, rice, yams, cassada, cabbages, carrots, radishes, onions, and coffee, are successfully grown.

MARY'S (St.), a parish in Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of New Romney. Area 2,051 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1851, 119.—Also a parish in the island of Jersey. Pop. in 1851, 1,086.—Also the principal of the Scilly islands. It extends in length about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and in breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$. The surface rises in some places into considerable elevations, the vales being fertile, and the hills rich in minerals. The capital is New Town, situated at the base of Garrison-hill, where there are a custom-house, a town-house, and a prison. It has a harbour having from 3 to 5 fath. water, but the entrance is difficult; and it is defended by a small fort called Star-castle. Pop. in 1851, 2,627.

MARY'S (SAINT), a river of Georgia and Florida, U. S., rising in a swamp in the S part of Ware co., in Georgia, and flowing first S, then N, and then E, to the Atlantic, into which it falls after a course of 105 m. It has $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. water at low tides on its bar, and forms the only good harbour from the boundary of Georgia to Florida point.—Also a river of Ohio and Iowa, flowing NW, and joining the St. Joseph's river at Fort Wayne.—Also the channel which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. It flows from the SE side of Lake Superior, and, after a SE course of 60 m., enters Lake Huron by three branches, known as the E, Middle, and W straits. The usual ship-channel is the W strait. Its general width is $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; and its current flows at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. per hour. It is navigable for large vessels above and below the rapids, which are 15 m. from Lake Superior. The rapids are $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, and have a fall of 22 ft. 10 in.; the entire fall of the river, from Lake Superior to Lake Huron, is 44 ft. 8 in. These rapids interrupt navigation; and, in consequence, all the supplies for the Lake Superior region, as well as the products of that region, must be unladen, transported around the rapids, and reshipped, of course at much expense and great inconvenience. The topography of the country is favourable for the construction of a ship-canal, which need not exceed 1 m. in length. Four large islands and several small ones occur in the course of this river.—Also a co. in the NW part of Maryland. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 13,224; in 1851, 13,681. Its cap. is Leonardtown.—Also a village in Mercer co., in Ohio, 105 m. WNW of Columbus, on the E bank of St. Mary's river.—Also a port-of-entry in Camden co., in Georgia, 293 m. SSE of Milledgeville, 7 m. from the mouth of St. Mary's river. Pop. in 1841, 2,754.—Also a village in Hancock co., in Illinois.

MARY'S (SAINT), an island of W. Africa, in the Gambia river, about 3 m. from the cape of the same name, and extending along the S bank of the river for about 4 m., being separated from the mainland by a small muddy stream called Oyster creek. It is low and swampy in surface, about 5 m. long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and now contains upwards of 4,000 inhabitants. In 1848, there were only 8 acres of the surface under tillage. Its principal town, Bathurst, is situated on a low sandy piece of land, the greater portion of which has been reclaimed by embankments from a mangrove swamp. The embankments frequently give way, thereby inundating the settlement, as was the case in 1837, when nearly all the Europeans, and a great number of the native inhabitants, died of fever. On the E point of the island there is an immense swamp, extending to the outskirts of the town, over which the high tides flow, depositing a compound of mud and animal and vegetable remains, carried down by the river. When this filthy mass, pregnant with diseases, is acted upon by the tropical sun, a most offensive effluvia is brought forth, so de-

structive to human health and life, that even the natives reared in the swamps of Africa begin to desert the fatal spot. To the SW the town is surrounded by mangrove swamps several miles in extent, over which the land-wind blows for several months in the year, carrying with it the febrile miasma necessarily generated in so large a tract. Cape St. M. is situated on the lee-shore, at the mouth of the river. The land in the immediate vicinity of the coast is 50 ft. above the level of the sea; the soil, a dry loam, superincumbent on a bed of granite. The country for several miles along the coast is clean and almost clear from wood. It descends in a gentle slope from the sea towards the interior; consequently the great quantity of water that falls during the rainy season is rapidly carried away from the vicinity of the cape, and flows into a creek situated some distance in the interior, and through this channel finds its way into the sea. The cape, being so much nearer the sea-shore, enjoys at all times the full advantage of the sea-breeze, which, combined with its elevated situation, gives it a continual atmospheric temp. several degrees cooler than the island; and there being no swamps in the neighbourhood, the land-breeze brings with it a cool air, devoid of that pestilential effluvia which poisons the atmosphere of the island. A small tract of country in the vicinity of the cape, and about 8 m. from Bathurst, was acquired in 1850 by the British government from the king and chiefs of Combo. St. M., or its capital, Bathurst, is the seat of the British government and trade in the district of Senegambia since the abolition of the slave-trade, and the consequent focus of civilization in this quarter of Africa. See articles BATHURST and GAMBIA.

MARYSBURGH, a township of Upper Canada, in the Prince Edward district, bounded on the E and S by the bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1842, 2,207.

MARY'S-DE-FORE (St.), a parish in Westmeath, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Castle-Pollard. Area 4,289 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,217; in 1851, 956. Lough-Bane lies on the SW boundary, and has an elevation of 312 ft. above sea-level.

MARY'S ISLAND (SAINT), or LADY'S ISLAND, a parish in co. Wexford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE of Broadway. Area 597 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1851, 263.

MARY'S KEY (SAINT), a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 11'$.—Also a cluster of rocks on the S coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 47'$.

MARY'S LOCH (SAINT), a fine loch in Selkirk shire, fed by the Meggat, and giving origin to Yarrow-water. At the head of the lake are the hills of Chapelhope, the rugged and broken outskirts of which are celebrated as the last retreat of the persecuted Covenanters. More distant, and peeping over these, is the top of Carrifrangans, a precipice in Moffatdale. Towering above Carrifrangans, though not so distant, is the pointed summit of the White Coomb, the highest mountain in the S of Scotland. On the same side is a hill called the Braken-law. At the foot of the Braken-law is the ruined chapel and burial-place of St. Mary's, from which the lake derives its name.

MARYSTOW, a parish in Devon, 6 m. NW of Tavistock. Area 2,895 acres. Pop. in 1851, 570.

MARYSVILLE, the capital of Blount co., in Tennessee, U. S., 18 m. SSW of Knoxville, on a branch of Pistol creek. Pop. 500. The Presbyterians have a theological seminary here.—Also a village of Union co., Ohio, 41 m. NW of Columbus.—Also a village of Campbell co., in Virginia.—Also a town of California, on the l. bank of the Yuba river, and about 1 m. from its mouth. It is a place of little more than a year's growth, but is said already to contain nearly 5,000 inhabitants, and is considered the

best point of trade for the Sacramento river and its tributaries.

MARY-TAVY, a parish in Devon, 4 m. N by E of Tavistock. Area 4,180 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,367.

MARYTON, a parish in Forfarshire, consisting of two detached districts, the larger of which is bounded on the N by the S. Esk, and on the NE by Montrose basin. Area of the whole 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1851, 366.

MARZA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the sea-coast, 10 m. S by W of Noto. It has extensive salt-works.

MARZA-KUF, a village of Arabia, 35 m. S of Mecca.

MARZAMENI, an islet near the E coast of Sicily, 27 m. SSW of Syracuse, and 3 m. NW of Cape Passero.

MARZAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 2 m. NNW of La Roche-Bernard. Pop. 1,747.

MARZANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 1 m. ESE of Gaeta. Pop. 3,300.

MARZELL, a village of Baden, 4 m. ESE of Mühlheim. Pop. 400.

MASAFUERO. See FERNANDEZ-DE-AFUERA.

MASAGRAN. See MAZAGRAN.

MASAMAGRELL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NNE of Valencia. Pop. 1,250.

MASANET-DE-CABRENESE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Gerona. Pop. 1,800.

MAS-A-TIERRA. See FERNANDEZ (JUAN).

MASAYA, a settlement of Nicaragua, on the NW side of Lake Nicaragua, 60 m. SE of Leon.

MASBACH, a town of Bavaria, 12 m. N of Schweinfurth. Pop. 1,300. It has numerous distilleries.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine islands, lying due S of the island of Luçon, between the parallels of 11° 52' and 12° 37'. In length it may be estimated at 60 m., by 17 m. in average breadth. The principal produce is rice.

MAS-CABARDES (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of Aude, 12 m. N of Carcassonne, on the Orviel. Pop. 748.

MASCAL, an island in the gulf of Bengal, off the coast of Chittagong, at the mouth of the Joareah. It is 15 m. in length, by 10 m. in average breadth. It is thinly peopled.

MASCALI-NUOVO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, near the sea-coast, at the foot of Mount Ætna, 15 m. N by E of Catania. Pop. 3,100. It has a considerable commerce in wine.—A little to the NW is the v. of M. Vecchio.

MASCALUCIA, a village of Sicily, 4 m. N of Catania, on the S flank of Mount Ætna. Pop. 1,800.

MASCARA, a town of Algiers, in the prov. and 54 m. SE of Oran, in N lat. 35° 36', on the S flank of the first chain of the Atlas. Pop. in 1848, 3,884. It is built on two little hills, which are separated by a small stream called the Sidi-Tadman. The French first entered it in 1835; and definitively took possession of it in 1841.

MASCARAQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Toledo, near the Guazalate. Pop. 1,200.

MASCAREIGNES, the collective name sometimes given to the islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and their dependencies. It is the French form of the Portuguese MASCARENHAS.

MASCARIN, one of the Gallipagos, in the Pacific ocean, in S lat. 1° 12'.

MASCAT. See MUSCAT.

MASCH, an extensive salt-work in Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schauenburg, a little to the S of Rodenberg. In the same locality is a coal-mine.

MASCHAU, or MASZCZOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. WSW of Saatz, and 14 m. NNE of Luditz. Pop. 600. Asbestos is found in the environs.

MASCHITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 12 m. SE of Melfi. Pop., chiefly Albanian, 3,000.

MASCHMUTKOL, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, SW of Rassova.

MASCOUTENS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the E part of the state of Illinois, U. S., near the banks of the Wabash.

MASCUS, a small island in Saldanha bay, on the SE coast of Africa, 2½ m. E of Malagassen.

MAS-D'AGENOIS (LE), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Marmande. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,140; in 1841, 9,409. The v. is 8 m. SE of Marmande, on the E. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 2,264.

MAS-D'AUVIGNON (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 7 m. SW of Lectoure. Pop. 600.

MAS-D'AZIL (LE), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, and arrond. of Pamiers. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,111; in 1841, 11,460. The town is 14 m. WSW of Pamiers, in a fine valley, on the Arize, at an alt. of 287 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 3,002. It has a Calvinist consistorial church. It possesses manufactories of alum and copperas, and of combs, and has an active trade in cattle. In the vicinity the waters of the river Arize are engulfed in a mountain cavern.

MAS-DE-LAS-MALAS, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Teruel, and partido of Castillote, 11 m. SSW of Alcaniz, and 71 m. SE of Saragossa, on the l. bank of the Guadaloupe. Pop. 1,809. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

MASDEU, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, 7 m. SE of Vendre. It gives its name to a very good red wine, which is considered by some judges to bear comparison with port wine.

MASEGOSA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. ENE of Guadalajara, and partido of Brihuega, on the r. bank of the Tajuna, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 293.

MASEKENSBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Oostcamp. Pop. 215.

MASETTAZAS, or MEZETABCAS, a range of mountains in Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, a spur of the Little Atlas.

MASEYCK, or MAASEYK, a town of Limburg, on the Maese, 9 m. SSW of Ruremonde.

MAS-GARNIER (LE), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Verdun-sur-Garonne, 12 m. SSE of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1,548.

MASHAM, a town and parish of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. SSE of Richmond, and 31 m. NW of York, on the Ure. Area of p., which includes the townships of M., Burton, Ellinsting, Ellingtons, Fearby, Heally, Ilton, and Swinton, 22,525 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,995; in 1851, 2,695, many of whom are engaged in woollen manufactures.

MASHANAGUR, a town of Afghanistan, in the prov. of Cabul, on the river Sewad, in N lat. 33° 54'.

MASHBURY, a parish of Essex, 6 m. NW of Chelmsford. Area 815 acres. Pop. in 1851, 91.

MASHOW, or MASSAO, a town of S. Africa, in the Bechuana country, 115 m. NE of Littaku, on the route to Kurrichane, in about S lat. 26° 5'.

MASI, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov.

and 30 m. SW of Padua, on the l. bank of the Adige. Pop. 2,800.

MASIDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Vigo. Pop. 600. It has some trade in wine, oil, and soap.

MASINA, a kingdom of Central Africa, situated to the E and N of Bambarra, and to the W of Timbuctu, on the N bank of the Niger, and of Lake Dibble. It is inhabited by a tribe of Fulahs, who employ themselves chiefly in pasturage, and pay an annual tribute to the king of Bambarra.

MASIVAN, or **MERZIPHON**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 90 m. NW of Sivas.

MASK (**LOUGH**), a lake in co. Galway and co. Mayo, Connaught. Its length is 8 m.; its breadth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.;—but it sends off westward and near the foot, 2 narrow arms of respectively 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length; and its area comprises 22,219 acres. The surface-elevation of the lake above sea-level was 64 ft. in the summer of 1837, and 72 ft. in the winter of 1837-8. It receives on its E side the rivers Carra and Robe; and it sends off its superfluous waters, by a very wonderful subterranean river, to the head of Lough Corrib. Numerous islets variegated its borders, but few occur near its centre. The eastern shores are very low, and comparatively tame and unpicturesque; but the west shores are rugged, bold, and soaring, and are immediately backed by the magnificent mountains of Joyce-Country.

MASKALEVA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Angara.

MASKEGON, a river of Michigan, U. S., which rises in several small lakes in Mikenauk co., and enters Lake Michigan, 14 m. N of Grand river, after a course of 175 m.—Also a township in Ottawa co., in Michigan, 227 m. WNW of Detroit.

MASKELYNE (**POINT**), a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 4'$.

MASKELYNE'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific, lying off the SE point of Mallicollo island, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 32'$.

MASKINONGE, or **MASQUINONGE**, a considerable river of Lower Canada, which issues from a lake of the same name, on a ridge of mountains running in a direction from Quebec into the interior. It is navigable for boats for several miles up; and there are some good settlements on its E bank. It falls into the St. Lawrence at its entrance into Lake St. Peter, by two or three different channels, after a SE and S course of 200 m. About 8 m. from its mouth, it is navigable for boats and canoes as far as the Great Rapids, where it has a fall of 300 ft.—M. lake is about 4 m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

MASKO, a district of Russian Finland, on the S of the gov. of Abo.

MASKOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coslin, circle of Furstensthum. Pop. 134.—Also a village in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Naugard. Pop. 138.

MASLACQ, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. N.W. of Lagor, on the l. bank of the Gave-de-Pau. Pop. 872.

MASLE, a town of Nubia, 90 m. NW of Sennaar, and 18 m. from the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Abiad.

MASLES, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Theil, 21 m. SSE of Mortagne, near the l. bank of the Huine. Pop. 1,200.

MASLOOKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 12 m. WSW of Bobrov, on the l. bank of the Ikoretz.

MASLOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schunim. Pop. 214.

MASLOZERO, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, 6 m. W of Lake Segozero. It is 15

m. in length from NW to SE, and about 3 m. broad.

MASNIERES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Marcoing. Pop. 1,603. It has glass-works, and beet-root sugar manufactories.

MASON, a county in the W part of Virginia, U. S., skirted on the N and W by the Ohio. Area 875 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,777; in 1851, 7,539. Its chief town is Point-Pleasant.—Also a county in the NE part of Kentucky. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 15,719, in 1851, 18,351. Its chief towns are Washington and Maysville.—Also a township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 44 m. SSW of Concord. Pop. 1,275.—Also a township in Lawrence co., in Ohio. Pop. 685.—Also a township in Cass co., in Michigan. Pop. 318.—Also a township in Ingham co., in Michigan. Pop. 273.

MASON, a township in the p. of Donnington, in Northumberland, 7 m. NNW of Newcastle. Pop. 126.

MASON ISLAND, an inhabited island in the parish of Moyrus, co. Galway, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 m. in circumf. It lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Golam-head.

MASON-CENTRE, a village in Ingham co., in Michigan, U. S., 85 m. W by N of Detroit.

MASONDA, a town of Lower Guinea, 60 m. NW of San-Salvador, on the l. bank of the Zaire.

MASONVILLE, a township of Delaware co., New York, U. S., 111 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 1,420.—Also a v. in Lauderdale co., in Alabama.

MASOVIA, a palatinate or administrative prov. of the interior of Poland; bounded on the N and E by the Vistula; on the S by the palatinates of Sandomir and Kalisch; and on the W by Prussian Poland. Its area is 4,630 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 778,882. The soil is for the most part a sandy loam, and naturally good; but though this prov. has Warsaw for its cap., its state of cultivation is in general very backward. It is wooded throughout, particularly towards the S and SE. It is subdivided into the obwods of Varsovia or Warsaw, Stanislawow, Rawa, Leczyca, Szczaeczw, and Gostyn, and contains 81 villages, and 4,025 hamlets. See **WARSAW**.

MASPA, a settlement of Ecuador, in the prov. of Quixos, 45 m. ESE of Quito.

MASPALOMA, a small town in the island of Grand Canary, 12 m. S of Palmas.

MASPARO, a river of New Granada, which rises in the prov. of Maracaybo, and falls into the Apure.

MASQUEFA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Tarragona. Pop. 900.

MASSA, or **MASSA-DUCALE**, a town of Italy, the capital of the duchy of the same name, situated on the l. bank of the Frigido, about 2 m. from the gulf of Genoa, on the great coast-road leading through Tuscany, 24 m. NW of Lucca. Pop. in 1832, 6,600. It is well-built, the public edifices, and even many of the private houses, being constructed of Carrara marble. The cathedral contains some good pictures; and the palace, with its gardens, is a place of considerable interest. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an episcopal seminary and a college of Barnabites. Olives are cultivated in the environs.

MASSA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the Polesina, 24 m. WSW of Rovigo, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 2,800.—Also a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, in the Maremma, 40 m. SE of Leghorn. Pop. 2,840. Its environs are rich in antimony.

MASSA-CARRARA, a duchy in the central part of Italy, on the S side of the Apennines, bounded on the N by the Tuscan vicariats of Pontremole and Bagnone; on the NE by the Modenese enclave of Varano, and the Tuscan vicariat of Fivizzano; on the E by the duchy of Modena; on the SE by the Tuscan vicariat of Pietra-Santa; on the S by the Lucchese enclave of Montegnosco; on the SW by the

gulf of Genoa; and on the W by Sardinia. It is about 30 m. in length from N to S; its greatest breadth is 12 m. Its superficial extent is 320 sq. m. Its pop. in 1850 was 56,867. Its surface is mountainous, but tolerably fertile in oil, wine, fruit, hemp, and silk. It is watered by the Magra, the Cassione, and the Frigido. Its mountains, from base to summit, are composed almost entirely of beautiful white marble.—This district anciently appertained to the family of Malaspina, from which it passed to the house of Cibo, under whom it was erected into a duchy. In 1743, it passed to the house of Modena, by the marriage of Maria Theresa. Napoleon in 1806 bestowed it on his sister Elisa; and in 1809, he created Regnier duke of Massa-Carrara. In 1814, it was restored to the archduchess Maria Beatrix, as heiress of the houses of Este and Cibo, to return at her death to her son the duke of Modena. See MODENA.

MASSAC-CREEK, a river of Kentucky, U. S., which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 36° 47'.

MASSACHIO, a town of the Papal states, 20 m. W by S of Ancona.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the eastern United States; bounded on the N by Vermont and New Hampshire; on the E by the Atlantic; on the S by Rhode island and Connecticut; and on the W by New York. It extends from 41° 10' to 42° 52' N lat.; and from 69° 50' to 73° 20' W long. Its greatest length from E to W, reckoning the peninsula of Cape Cod, is 190 m.; its breadth is about 90 m. Its area is computed at 7,500 sq. m., or 4,800,000 acres.

Mountains and rivers.] The range denominated in Vermont the Green mountains, enters the W part of M., forming the Hoosac and Taugannuck ridges, which run S, and nearly parallel to each other, into Connecticut. The Taugannuck ridge is near the W boundary of the state; its most elevated peaks are Saddle mountain, 3,600 ft., and Taugannuck mountain, 3,000 ft. in alt. The Hoosac ridge divides the waters of the Connecticut from those of the Housatonic. The White mountain range enters this state from New Hampshire, a little to the E of the Connecticut, and running S, divides below Northampton into the Mount Tom and Lyme ranges. Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, single peaks in this range, have an alt. respectively of 1,200 and 910 ft. above the level of Connecticut river, which flows between them. To the E of this range are some detached groups. Wachusett, toward the E, has an alt. of 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Saddle mountain, in the NW corner of and the highest point of land in the state, consists of a ridge 6 m. long, with two distinct summits. It is covered with forests of maple, beech, cherry, and birch, with large patches and streaks of evergreens. From its summit the Catskill mountains appear in the W, and the Green mountains in the E, N, and S, with the peaks of Monadnock, Taugannuck, and Mount Tom, at 40 or 50 m. distance.—The Connecticut enters the W part of this state, and flows S into Connecticut. The tract which it waters in M. is 50 m. in extent, but its course is meandering. In this distance it receives Deerfield and Westfield rivers from the W, and Miller's and Chicopee rivers from the E. The Housatonic rises in the NW corner of the state, and flows S into Connecticut. The Hoosac rises in the same quarter, and flows NW into New York. The Merrimack enters in the NE, and flows easterly 50 m. to the sea at Newburyport, receiving in its course Concord and Shawheen rivers from the S. The greater part of Nashua river, which falls into the Merrimack in New Hampshire, a few miles N of the M. line, is in Massachusetts. Charles and Neponset rivers, on the E, join the sea at different points in

Boston-bay. Pawtucket and Taunton rivers, in the S, flow into Narragansett bay. Only two of the above-mentioned rivers have any considerable navigation. The Merrimack is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to Haverhill, 15 m. from its mouth; at some distance above are rapids; at its entrance into the sea it expands to a mile in width, and forms the harbour of Newburyport. The Connecticut, though obstructed by falls at different points, is susceptible of boat-navigation, and in M. is from 80 to 100 rods wide. Small steam-boats run on this river between Windsor and Hartford.—The valley of the Connecticut, which, varying in width, extends through the state from N to S, consists for the most part of a sandy alluvion. The lower flats are fertile, producing rich crops of maize, rye, oats, barley, and hay. A portion of this valley is occupied by sandy tracts, which yield light crops of rye and maize. The valley of the Housatonic extends nearly in the same direction with that of the Connecticut, and consists of alluvial tracts of the same description. The valley of the Hoosac, in the NW, consists of an almost uninterrupted succession of interval, about 1 m. in width, extremely rich, and ornamented with the liveliest verdure.

Coasts and islands.] Massachusetts-bay, between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S, is about 40 m. in breadth. Within this lies Boston bay, including the harbours of Boston, Dorchester, Quincy, and Hingham, with Nantasket and President roads, and the numerous islands within the Boston light-house. In the S is Cape Cod bay, 15 or 20 m. in breadth. Buzzard's bay, on the SW side of Cape Cod, is 20 m. deep, and contains the harbour of New Bedford. In the N part of the state the shore is rocky and bold. Cape Ann, the northern limit of M. bay, is a rocky promontory, 15 m. in length, containing several good harbours. The peninsula of Cape Cod, the SE part of the state, is about 75 m. long, and from 5 to 20 m. broad. At the first settlement of the country there was an island E of the cape, about 9 m. out to sea, 20 acres in extent, and covered with savin and cedar trees; but for a century this island has been entirely submerged, and the water upon it is 6 fath. deep. The peninsula of Nahant, a few miles N of the harbour of Boston, is connected with the mainland by Lynn beach, a smooth and level floor of sand, 2 m. in length. Nahant is now a favourite place of resort for the inhabitants of Boston during the heat of summer.—Nantucket, 20 m. S of the mainland at Cape Cod, is an island of triangular form, about 15 m. long, and 11 m. broad in the widest part, containing 30,000 acres. It is little more than a heap of sand, without a tree of native growth upon it, yet it maintains a numerous pop., distinguished for their activity and enterprise in the whale-fishery, in which almost all are engaged. The climate of this island is much milder than that of the neighbouring continent; and the soil, though sandy, is in some parts productive. A century ago it was covered with trees. To the SE of this island, out of sight of land, lie Nantucket shoals, a dangerous reef of sand, 50 m. in extent. Martha's Vineyard, W of Nantucket, and lying nearer the continent, is 20 m. long, and 10 m. broad. The Elizabeth islands, a chain of 16 small islands, lie NW of Martha's Vineyard, forming the SE side of Buzzard's bay. A multitude of islands lie in Boston bay. At the mouth of the Merrimack is Plum island, 9 m. long, and 1 m. wide. On the side towards the ocean it consists of sand-hills, 20 or 30 ft. high, covered with low bushes bearing the beach-plum, a fruit about the size of a musket ball, and of a pleasant taste.

Climate.] The winters are severe in this state, and deep snows

bury the earth many feet every season. Extreme cold of short continuance generally occurs during the month of February. The heat in summer is at times excessive, although, like the cold in winter, such intensity commonly terminates after a few days, and is not felt more than two or three times in a season. About the 1st of March the ice in the rivers breaks up, but snow-storms often occur after that period. During March and April, NE winds are sure to prevail, commonly accompanied with rain, but always damp, cold, and disagreeable. In May the weather becomes settled, and after the first thunder-showers, S and W winds blow, the heavens are clear, and a warm sun gives the first effectual impulse to vegetation. In general the spring is about a week earlier than in New Hampshire. In June, immediately after the cessation of the spring rains, the sky becomes serene, and a rapid vegetation covers the earth with luxuriant verdure. In July the weather is hot and clear, with the exception of thunder-storms. In the early part of August it is very sultry, but towards the end of that month, and throughout the following, the air is temperate, clear, and elastic, the nights cool and serene, and the weather in every respect delightful. Frosts occur in October, but it is rare that snow falls in that month. Heavy rains fall in October and November; snow-storms are sometimes experienced in the latter month, but the winter cannot be considered as fairly set in till December. All the rivers are frozen for two or three months, and sometimes, though not often, the harbours on the coast, for a week or a fortnight, are closed by the ice.

Natural productions.] Though M. was settled before any other New England state, forests still occupy a large portion of its surface. These have a remarkably fresh and healthy look; the clean and smooth bark of the walnut, maple, beech, birch, and others, show no traces of the mossy covering which a humid air engenders in a European wood. Of oaks, there are 30 or 40 distinct varieties; but the most noble and majestic of the trees is the American elm. In the SE part of the state the soil is light and sandy, with occasional fertile tracts. The middle and W parts have a strong rich soil, excellent for all purposes of agriculture; in the N, on the sea-coast, the land is not naturally fertile, but by skilful culture has been rendered highly productive. Salt-marshes are numerous in all the maritime parts.—The rocks of the New England states are almost entirely primary. In M. there is a strip of transition or older secondary formation covering part of the primary, and extending from Boston to Rhode island, from 10 to 15 m. in width. Red sandstone forms the bed of the Connecticut in M. and Connecticut, and is in parts covered with ridges of greenstone trap. The mountains toward the W consist of mica slate, clay slate, hornblende, limestone, granite, gneiss, quartz, and other siliceous rocks. In the E, sienite, porphyry, pudding-stone, and serpentine occur. In the N part the primary rocks are washed by the sea. The finest building-stone is abundant in M. Quarries of excellent granite, sienite, and gneiss, are found in all parts of the state. The most celebrated are those of Chelmsford and Quincy, which have supplied the materials for the finest structures in Boston, and some of the southern cities. Beautiful white marble is abundant, and extensively wrought at Lanesborough, Lenox, and Stockbridge; soapstone is found at Cummington and Middlefield; limestone, serpentine, and asbestos, occur at Newbury. Bog-iron ore is found at Carver in Plymouth co.; iron also occurs in several places in the co. of Bristol. At Hawley, near the banks of Deerfield river, is a mine of magnetic iron ore, which has been wrought for many years. Anthracite coal exists in many places in the interior, but no mines are wrought at present. The island of Martha's Vineyard produces abundance of argillaceous earth, from which alum is manufactured. Quarries of slate exist at Lancaster, Harvard, Bernardston, and Charlestown. The plumbago or black-lead of Sturbridge and Worcester is employed in making crucibles and lead-pencils, and lubricating machinery.

Agriculture.] M. is the most highly cultivated state in the Union, although Connecticut, and the E part of Pennsylvania, approach it in this respect.

The greatest attention is paid to farming as a science; and the exertions of the various agricultural societies in collecting and disseminating information, and offering encouragements in the shape of premiums, have had the best effect in promoting skilful and thrifty husbandry among the farmers. The state-government has also appropriated considerable sums in aid of these efforts. The farms consist generally of 100 to 200 acres, and are almost universally the property of the cultivators. In 1847, 3,098,000 bushels of Indian corn, 200,000 b. oats, 8,410,000 b. potatoes, 620,000 b. rye, 256,000 b. wheat, 170,100 b. barley, and 138,000 b. buckwheat, were grown in this state. The products of the dairy were valued in the same year at 2,373,299 dollars; and of the orchard at 389,177 d. The live stock in 1845 consisted of 65,181 horses, 276,549 neat cattle, 354,943 sheep, and 104,740 swine.

Commerce and manufactures.] The most important branches of productive industry in M. are the fisheries, navigation, commerce, and manufactures. The shipping belonging to this state amounts to 470,388 tons, being greater than that of any other state, and about one-fourth of the whole shipping of the country; about 1,500 vessels, of 296,031 tons, enter annually the different ports of the state. The yearly value of the imports is about 20,000,000 dollars; of exports, 10,000,000 d. These statements refer only to the foreign trade, the value of the coastwise exports and imports, which is much larger, not being known. Of the exports, about one-half are of domestic produce. The coastwise imports are chiefly raw produce and provisions, and the exports are all kinds of domestic manufactures, and home and foreign produce re-exported. M. is more extensively engaged in manufactures than any other state. In 1831, there were in this state 250 cotton-mills, with 839,777 spindles, and 8,981 looms, consuming 24,871,981 lbs. of cotton, and producing 79,231,000 yds. of cloth; at present the number of cotton-mills exceeds 330. Some wool is grown in the state, particularly in the hill-towns of the W part, but much of the raw material consumed in 144 woollen-mills is brought from other states and foreign countries. Broad-cloths, cassimeres, flannels, satinet, blankets, carpets, &c., are among the woollen manufactures. The silk manufacture has been successfully introduced, and sewing silk and silk stuffs are made in small quantities. The iron manufactures, including nails, machinery of all sorts, agricultural, mechanical, and philosophical instruments, hollow ware, cutlery, fire-arms, cannon, &c., are very extensive; there are also some brass-foundries and bell-foundries, and tin-ware is furnished for exportation. Leather is made in great quantities, and including its products, in boots and shoes, saddles, harness, trunks, &c., forms one of the most important items of manufacture. The making of cordage, hats, furniture, clothes, paper, glass, coaches and waggons, soap, tallow candles and spermaceti candles, and wooden ware, employs large numbers. Salt is made from sea-water, chiefly by solar heat, to the amount of about 500,000 bushels a-year; and Epsom and Glauber salts are obtained from the same source. The preparation of India-rubber cloth, impervious to water, and the making of it up into various articles of clothing and family use, although of recent date, are carried on in several large establishments. Dye-stuffs, bleaching salts, and numerous other chemical articles used in the various manufactures, are also produced in considerable quantities. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on. Combs of wood, ivory, horn, and shell; straw and palm-leaf hats and bonnets, the braiding and plaiting of which employ several thousand females; brooms of broom-corn [*Holcus sorghum*], about 1,000,000 of which are made annually; wooden buttons and button-moulds; whips, brushes, &c., are among the minor articles of manufacture. By a comparison of the leading features of the returns made in M. with the previous returns of 1840, the fallacy of the protectionist doctrine so prevalent in this state, which supposes that an increase of manufactures increases the home demand for agricultural produce, is apparent. The number of active persons, and of various manufacturing establishments now in operation, show a great and invariable increase over those recorded in 1840, while, on the other hand, as marked, and almost as invariable a decrease, has taken place in the numbers of farm stock and quantities of farm produce.

The following tables illustrate the truth of these remarks:

I. FACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.			
	Number of	1840.	1850.
Polis,		185,908	244,150
Houses,		96,550	134,041
Cotton-factories,		278	337
Cotton-spindles,		666,095	1,220,752
Woollen-factories,		144	191
Woollen-spindles,		113,457	208,844
Iron-works,		115	208
Distilleries,		37	43
Breweries,		7	19
Tanneries,		355	324

Ropewalks,	51	71
Grist-mills,	678	718
Saw-mills,	1,252	1,605
Oil-mills,	7	64
Glass-houses,	4	8
Paper-mills,	82	114
Bleacheries,	10	23
Tons shipping,	498,057	628,770

II. FARM STOCK AND PRODUCTS.

	1840.	1850.
Horses and mules,	61,484	74,174
Neat cattle,	252,274	299,690
Sheep,	378,224	179,537
Swine,	145,421	75,041
Wheat, bushels,	157,923	28,487
Rye,	536,014	411,208
Oats,	1,319,680	1,210,238
Corn,	1,809,192	2,295,856
Barley,	165,319	117,441
Hops, pounds,	254,795	150,655
Hay, tons,	569,395	516,803

Thus it appears, that in the manufacturing districts the number of operatives have increased 30 per cent., and the number of dwellings something more than 40 per cent. Every branch of manufacturing industry shows an immense increase, more particularly shipping, and cotton and woollen factories. The increase of cotton spindles is 90 per cent. Every description of manufacture shows the same result in a greater or less degree, and the towns in which they are located are connected by an increase of 800 m. of railroad. Yet, with all this marked augmentation of prosperity, both in manufactures and shipping, it does not appear, as it should do—if the protectionist principle is correct—that the farmers of M. have built up a home-market of steady and lucrative demand for themselves. On the contrary, the increasing demand for food has been met by a decrease of production to almost the same extent, the deficiency having been made up by imports from New York and the South. A reference to the increased import of such articles, as well as of cotton and coal, is also interesting:

III. IMPORT OF FLOUR AND CORN INTO BOSTON.

	Flour.		Corn.	
	1840.	1850.	1840.	1850.
From New York,	365,805	177,015	214,196	394,307
From New York, per railroad,	—	303,760	—	—
From slave states,	201,161	225,905	1,218,597	2,110,308
From other places,	7,267	37,008	612,431	484,266
Total,	574,233	1,132,768	2,045,224	2,988,881
Coal,	—	—	73,847	319,809
Cotton, bales,	—	—	131,609	242,279

The above table affords additional proof, not only that the material to employ hands, but the food to feed them, have been largely imported upon increased tonnage, while the prosperity of the agriculturist has as visibly declined. The most remarkable falling off has been in sheep. It is seen by the foregoing tables that woollen spindles have increased 80 per cent. Consequently the demand for wool has been in that proportion greater, and yet wool grown in M. has fallen off one-half in quantity. All this, combined with the recent discovery, that in the manufacture of heavy cotton goods they cannot in that state compete successfully with the South, clearly shows that the natural advantages of countries and sections are those which ultimately determine their prosperity. Each may, for a time, retain a particular branch of industry, but extension of settlement, with facilities for rapid communication, must eventually cause all branches of industry to find their proper locality.

Fisheries.] This branch of enterprise, once of greater importance than all the other maritime interests of the state, is still important in M., and every sea-port in the state is engaged in them. They have always been a prominent branch of New England industry, whether we consider the number of persons engaged in them, or the value of the returns they afford. The herring or ale-wife and mackerel fisheries are carried on along shore; the cod-fishery chiefly on the Great banks, and on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts; the whale and seal fisheries in the S. Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Antarctic oceans. About 200 vessels, of 75,000 tons, with 8,000 men, are employed in the whale-fishery, and there are annually brought into the ports of M. 4,500,000 galls. of sperm oil, and 2,000,000 g. of right-whale oil, with upwards of 1,200,000 lbs. of whalebone: worth in all nearly 5,000,000 d. New Bedford and Fairhaven, Nantucket, Salem, Edgartown, Barnstable, Newburyport, and Plymouth are most largely engaged. Boston, Gloucester, Newburyport, Hingham, Plymouth, Barnstable, &c., are most extensively concerned in the mackerel fishery, in which 50,000 tons of small craft are engaged. The cod-fishery employs 45,000 tons of shipping, chiefly from Marblehead, Gloucester, Boston, Plymouth, Barnstable, &c. The annual catch is about 400,000 quintals of fish yielding also 6,000 barrels of oil, of the aggregate value of about 1,200,000 dollars.

Canada.] Milledesex canal, uniting the Merrimack with the

waters of Boston harbour, was begun in 1793, and completed in 1804, at an expense of 575,000 d. It is 27 m. long, 30 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep. It leaves the Merrimack 1 m. above Pawtucket falls, and terminates in Charlestown Mill-pond, an artificial basin connected with Boston harbour. The locks are 90 ft. long, and 12 ft. wide, and are strongly built of heavy stone.—Pawtucket canal was begun in 1793, and finished in 1797. It passes round Pawtucket falls, on the Merrimack, is 1½ m. in length, and is 90 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep.—Blackstone canal follows the valley of Blackstone river from Worcester to Providence, 45 m. It has 48 locks, making a rise and fall of 450 ft. The locks are each 82 ft. long, and 10 ft. wide.—Hamden and Hampshire canal, in continuation of the Farmington canal, from Southwick to Northampton, is 20 m. long.—South Hadley canal and Montague canal were constructed for passing falls in the Connecticut.

Roads and railroads.] In the older towns, especially in the eastern parts of the state, the roads are generally good, and ample provision is made by law for their support. The towns are portioned out into districts, and surveyors are appointed to clear all obstructions, and keep the roads in repair.—Railroads in M. have been constructed by joint stock companies, but the state has subscribed 3,000,000 dollars to the stock of the Western Railroad corporation, and loaned its credit to the other companies. In May 1852, 1,089 miles of railroad were completed in this state, and 67 m. in progress.—The Quincy railroad, completed in 1827, 3 m. in length, from the granite quarries in that town to the river Neponset, was the first railroad constructed in the United States. The rails are of wood, iron bound, and laid upon a stone foundation.—The Boston and Lowell railroad extends from Boston to Lowell, 25 m., with a branch from Wilmington to Haverhill, 15 m. A continuation of this road extends from Lowell to Nashua, 15 m., and a continuation of the Haverhill branch passes through the manufacturing towns in the SE part of New Hampshire into Maine.—The Eastern railroad runs from Boston through Salem to Newburyport, 33 m., and is to be continued to Portsmouth.—The Boston and Providence railroad is 42 m. in length, with a branch 11 m. long from Mansfield to Taunton, whence the Old Colony railroad continues the line to New Bedford; there is also a branch to the village of Dedham, 2 m., and a terminus on Seekonk river, on the M. side.—The Worcester railroad, 43 m., is a part of the great Western railroad now in progress between Boston and the W. boundary of the state, and which, with the other roads constructing or finished in New York, connects Boston harbour with Lake Erie. The whole length of the Western railroad, through Worcester, Springfield, and Pittsfield, is 160 m.—The Worcester and Norwich railroad terminates at Norwich, Connecticut, 59 m.

Population.] The following table shows the progress of the pop. of M.:

1790,	378,717	1830,	616,408
1800,	423,245	1840,	737,699
1810,	472,040	1850,	994,665
1820,	523,287		

Of the pop. in 1850, 200,896 were foreigners by birth, or 20-20 per cent. Scattered remnants of the aborigines linger in various parts of the state, but chiefly in the SE quarter, about Buzzard's bay, and on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Their united numbers are about 750. At Marshpee and on Martha's Vineyard are Indian settlements. They are all, except 50 or 60, of mixed blood, mostly by intermarriage with blacks. Some of the young Indians are employed in the whale and other fisheries. Most of the children read and write.—The following table shows the number of counties, and their progressive pop. in 1840 and 1850:

	1840.	1850.
Barnstable,	32,548	35,279
Berkshire,	41,745	49,596
Bristol,	60,165	76,202
Duke's,	3,958	4,541
Essex,	94,987	131,307
Franklin,	28,812	30,869
Hampden,	37,366	51,285
Hampshire,	30,897	35,714
Middlesex,	106,611	161,385
Nantucket,	9,012	8,452
Norfolk,	53,140	79,000
Plymouth,	47,573	55,699
Suffolk,	96,773	144,520
Worcester,	95,313	130,817
	737,699	994,665

Government.] The legislative body consists of a senate and a house-of-representatives, together styled the General court of M. The representatives are chosen in towns, in proportion to the pop. The senators are chosen in counties; the numbers being

proportioned to the taxes paid by each co. The executive are a governor and lieutenant-governor chosen by the people, and a council of 9 chosen by the legislature. All resident citizens of a year's standing, who pay taxes, are voters. The legislature meets once a-year at Boston. M. sends 10 representatives to Congress.—The supreme court consists of 5 judges.

Finances.] On 1st January, 1847, the public debt of the state was 999,654 dollars, besides 5,049,555 d. representing the credit of the commonwealth lent to railroads. On 1st January, 1851, the debt of the state on its own account was 1,210,375 d.; and its liability for scrip loaned to railroads 5,049,555 d.: making a total absolute and contingent debt of 6,259,930 d. The total property of the state at the last-mentioned date, was estimated at 10,386,357 d. The ordinary revenue received in 1851 was 492,840 d.; and the receipts from extraordinary sources, including loans, 988,950 d.: making a total of 1,481,791 d. The total payments in 1851 amounted to 1,416,280 d., of which 90,912 d. were to expenses of legislation; 76,108 to salaries; 119,319 to state-paupers; 14,000 d. to asylum for the blind; and 22,600 d. to the state reform schools. The number of persons relieved or supported as paupers was 25,981, of whom 7,900 were town-paupers, and 16,058 state-paupers. Of the latter, 12,334 were foreigners.—The whole number of prisoners in jails and houses-of-correction in 1850, including 1,461 debtors, was 12,122. Of these, 5,854 were foreigners. Their average cost per week was 1 d. 66 c. The total number of criminal prosecutions in 1850 was 3,764; of convictions, 1,905. The expenses of the state-prison for 1850 were 45,261 d.; the receipts 45,816 d. The number of prisoners, on 30th Sept., 1850, was 440.

Religion and education.] The Congregational form is that which generally prevails in this state; but within its limits are sects holding a diversity of doctrines, as Calvinism, Unitarianism, Anabaptism, Universalism, &c. The Calvinists are numerous, but the Unitarians have made considerable progress in this state, and in Boston they exceed in numbers any other denomination. The orthodox Congregationalists have in this state 325 churches, with 47,000 communicants; the Unitarians 125; the Baptists 130, with 20,500 communicants; the Universalists 100. The Methodists have 90 ministers, and the Episcopalians 40. There are also a few Shakers, Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, &c.—Harvard university stands at the head of the literary institutions of the western hemisphere; and is the oldest and wealthiest university in the United States. It was founded in 1636, and has received liberal endowments from the state of M. and from philanthropic individuals. The officers are a president and 30 teachers. The government belongs to a corporation, consisting of 6 fellows, and a board of overseers, comprising the governor of the state, the lieutenant-governor, the members of the council and senate, the speaker of the house-of-representatives, and 30 others, elected for that purpose. A theological school, in which tuition is afforded free of expense, a law school, and a medical college are attached to the university.—Williams college, at Williamstown, incorporated in 1793, has a president and 7 instructors; the Amherst Collegiate institution was established in 1821, and is supported by the interest of a fund of 50,000 dollars, contributed by individuals. The officers are a president and 12 teachers.—Phillips academy, at Andover, one of the oldest and best endowed seminaries of its kind in the country, was founded in 1778.—The Theological seminary, at Andover, founded in 1807, and liberally endowed,

has 5 professors, and a library of 20,000 vols. There are a Baptist Theological institution at Newton, and 56 incorporated academies in the state. The number of free schools is about 3,000, attended by 140,000 pupils.

History.] When Sebastian Cabot discovered North America, in 1497, he sailed along the coast of M., in his passage from Newfoundland to Florida; but the first proper discoveries in this state took place in 1602, when Bartholomew Gosnold explored Cape Cod and Buzzard's bay. In 1614, Captain John Smith explored the whole coast of Maine and M., as far as the S. extremity of the bay. The splendid accounts of the country which he transmitted to England, induced Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., to give it the name of New England. The Puritans, persecuted in England, resolved to emigrate to America for liberty of conscience; and, obtaining a grant of the land, set sail on this memorable voyage, in September 1620. They landed, built a settlement, and established a republican government at Plymouth, in December of the same year. Their hardships here were great, yet their numbers were soon augmented by the arrival of other emigrants. Salem was founded in 1627, and Boston in 1630. The colony of Massachusetts bay and that of Plymouth, or the Old colony, as it was called, were under distinct governments till 1692, when, by a royal charter, they were united. From this period, the governors of the colony were appointed by the king, and the power of annulling the colonial laws was assumed as a royal prerogative. This regulation continued until the Revolution, and the monarchical principle thus infused into the M. democracy, occasioned an almost perpetual struggle between the republican spirit of the people and the royal authority. Yet M. stood ever foremost in opposition to the domination of the mother-country, and the American revolution began at Boston. The last remnant of British authority expired in M. on the 17th of March, 1776, when the British were driven from Boston. The colonial form of government continued till 1780, when a convention of delegates established the present constitution. This instrument underwent revision in 1820.

MASSACIUCCOLI (LAKE), a small sheet of water in the duchy and 7 m. W of Lucca, on the Tuscan frontier. It is about 3 m. in length, and 1 m. broad; and has a village of the same name on its l. bank.

MASSACRE (ILE-DU), a small island on the coast of Florida, 2 m. E of Ile Horn, in N lat. 30° 12', 10 m. from the mainland.

MASSACRE (RIVIERE DU), a river of Hayti, which flows into Mancenilla bay, 6 m. NE of Fort Liberty.

MASSA-DE-LOMBARDA, a small town of the Papal states, 24 m. SSE of Ferrara. Pop. 4,000.

MASSA-FISCAGLIA, a small town of the Papal states, 18 m. E of Ferrara.

MASSAFRA, a town of Naples, in Terra-d'Otranto, at the base of the Apennines, 9 m. NW of Taranto. It is of considerable strength, but has little trade. Pop. of the cant. 6,600.

MASSAGLIA, a town of the duchy of Modena, in the district and 5 m. W of the town of that name, on the r. bank of the Secchia. Pop. 1,580.

MASSAGUEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 1 m. NE of Dourgne. Pop. 480. It has manufactories of common stuffs.

MASSAI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which runs N, passing the Torre-d'Avila, to the ocean.

MAS-SAINTE-S-PUELLES (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 4 m. from Castelnau-dary, on the Treboul, and near the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 1,120. This village was formerly a fortified town, and bore the name of *Recadum*. It was destroyed by the English in 1355, and again in 1623 by the troops of Louis XIII.

MASSAKHIT, a town of Tripoli, now in ruins, near the shore of the Mediterranean, between Dérné and Curin. The extent of the ruins indicates its having been a place of importance. It is supposed by Pacho to have been the episcopal town of *Olbia* noticed by Synesius.

MASSALA-MASANGO, a town of Lower Guinea, in Congo, 270 m. ESE of San Salvador.

MASSALSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the W part of the gov. of Kalouga. Pop.

of district 188,000. The town is 54 m. W of Koulouga, on the l. bank of the Gorodenka. Pop. 1,250. It has 3 churches, and several salt and grain stores. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in hemp and oil.

MASSA-LUBRENSE, or **MASSA-DI-SORRENTO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 19 m. S of Naples, district and 11 m. SW of Castel-a-Mare, on the gulf of Naples. Pop. 2,660.

MASSAMAES, a tribe of Indians who inhabit a territory in the SE part of Ecuador, lying to the N of the Amazon, and between the Napo and Nanay.

MASSAMBABA. See **FRIO (CAFE)**.

MASSANGANO, a fort of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Angola, at the confluence of the Coanza and Lucala, 141 m. E of St. Paul-de-Loanda. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is defended by a garrison of about 100 men.

MASSANUTTEN, a village of Page co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 138 m. NW of Richmond. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name.

MASSAPA, a village of Caffraria, in Monomotapa, near the l. bank of the Manzora, about 150 m. SSW of Zimbaod.

MASSARENE, a village in co. Antrim, forming a suburb of the town of Antrim. Pop. in 1851, 205.

MASSAROONY, or **MAZARUNI**, a river of British Guayana, which runs parallel to the lower course of the Essequibo, and joins the Cuyuni, 8 m. above the junction of their confluent streams with the great river Essequibo.

MASSAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, and arrond. of St. Giron. The town is 13 m. SE of St. Giron, in a valley, near the Arac. Pop. in 1841, 9,001. In the environs are mines of iron and of argentiferous lead, quarries of marble and slate, and several iron-works. Horses and cattle are extensively reared in the locality.—Pop. of cant. in 1841, 15,629.

MASSAY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Vierzon, and 21 m. WNW of Bourges. Pop. 1,851.—Also a village in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Argenton-le-Château, on the Argenton. Pop. 650.

MASSE, or **HIAOU**, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Marquesas or Mendana archipelago, in S lat. 7° 37', and W long. 140° 24'. It received the name Masse from Marchand; and bears also the appellations of **KNOX** and **FREEMANTLE**.

MASSELETTE, a small river in Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of St. Hubert. It throws itself into the Homme, on the r. bank.

MASSEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 18 m. NNE of Breslau, circle and 5 m. NE of Trebitz. Pop. 200. Garnets are found in the vicinity, and in the neighbourhood is a mine of iron.

MASSEMEN-WESTREM, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. 2,085.

MASSENHOVEN, a department of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp. Pop. 264. It is watered by a stream named Tupelbeck.

MASSENNA, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 247 m. NNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, bounded on the N by the St. Lawrence, and watered by Racket and Grass rivers. The soil consists of rich loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,726. It is noted for a sulphur spring. Pop. of village, 300.

MASSERANO, a town of Sardinia, in Piedmont, capital of a mandemento, in the div. and 23 m. NW of Novara, prov. and 21 m. NNW of Vercelli. Pop.

3,441. It has a communal college. It was formerly the cap. of a principality of the same name.

MASSERET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 9 m. NNW of Uzerche, and 25 m. NW of Tulle. Pop. 848.

MASSERNE, or **OZARK MOUNTAINS**, a range in the United States, which has its origin near the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, in the state of Missouri, and runs in a SW direction through the states of Missouri and Arkansas, into Texas. It is intersected by the Arkansas and Red rivers. Its highest summit is called Mount Cerne, whence its name.

MASSEUBE, or **MASSEOUBE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Mirande. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,726; in 1841, 10,756. The town is 12 m. SE of Mirande, on the l. bank of the Gers. Pop. 1,640. It has manufactories of caddis and of blankets and horse-cloths, and tanneries, and carries on an extensive traffic in mules with Spain.

MASSEVAUX, or **MASMUNSTER**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and arrond. of Belfort. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,791; in 1841, 13,635. The town is 13 m. NNE of Belfort, and is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Vosges, on the r. bank of the Doller. Pop. in 1841, 3,244. It has several spinning-mills, manufactories of cotton-fabrics, and of copper utensils, and extensive iron-works. The locality is noted for its kirschenwasser. M. was erected into a town in 1217. It derived its name from a monastery erected in the locality by Maso, son of Adelbert, duke of Alsace.

MASSFELD, a bailiwick of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Unterland. Pop. 7,745. Its chief place is Unter-Massfeld.

MASSFELD (OBER und UNTER), two villages of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Unterland, and bail. of Massfeld. The former is 1 m. SE of Unter M., and 3 m. S of Meiningen, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 340. It has a saltpetre-work. The latter, which is the chief place in the bail., is 2 m. SSW of Meiningen, on the l. bank of the Werra. Pop. 674. It has a castle, and a powder-mill.

MASSIAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cantal, and arrond. of Saint-Flour. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,428; in 1841, 10,329. The town is 18 m. N of Saint-Flour, on the r. bank of the Alagnon, in a deep and well-cultivated valley. Pop. 1,905. It has a fine castle, and possesses extensive manufactories of linen.

MASSICO, a hill in Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, and district of Gaeta, a little to the SW of Carinola. It produces good wines; and is noted for the victory gained in its vicinity by Appius Claudius over the Samnites.

MASSIE'S CREEK, a village of Greene co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 57 m. WSW of Columbus. The creek has its source in Madison co., and falls into Little Miami river, 4 m. above Xenia.

MASSIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, and cant. of Montembœuf, 19 m. S of Confolens. Pop. 1,110.

MASSILLON, a village of Perry township, Stark co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 116 m. NE of Columbus, on the Ohio canal. Pop. in 1840, 1,422.

MASSIMO (SANTO), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 14 m. SE of Isernia, cant. and 2 m. NW of Bojano.

MASSINA, a kingdom of Western Nigritia, to the N of Bambarra, to which it is tributary. It is inhabited by pastoral Foulahs, who profess Mahomedanism. The cap., which bears the same name, is about 180 m. S of Timbuctu.

MASSING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 23 m. ESE of Landshut.

MASSINGHAM (GREAT), a parish of Norfolk, 7 m. NW of Litcham. Area 4,112 acres. Pop. in 1831, 850; in 1851, 948.

MASSINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish of Norfolk, 8 m. NW by W of Litcham. Area 2,278 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1851, 134.

MASSOULA, a town of Persia, cap. of a district in Ghilan, and 30 m. W of Resht.

MASSOW, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 23 m. ENE of Stettin, circle and 14 m. S of Naugarden. Pop. 2,110. It is enclosed by a wall. Its industry is chiefly agricultural.

MASSOWAH, **MASSOUAH**, or **MUSAWWA**, an island of the Red sea, in the N extremity of Arkiko bay, 420 m. S by E of Jidda, and 4 m. N of Arkiko on the mainland. It is nearly a parallelogram in form, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and between 300 and 400 yds. wide, composed principally of coral rocks of small elevation, and in a state of great decay. Nearly one-half of the island is occupied by tanks and a burial-ground; and on the inner half stands the town, which is crowded with habitations to the water's edge. The most considerable buildings in it are the mosques, the dohohah's and banyan's houses, a few warehouses, and a stone-built bazaar at which jowari, dates, tobacco, beef, mutton, fowls, and occasionally fish, may be procured. The anchorage—which is greatly the best in this quarter—lies in a WSW direction, with soundings in mid-channel of from 7 to 8 fath. The entrance is 250 yds. wide; and the broadest part of the harbour only 450 yds. between the reefs. This island is the ordinary starting-point to the interior of Abyssinia from Egypt, and the great outlet of the Abyssinian trade. Its exports are chiefly slaves, ivory, musk, wax, coffee, and senna. The revenues of the port amount to about 40,000 dollars annually, of which 23,000 are expended in the place, and the rest is remitted to Jidda. In Salt's time, in 1809, the revenue from duties was from 20,000 to 30,000 d., which, at 10 per cent., made the value of imports 250,000 d. annually. All the ivory brought from Abyssinia, the Galla country, and the SW and S parts of Africa, pass through this port. A caravan proceeds from Arkiko, regularly in the month of April, to the interior of Abyssinia; and it is more or less numerous according to the number of ships which arrive from India by the passage winds. The caravan from the interior usually arrives in February. The pop. has been estimated at 2,000, and consists chiefly of Abyssinians, Mahomedans, Indians, Banyans, and merchants from different parts of Arabia. The moral character of the inhabitants is painted by all travellers in revolting colours, and seems to be chiefly due to the demoralizing influence of their traffic in slaves.—M. was taken possession of by the Turks in 1577, and a garrison of 400 Bosnian soldiers was stationed there, for whose support a monthly stipend of 1,400 oz. of silver was charged on the revenues of the place. The Porte soon lost sight of so insignificant a dependency, and M. fell under the immediate control of the pasha of Jidda. The Bosnian soldiers in the meantime intermarried with the Habab, the tribe occupying the shores of the mainland, and adopted their manners and language. Yet, forming a kind of military corporation, like the Janissaries in general, they transmitted to their representatives a title to the pay, and the obligation to do military service. Their chief was allowed by the Turkish authorities to rule the coast of the mainland and the town of Arkiko, with the title of *naib*. In the course of the 17th cent., as the Turkish power in the Red sea declined, the governor of M. was obliged to pay tribute to Abyssinia.

Towards the close of the last cent., however, the sheriff of Mekka made himself master of this port, and reduced the monthly pay to the naib's people to 1,005 oz. of silver. In 1814, when Mohammed Ali's power was established on the opposite shores of Arabia, M., of course, followed the fortune of Jidda, and received his officers. The new *kaimakan* or lieutenant-governor ventured to doubt the validity of the title under which the Habab claimed to share in the revenues of the port; and in 1826, pretending that his coffers were empty, he suspended payment of their pensions. This occasioned a revolt, which forced him to flee; but in a few months peace was established on the old footing, the Turks keeping possession of the island, and paying out of its revenues a fixed monthly sum—1,005 oz. of silver—to the rude soldiery of the mainland, among whom, in process of descent, it is now very unequally distributed, some receiving a handsome income, and many but a miserable fraction from that fund.—Bruce.—Salt.—Valentia.—Moresby.—Ruppell.

MASSUD, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and district of Gundwana, 75 m. WNW of Nagpur.

MASSUGUES, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Vabres, 6 m. SW of St. Seruin. Pop. 1,150.

MASSY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Longjumeau. Pop. 1,200.

MASSYTOWN. See **MACROOM**.

MAST, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Munster, circle of Ahaus. Pop. 340.

MASTASSIN (LAKE). See **MISTASSINNIE**.

MASTENBROECK, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overysse, 4 m. NE of Kampen.

MASTERSHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Zell. Pop. 575.

MASTERTON, a village in the p. of Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Inverkeithing. Pop. 145.

MAST-HEAD, an islet off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$.

MASTHOLTE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Minden, circle of Wiedenbrück. Pop. 172.

MASTI, a village of Hindostan, in the state of Mysore, 36 m. ESE of Bangalore.

MASTIB, a small town of Kirman, in Persia, 140 m. ENE of Kirman.

MASTICO (CAVE), the S point of the island of Chios, in the Archipelago, to the SE of the v. of M.

MASTIGON, a river of Michigan, U. S., which runs W into Lake Michigan, about 11 m. N of La Grande Riviere. It is 150 yds. wide at its mouth, and has a course of 60 m.

MASTRE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, on the river Doux, 12 m. SW of Tournon. Pop. 2,218. It is celebrated for its chestnuts.

MASTRICHT. See **MAESTRICHT**.

MASTRUP, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Munster. Pop. 165.

MASTUCH, a town of Northern India, the cap. of Chitral, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 12'$, E long. $72^{\circ} 31'$, near the l. bank of the Kuner. It consists of about 400 houses, and trades with Yarkund. Wheat and barley are cultivated in the environs, and excellent grapes.

MASTURA, a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 30 m. NW of Rudagh, on the coast of the Arabian gulf.

MASUAH. See **MASSOWAH**.

MASULIPATAM, a district of India, forming one of the Northern Circars, intersected by the parallel of $16^{\circ} 10'$ N, and the meridian of $81^{\circ} 14'$. It is bounded on the N by the Godavery; on the E by the ocean; on the S by the Kistna; and on the W by the Nizam's territories. It has an area of 4,810 sq. m.

The coast is low; towards the W, the surface rises into mountains. The rivers, in addition to the Godavery and the Kistna, are the Budamar, the Ram-lair, the Temmelair, the Pulair, the Palair, the Bimannadi, the Munairn, the Wyam, and the Salt river near Ankard. The Colair lake lies within this circuit. The pop. in 1837 was 332,039. The Mahomedan pop. was to the Hindu as 1 to 20. The revenue in 1837-8 was 1,219,499 rupees, of which 259,523 r. was from salt.

MASULIPATAM, originally MOTCHLIPATAM, a considerable seaport town of Hindostan, and the cap. of the above prov., is situated in a fertile and well-watered territory, 764 travelling m. from Calcutta, and 292 m. from Madras. It has long been celebrated for the fineness and brilliant colour of its cotton cloths called chintzes. Its harbour is capable of admitting vessels of 800 tons burden, and is the only good port on the coast of Coromandel, from Cape Comorin. The fort is an oblong square, 800 yds. long, by 600 yds. broad; but being situated near the sea, and at the mouth of a river, the adjoining grounds may be inundated at pleasure, which constitutes its principal defence. The Black town is situated 1½ m. NW of the forts, and may also be inundated in case of necessity. The trade of M. now extends little beyond Calcutta on the one side, and Basorah in the Persian gulf on the other; and consists principally of piece-goods and snuff. M. was conquered by the Mahomedans in 1480, and in course of time fell into possession of the nizams of the Deccan, who made it over with the prov. to the French in 1751. It was taken by the British in the month of April 1759, and is now the residence of the judge and collector of the district.

MASY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Neufvilles. Pop. 124.

MASZYAD, or KALAT MASZYAD, a town of Syria, in N lat. 35° 12', E long. 36° 16', about 20 m. W of Hamah, the chief seat of the religious sect of the Ismaylys from a very early period. The approach to the Kalat, or castle, on two sides, is across a large moor. To the N are the highest points of the mountain of Maszyad, at the foot of which the castle stands, upon a high and almost perpendicular rock, commanding the moor in every direction, and presenting a gloomy romantic landscape. On the W side is a valley in which the inhabitants cultivate wheat and barley. The town, built between the castle and the mountain, on the declivity of the mountain, is upwards of half-an-hour in circumference, but the houses are in ruins, and there is not a single well-built dwelling, although stone is the only material used. The town is surrounded by a modern wall, and has three stone gates of more ancient construction. The mosque is in ruins. There are several Arabic inscriptions in different parts of the town, which are all of the time of El Melek el Dhafer. The castle is surrounded by a wall of moderate thickness; and contains a few private habitations. The entrance is arched, and leads to an arched passage, through which the road ascends to the inner and highest parts of the castle. From a kiosk, which the present governor has built here, there is a beautiful view down the valley on the W.

MATA, a river of Eastern Africa, in the territory of Mozambique, and gov. of Sofala, which, after a course of about 50 m., flows into the channel of Mozambique, to the NNE of Sofala bay.

MATA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. and 180 m. S of Maranhão. It is about 24 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and gives rise to the Codo, an affluent of the Itapicuru.—Also a village in the prov. of Bahia, and district of São Francisco. It has a chapel and an elementary school.

MATA (GRANDE), a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, to the W of Macayo.

MATA (GROSSA), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz and district of Cavalcante, near the l. bank of the Rio Paranan. It has a parish-church. Its inhabitants, who are nomadic in their habits, find their chief employment in rearing cattle, and in the cultivation of ordinary articles of provision.

MATA (LA), a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 32 m. SSW of Alicante, and partido of Orihuela, at the foot of a mountain, and near the Mediterranean. Pop. 650. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of linen, tape, and shoes. It has a small port, of which the chief exports consist in the produce of the neighbouring salt-works and grain.—Also a town in Estremadura, in the prov. and 32 m. NNW of Caçeres, partido and 5 m. ESE of Alcantara, amid hills. Pop. 1,062.—Also a town in New Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. WNW of Toledo, and partido of Torrijos, in a fertile locality. Pop. 891. It has manufactories of bolting-cloth.

MATAA, a village of Arabia, in Yemen, 18 m. E of Zebid, and 102 m. SSW of Sana, near the l. bank of the Wady-Zebid.

MATABILLI, a powerful nation in the interior of S. Africa, whose frontier-town is Mosega, in about S lat. 26° 15', 32 m. SSE of Kurricane. Captain Harris tells us that their standing army amounts to 5,000 men. Their wealth, or rather that of their chief, consists in herds of cattle. On the verdant slopes of the hills through which Captain Harris's route lay, from Mosega to the royal residence at Kapin, about 50 m. further NNE, he saw countless herds of sleek oxen, and fields of Caffre corn (*Sorghum*) were cultivated in the neighbourhood of the villages.

MATACA. See MATANZAS.

MATACHEL, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz, which has its source near Aznaga; runs N; and, after a course of 60 m., throws itself into the Guadiana, on the l. bank, at Molgado, 9 m. S of Merida.

MATACOS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the NW part of the prov. of Chaco, in La Plata, near the Pilcomayo.

MATA-DA-CORDA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu. It gives rise to the head-streams of the river Abaité, and is reputed to contain silver and tin.

MATADEON-DE-LOS-OTEROS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 23 m. SE of Leon, partido and 10 m. ENE of Valencia-de-don-Juan. Pop. 290.

MATAGALPA, a department in the E part of the state of Nicaragua. It abounds in cattle, and affords large quantities of maize. It has a small town of the same name.

MATAGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Hailot. Pop. 239.

MATAGNE-LA-GRANDE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 211.

MATAGNE-LA-PETITE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 259.

MATAGODA, a town of Chili, in the district of Cuscos, 90 m. S of Coquimbo, and 180 m. NNW of Santiago, near the shore of the Pacific.

MATAGORDA, a county of Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado. The surface is level; the larger streams are bordered by broad belts of forest; the remainder, comprising more than two-thirds of the surface, is open prairie. The soil is generally a deep black mould, producing heavy crops of cotton, sugar, maize, and potatoes. Veins of gold and silver are reported to exist on the mountains, and coal and iron are found along the Colorado.—The town of M. stands on the E bank of the Colorado, 45 m. above the Paso Cavallo entrance to the bay.

MATAGORDA BAY, a bay on the coast of Texas, about 60

m. in length, and from 6 to 10 m. in breadth, separated from the gulf of Mexico by a peninsula varying in breadth from 1 to 2 m. The main entrance to the bay, called Paso Cavallo, is in N lat. 28° 18', and W long. 97° 14'. It admits vessels drawing from 8 to 9 ft. water, which, when once within the bay, are completely land-locked, with from 8 to 20 ft. depth of water, on a soft muddy bottom. Much however of the area of the bay is very shallow, so that vessels approaching the Colorado are obliged to discharge cargo. The Live Oak, Austin, and Prairie creeks, enter the bay from the N. to the eastward of the embouchure of its principal river, the Colorado, which enters it, after a course of 800 m. from the Guadalupe mountains, by two deltoid arms, about 2 m. apart. The bay is surrounded by a prairie country interspersed with groves of oak, cedar, and ash.—To the SW of the Paso Cavallo lies M. Island, which is about 40 m. in length, and from 4 to 6 m. in width.

MATAGUAYOS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the NW part of the prov. of Chaco, in La Plata, between the rivers Vermejo and Pilcomayo.

MATA-EL-JUIN, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 26 m. NNW of Madrid, and partido of Colmenar-Viejo. Pop. 130.

MATALA. See THEORISA (CAPE).

MATALAREEN, or HART RIVER, a river which has its source in the Bechuana territory, Caffraria; flows thence into the territory of the Koranas in Hottentotia; and after a course, in a generally SSW direction, of 150 m., joins the Ky-Gariep, on the r. bank, on the W side of the Great Bend.

MATALLANA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Leon. Pop. 310.

MATALONI. See MADDALONI.

MATALUENGA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 16 m. WNW of Leon, and partido of Marias-de-Paredes. Pop. 253.

MATAMMAH, or MEGAOB, a central territory of Nubia, to the S of that of the Djalem Arabs, to the N of Halfay, to the E of the desert of Bahiouda, and separated by the Nile on the E from the prov. of Shendy. It is about 105 m. in length from NE to SW. Its capital, which bears the same name, is near the l. bank of the Nile, and nearly opposite Shendy.

MATAMORAS, a town of Mexico, in the state and 250 m. N of Tamaulipas, on the r. bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, 40 m. from the gulf of Mexico. It has two ports on the gulf, about 9 m. apart, known as the Brazo-de-Santiago, and the Boca-del-Rio. Its exports consist of hides, wool, horses, and specie.

MATAN, an island of the Philippine archipelago, near the E coast of Zebu, in N lat. 10° 16', E long. 123° 48'. It is 12 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth. Magalhaen lost his life here in a conflict with the natives.

MATANÇA, a river of E. Florida, which falls into the ocean, 16 m. SW of St. Augustine.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. NE of Trancoro.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. WSW of Soria, on the r. bank of the Rejas.

MATANCHEL, a town and port of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, on the Pacific ocean, in N lat. 20° 45', 66 leagues W of Guadalajara.

MATANZAS, or SAN-CARLOS-DE-MATANZAS, a city and commercial port on the N coast of Cuba, 52 m. E of Havana, situated on a gentle eminence between the rivers San-Juan and Yumuri, in N lat. 23° 2' 45", W long. of Cadiz 75° 15' 42". It is the seat of a governor, and includes within its jurisdiction a circuit of about 6 leagues, comprising, in 1841, 161 sugar estates, and 1,881 farms, with a pop. of 85,050, of whom 27,148 were whites, 4,570 free-coloured, and 53,322 slaves. The city itself, including its two suburbs, had a pop. of 19,124: of whom 10,304 were whites, 5,775 slaves, and 3,041 free-coloured. In 1827 its pop. was only 14,341. It contains 2 churches, a large hospital, extensive barracks, a theatre, and a public library. About one-third of the houses are of

stone, with strongly barricaded windows. Its harbour is rather limited and shallow; but the bay is spacious, and protected from all winds but the NE. Its chief exports are sugar and molasses; its importations consist chiefly of articles of food, and machinery for the sugar and coffee estates. The soil on which M. stands consists of a sort of argillaceous sand, which easily allows the surface-water to percolate; hence the city is peculiarly healthy.

MATAPAN (CAPE), the *Tenarium Promontorium* of the ancients, the most southerly point of the peninsula of the Morea, and of the mainland of Europe, in N lat. 36° 22' 58", E long. of Paris 20° 8' 53" [Boblaye in 1835]; N lat. 36° 21', E long. 22° 29' [Raper]. It is a peninsula of a circular form, about 7 m. in circuit, connected with the extremity of the great Taygetic promontory by an isthmus about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide.

MATAPAS, a town of San-Salvador, near Lake Guija, 65 m. ESE of Guatemala.

MATA-PORCOS, a populous village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and parish of Engenho-Velho. It has a parish-church and barracks. Its name is derived from a swine-market, which was formerly held in the locality.

MATA-POZUELOS, an ancient town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 15 m. SSW of Valladolid, and partido of Olmedo, in a plain, near the Adaja. Pop. 1,124. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and carries on an extensive trade in cattle.

MATAQUITO, a large river of Chili, in the prov. of Chanco, which rises at the foot of Feteroa, in the Andes; runs W; and enters the Pacific between the rivers Maule and Boyeruca, after a course of 150 m.

MATARAN, a town on the W coast of the island of Lombok, in the Sunda archipelago, the residence of the sultan of Lombok.

MATA-REDONDA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Parahiba, and district of Conde.

MATARIEH, or MATARIA, a village of Egypt, 6 m. NE of Cairo, a little to the N of which are found the ruins of the ancient *On* or *Heliopolis*, one of the most celebrated cities of ancient Egypt, distinguished by its worship of the sun, and still marked by an obelisk of red granite, 68 ft. 2 in. high, and about 6 ft. 1 in. on the face, and by the ruins of several sphinxes. On the 20th March 1800, a battle was fought here between the French and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of about 8,000 killed and wounded, and a great part of their cannon and baggage. The present village contains about 500 inhabitants.

MATARIEH, a large village of Lower Egypt, situated on a peninsula nearly surrounded by the waters of Lake Menzaleh, 20 m. SE of Damietta, and between 6 and 7 m. from Menzaleh. Its pop., amounting to 3,000, is almost exclusively occupied in catching and salting fish.

MATARO, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Barcelona, near the sea, in N lat. 41° 32' 26", E long. 2° 28' 24". It is divided into an old and new town. The former, situated on a rising ground, is of great antiquity, and preserves its old circuit, with the walls and gates of a remote age. It is supposed to be the *Ithra* of Ptolemy and Pomponius Mela, and to have received its present name from the Moors. The new town lies between the old town and the sea. Its streets are wide, straight, and regular; and has two fine squares; and many of the houses are painted in fresco. Pop. in 1845, 13,010. The inhabitants have all the industry and spirit of the Catalans, and carry on a variety of manufactures, amongst which are calico, laces, silk and cotton stockings, silk stuffs and velvets, rib-

bons, silk twist, canvass and leather. Bay salt is collected along the shore; and the neighbourhood being a vine country, affords both wine and brandy for export. A railroad 15½ m. long now connects this port with Barcelona. It was opened in October 1848, and was the first work of the kind executed in Spain.

MATA-RUBIA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. N of Guadalajara, and partido of Tamajón. Pop. 330.

MATATANE, a river which falls into the Ind an sea, on the E coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 22° 30', after a SE course of 120 m.

MATAVAI BAY, a bay on the N coast of the island of Tahiti, which opens towards the NW. The entrance is between a reef and a sunken rock. It is well sheltered against all winds, except from the W and NW. A long flat neck of land, which forms its N boundary, is called Point Venus. This bay was discovered by Wallis in 1767; and on its N shores the English missionaries first landed from the Duff.

MATCHA, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 60 m. SSE of Khokan.

MATCHAPUNGO, a small island near the coast of Virginia, in N lat. 27° 28'.

MATCHAQUADI, a town and small state of Nigritia, 500 m. NE of Coomassie.

MATCHADASH, a township of Upper Canada, skirted on the N and E by the Severn, and on the W by the township of Tay.

MATCHADASH BAY, a bay on the S extremity of the Georgian bay, on Lake Huron. On an island in this bay, called Beausoleil, is a settlement of Chipewia Indians.

MATCHEDASH. See **SEVERN**.

MATCHERY. See **ALVAR**.

MATCHIKA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 78 m. E of Novokhopersk, on an affluent of the Khoper.

MATCHIN, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak of Silistria, 21 m. WSW of Jassakshi, on the r. bank of the Danube.

MATCHING, or **MACHING**, a parish of Essex, 3 m. E by N of Harlow. Area 2,384 acres. Pop. in 1851, 652.

MATE CREEK, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking, in N lat. 38° 4'.

MATELICA, a town of Italy, in the Papal states, deleg. and 24 m. WSW of Macerata, on the river San-Angelo, an affluent of the Esina. Pop. 7,270, employed partly in the culture of the adjacent country, partly in spinning yarn and manufacturing coarse woollens.

MATELLES (LES), a town of France, in the dep. of Herault, 12 m. ENE of Aniane, near the source of the Leran. Pop. 372; of cant. 2,962.

MATELLOTES, a small group of the S. Pacific, in the W part of the archipelago of the Carolines, in N lat. 8° 30', E long. 137° 50'.

MATEMBO, or **MATEMO**, a small island, one of the group of the Querimbas, near the coast of Mozambique, in S lat. 12° 15'.

MATEO (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. N of Castillon-de-la-Plana. It is walled, and defended by two forts. Pop. 850. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Incibili*.—Also a town of Venezuela, 96 m. SW of Cumana, on the r. bank of the Unare. Pop. 2,000.

MATERA, a town of Naples, the cap. of the prov. of Basilicata, situated on the r. bank of the Gravina, 35 m. WNW of Taranto. Pop. 11,500. It is the see of the archb. of Acerenza and M.; and is a place of antiquity. It has a cathedral and 6 convents.

MATEKBORN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Cleve. Pop. 871.

MATERIA, a village of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and SW of Trieste.

MATESE, a summit of the Apennines, in Naples, in the prov. of Molise.

MATE-SZALKA. See **SZALKA (MATR)**.

MATGARA, a mountain of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, near Teza, in the chain of the Little Atlas. It is very lofty and difficult to pass.

MATHA, **MATAS**, or **MASTAC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, and arrond. of St. Jean-d'Angéley. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,162; in 1841, 17,481. The town is 12 m. SE of St. Jean-d'Angéley, on the Anteine. Pop. 1,781.

MATHATHAN, a town of Nigritia, in Haussa, near the r. bank of the Shashum, and 36 m. SW of Katagum.

MATHAY, a tribe of pastoral Arabs, who inhabit the confines of Upper and Central Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, near the pyramids of Sakkara. They are governed by a sheik, and can put under arms 200 men on foot, and 20 horsemen.

MATHEOS (SAO), a comarca, district, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo. The town is 12 m. from the shore of the Atlantic, and 84 m. N of the Rio Doce. It stands on a rising ground at some distance from the river of the same name. It is irregularly built, and is surrounded by extensive marshes which render the locality extremely unhealthy. It has a church and several schools. The district is bounded on the N by that of Porto-Alegre; on the NE by the ocean; on the S by the river of the same name; and on the W by the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores. Its principal productions are rice, mandioc, sugar, millet, cacao, and coffee. The river São-M. is formed by the junction of several streams which descend from the E side of the Serras-das-Safiras, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes; it winds through the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores, traverses the prov. of Espirito-Santo, in which it has several falls, passes the town of the same name, and discharges itself into the ocean, near the town of Barra, and in S lat. 18° 37'. Its principal affluents are the Cotaché and Santa Anna.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ceara, and comarca of Ico. The pop. of the district, consisting of Indians and Whites, is estimated at 13,000, 2,000 of whom reside in the town. The industry of the locality consists chiefly in the rearing of cattle. Cotton is cultivated to some extent by the Indians, but they live chiefly by the chase. The town is on the l. bank of the Jaguaribe, between the towns of São-João-do-Príncipe and Ico. Pop. 2,000.

MATHERN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 m. S by W of Chepstow. Area 3,281 acres. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1851, 451.

MATHEWS, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., in the SE part of the state on Chesapeake bay, comprising an area of 68 sq. m., and consists of a peninsula stretching between Piankatanck and Mobjack bays. Pop. in 1840, 7,442. It contains a village of the same name.

MATHIEU (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and arrond. of Rochechouart. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,981; in 1841, 9,087. The town is 10 m. SSW of Rochechouart, on the l. bank of the Tardoire. Pop. 2,193. It has several iron-mines and forges.—Also a village in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 2 m. S of Douvres, and 5 m. N of Caen. Pop. 813.—Also a headland in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 11 m. SW of St. Renan, and 14 m. W of Brest.

MATHOD, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 4 m. WSW of Yverdon, and 19 m. N of Lausanne. It possesses a fine castle, and has a paper-mill.

MATHON, a parish in Worcestershire, 5 m. N. by E. of Ledbury, and W. of the Malvern hills. Area 3,366 acres. Pop. in 1831, 690; in 1851, 824.

MATHURA—pronounced *MUTTRA*—a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, on the W. bank of the Jumna, in N. lat. 27° 45', E. long. 77° 35', 35 m. NNW of Agra. It is much venerated by the Hindus as the birth-place of their deity, Krishna; and is one continued street of temples, and *ghauts* or stone stairs descending to the river side for the convenience of the innumerable pilgrims who come from all parts of India to pay their devotions at the shrine of the deity, and bathe in the waters of the sacred river. It was taken by the Mahomedans in 1019; and the avarice of the celebrated Mahmud of Ghizni was gladdened by the gold and silver images, covered with jewels, which he plundered from its temples. During the sway of Akbar and his immediate successors, the Hindus were permitted to rebuild and beautify the place; and Bhir Sing, rajah of Oorcha, erected a temple here which cost 36 lacs of rupees. But this superb edifice was destroyed in the latter end of the 17th cent., by Aurungzebe, who erected a mosque on the spot, and changed the name of the town to Islamabad, or 'the Residence of the Faithful.' M. was sacked and plundered by the Afghan chief, Ahmed Shah, in 1756, and has never recovered from that last calamity. In the end of the last cent. it was taken possession of by the Mahrattas, and it became the head-quarters of General Perron, the commanding officer of Scindia's infantry. It was taken in 1803 by the British, and, with the greater part of the prov., remains in their possession. From its vicinity to the village of Bindrabund, the two names are frequently united. The monkeys, peacocks, parquets, and fish of this territory, are regarded as sacred, and a penalty is inflicted on any person who kills them.

MATHURA. See **MATURA**.

MATHURIN (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 12 m. E. of Les-Fonts-de-Cé, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,702.

MATIA, or **AURORA**, a small island of the South Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S. lat. 15° 48', and W. long. 149° 58'. It appears to have a level surface, and to be fertile. The inhabitants resemble the Otaheitan, but possess less civilization.

MATIAS (SAINT), an extensive bay of Patagonia, on the E. coast, between the mouth of the Rio Negro and the peninsula of San Josef. It contains the ports of San Antonio and of San Josef.

MATIFU, or **RAS-EL-TEMENDUS**, a headland of Algiers, 9 m. E. of the town of that name, on the Mediterranean, in N. lat. 36° 45', and E. long. 2° 12'. It encloses on the E. the roadstead of Algiers, and has a fort.

MATIGNON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Dinan. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,166; and in 1841, 12,479. The town is 17 m. NNW of Dinan. Pop. 1,172.

MATILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido, and 29 m. SW of Salamanca, on the r. bank of the Rollan. Pop. 917. It has a castle belonging to the dukes of Frias, and a convent.

MATILLA-DE-ARZON, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, 9 m. S. of Laguna-de-Negrillos. Pop. 246.

MATINA, a river of Central America, in the republic of Costa Rica, which descends from the mountains in the interior; flows E.; and falls into the Caribbean sea, near a village of the same name.

MATINIC, an island of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 19.

MATINICUS ROCK, an island of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., to the S. of the bay of Penobscot. Pop. in 1840, 10.

MATISTAN, a village of Afghanistan, 80 m. ESE of Ghuzni, at some distance from the l. bank of the Helmund.

MATITANANA, a territory in the SE part of Madagascar, between the Mananzary on the N. and Manangara on the S, and between the ocean and the territory of Ibara.

MATKTI (EL), a marshy lake of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. and 27 m. SSW of Aleppo. It is 12 m. in length from N. to S., and about equal in breadth. It receives the Koweik on the N.

MATLASK, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. SE of Holt. Area 472 acres. Pop. in 1851, 164.

MATLEY, a township in the p. of Mottram, Cheshire, 6½ m. NE of Stockport, on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Area 700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 262; in 1851, 251.

MATLOCK, a parish in Derbyshire, 9 m. SW by S. of Chesterfield, and 15 m. N. by W. of Derby, in the line of the Cromford and High Peak railway. Area 3,960 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,354; in 1831, 3,262; in 1851, 4,010. The village of M., about 1½ m. distant from the Baths, stands on the banks of the Derwent, in a romantic situation, on the steep acclivity of a mountain, rising from the banks of the Derwent. The principal manufactures consist of cotton-spinning, framework-knitting, paper-making, fluor-spar ornaments, bobbin-net-lace, and hats. Many of the inhabitants also find employment in the lead-mines of the vicinity. The celebrity of M. arises principally from its medicinal springs, and the surpassing beauty and grandeur of its scenery. Its springs are hot, though less so than those of Bristol, and are supposed to acquire their heat by passing through a stratum of limestone. Their mineral impregnation is exceedingly slight, consisting chiefly of calcareous earth, held in solution by carbonic acid. Used externally and internally, they are found to be efficacious in those diseases termed glandular and nervous, for which medical science has as yet found no certain or effectual remedy; and also in the first stages of consumption and gout. Invalids have ample accommodation provided for them: the hotels are excellent, and the lodging-houses numerous and respectable. Matlock Baths is 6 m. by the Matlock and Buxton branch of the North Midland railway from Ambergate station on the latter line, and 21 m. from Buxton.

MATMAR, a village of Sweden, in Jamtland, on the Stor-lake.

MATOCS, or **MATOTCS**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Satalmar, 22 m. S. of Mezö-kaszon, and 27 m. SE of Klein-Wardein.

MATO-GROSSO, or **MATTO-GROSSO**, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by the prov. of Para, from which it is separated by an imaginary line running along the parallel of 7° S.; on the E. by that of Goyaz, from which it is chiefly separated by the Araguay and by the Parana; on the S. by the prov. of São Paulo, from which it is separated by the Parana, and by the Paraguay; and on the W. by Bolivia. It stretches from the parallel of 7° to that of 22° 25' S.; and between the 51st and 65th meridian W. Of this extensive country, embracing an area of 500,000 sq. m., we have very imperfect information. It is intersected by the Cordillera Geral, running from SE to NW, and bearing successively the names of Campos-Parexis, and Serra-Trucumanacu, and uniting on the E. to the Serra-dos-Vertentes. This mountain-system separates the rivers that run southward to the Plata, from those that run in an opposite direction to the Amazon; and from these mountains many

great rivers proceed, by which this extensive region is watered, and a communication opened with the most distant parts of Brazil. These rivers are chiefly the great river Araguay, flowing into the Tocantins in S lat. 6°; and its tributaries the Rio-das-Mortes, the Xingu, the Topayos, and the Madeira with its tributary the Guaporé, all belonging to the basin of the Amazon. The great rivers Paraguay and Parana, which, running S, unite and enter the ocean under the appellation of the Rio-de-la-Plata, have their rise also in this prov., and are supplied by numerous tributary streams, which penetrate the country in all directions, and render it accessible in its most remote parts. The country is generally fertile, and similar in its productions to other parts of Brazil, but is little known. Among its chief exports are gold, diamonds, and ipeacuanha. In some parts considerable attention is given to grazing. At least 66 different tribes of savage Indians roam over this vast region; and its pop. is supposed not to exceed 40,000.—It is divided into two large comarcas, Cuiaba and Mato-Grosso. Its cap., of the same name as the prov., is situated on the r. bank of the Guaporé, 260 m. WNW of Cuiaba. Its pop. was estimated in 1845 at 15,000. The distance in a right line from Para to this city is about 1,000 m., and 2,500 m. by water. In a memoir published by the Geographical and Historical Institute of Rio-de-Janeiro, we have a detailed account of this route, and the numerous difficulties it opposes to either the traveller or the merchant. For the space of 1,500 m. up the Amazon and the Madeira, to the falls of St. Anthony, there is nothing in the way but a powerful current. Much of the country through which the last named river flows is very unhealthy. From the falls of St. Anthony a succession of falls and rapids extend upward for more than 200 m.; and nearly all this distance it is necessary to transport canoes and cargoes overland, by the most tedious and difficult processes imaginable,—precipices must be climbed, roads cut, and huts built from time to time, as a temporary shelter against the rains. In short, three or four months are necessarily consumed on this part of the route. Once above this chain of obstacles, there remain about 700 m. of good navigation on the Mamoré and Guaporé rivers. The entire voyage occupies 10 months when made by traders carrying goods. Vast numbers of Indians and Negroes are required as oarsmen and bearers of burdens. It is customary for several companies to associate together, and the provisions which must necessarily be provided beforehand, occasion great expense and inconvenience. The downward voyage, as a matter of course, would be much easier and quicker performed: notwithstanding the tedium and the toil of this long and dreary passage, it is generally less dreaded than the overland route to Rio-de-Janeiro. On the latter, an interminable succession of mountains, the lack of any direct or suitable roads, the impossibility of procuring provisions by the way, at least for great distances, and the slow pace of loaded mules, are by no means trifling difficulties in the way of either despatch or pleasure. Thus it is seen, that whatever may be the condition of this prov., its opportunities for intercourse with the maritime provs. are by no means inviting. At the same time, there is but little hope of their improving until some methods of shortening distances and levelling mountains, not yet heard of, shall be discovered. The name *Mato-Grosso* signifies 'a dense forest,' and in itself is no imperfect description of the vast territory to which it is applied. The prov. is sometimes called Cuiaba, after a river which runs through it. The bishopric which it constitutes is known by that name only.

MATO-GROSSO, a village of Brazil, in the prov.

of Bahia, 6 m. W of the town of Rio-de-Contas, in the comarca of the same name.—Also a river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serra-dos-Organos; waters the p. of Roca-do-Alferes, and falls into the l. bank of the Parahiba.

MATOMBAGH, a river of Madagascar, in the Seclaves territory. It runs WNW, and falls into the channel of Mozambique, in S lat. 17° 10', and after a course of about 150 m.

MATOTCHKIN-SHAR, a strait of the Arctic ocean, which divides Nova Zembla into two unequal parts, and terminates in the E in the sea of Kara. It has a total length of 45 m., and averages 3 m. in breadth. The banks are to a great extent steep and rocky.

MATOUA, or MATAUA, a small island of the Kurile archipelago, to the S of the island of Raikoke, and from which it is separated by the strait of Golovnin, and divided from the island of Rashna on the S by the strait of Nadejdy, in N lat. 47°, E long. 153° 10'.

MATOUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, and arrond. of Macon. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,621; in 1841, 8,765. The town is 18 m. W of Macon, in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,323.

MATOZINHO, a town of Brazil, on the confines of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, about half-a-league NNE of São-João-d'El-Rei, on the l. bank of the Rio-dos-Mortes, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a large circular praça, in the midst of which is the parish-church; and it has also an elementary school.—Also a village of the same prov., at some distance from the l. bank of the Rio-Guaicui or Velhas. It has a parish-church.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of Serro. It has a parish-church.

MATOZINHOS (BARRA DE), a village and port of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 4 m. WNW of Porto, on the l. bank of the Leça, at its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. 1,910. The port affords safe anchorage, and in the vicinity are extensive fisheries and a salt-work.

MATQUIM, a village of La Plata, in the prov. and 105 m. W of Tucuman.

MATRA, or MATRY, a branch of the Carpathian mountains, in Hungary, in the comitat of Heves. It forms the boundary-line between the marche of Gyongyos and that of the same name. See CARPATHIANS.

MATRACA. See MAHRAH.

MATRAJA, a town of the duchy and 6 m. NNE of Lucca. Olives are extensively cultivated in the locality.

MATRAY, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Lower Innthal, 11 m. S of Innsbruck, on the Sil. It has manufactories of cutlery.

MATRIN-DE-COILE, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, and district of Brejo-d'Arca. Its inhabitants find their chief employments in rearing cattle, and in the culture of cotton.

MATRIN-VELHA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 9 m. S of Villanova-da-Rainha. It has a church and an elementary school. The cultivation of rice, millet, and mandioc, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

MATROUWSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Paricke. Pop. 209.

MATSCHDORF, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 9 m. ESE of Frankfurt.

MATSCHEWICE, a small town of Poland, 32 m. E of Warsaw. Here was fought, in 1794, the decisive action between the Poles and Russians, in which Kosciusko was wounded and taken.

MATSMAL. See Jesso.

MATSON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. SE of Gloucester. Area 450 acres. Pop. 43.

MATT, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. SE of Glaris, on the r. bank of the Seruft.

MATTABELLAN, an island in the archipelago of the Moluccas, SE of Goram, in S lat. 4° 20', E long. 131° 40'.

MATTADEQUIN CREEK, a river of Virginia, U. S., which runs into York river, in N lat. 37° 40'.

MATTAMBA, a district in the E part of Angola, in Lower Guinea, intersected on the N by the Zaire; on the W by its affluent the Lumini; and on the S by the Coanza.

MATTAN, a river in the SW part of Borneo, flowing into the strait of Carimata, in S lat. 1° 46'.

MATTAPONY, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in Spotsylvania co.; runs SE; and unites with Pamunky, below the town of Delaware, to form York river. It is navigable for boats 70 m.

MATTEAWAN, a village in Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Fishkill creek.

MATTERHORN. See CERVIN.

MATTERSDORF, or **NAGY-MALTON**, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 10 m. WNW of Oedenburg. Pop. 4,090, of which a considerable number are Jews.

MATTERSEY, a parish of Notts, 4 m. ESE of Bawtry. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. 493.

MATTESHALL, a parish of Norfolk, 12 m. WNW of Norwich. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. 1,045.

MATTHEW (SAINT), an island lying off the W coast of Lower Siam, in N lat. 10°, E long. 98°. It is 18 m. in length, and densely wooded.—Also a small island of the S. Atlantic, 480 m. S of Cape Palmas, in Upper Guinea, in S lat. 2°, W long. 11°. It was discovered in 1516 by the Portuguese. They formed a small establishment upon it, but it was soon abandoned. It contains a small lake of fresh water.—Also a small island of the S. Atlantic, to the E of New Caledonia, in S lat. 22° 30', E long. 172° 15'. It is merely a volcanic rock.

MATTHEW, **MATVIEIA (SAINT)**, or **GORE**, an island of Behring's sea, 240 m. from the shore of Russian America, and 285 m. from that of Asiatic Russia, to the S of the island of Saint Lawrence, and to the W of that of Nounivok, in N lat. 60° 30', W long. 172° 40'. It is 45 m. in length from NW to SE, and 15 m. in breadth. It is in its greater extent covered with mountains, the naked and arid summits of which are frequented by innumerable swarms of sea-birds. The valleys possess some verdure. Seals and morsees are found on the coasts. The island is inhabited.

MATTIA, or **MAT**, a river of Albania, in the sanj. of Skutari, which flows into the Adriatic 9 m. WNW of Ichini, after a course of 60 m.—Also a town near the source of that river.

MATTIGHOFEN, a town of Austria, in the circle of the Inn, 15 m. WSW of Ried. Pop. 520.

MATTLUCK, a village in Suffolk co., in New York, U. S., 233 m. ESE of Albany.

MATTINATA, a river of Naples, which has its rise in the Gargano mountains, and falls into the Adriatic.—Also a village and port of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, cant. and 6 m. E of Monte-San-Angelo.

MATTY'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, near the N coast of New Guinea, discovered by Cook in 1767, in S lat. 1° 46'.

MATUARO, an island near the NE coast of New Zealand, in the bay of Islands, in S lat. 35'.

MATUCANAS (SAN-JUAN-DE), a village of Peru, on the road from Lima to San Mateo, at an alt. of 8,026 ft. above sea-level, on the l. bank of the Rimac.

Its houses are of brick, roofed with straw. The surrounding soil is fertile, producing maize, wheat, lucerne, and potatoes. A few miles above M., a large lateral valley, called the Quebrada-de-Viso, forms a junction with the principal valley of the Rimac.

MATURA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 1,500 m. W of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazon.—Also a town, fort, and district of Ceylon, near its S extremity. The district extends from E to W upwards of 40 m., and from N to S 18 m., and comprises 15 *pattus* and 464 villages. It is famous for poultry; but coir, arrack, and cocoa-nuts, are its staples. The town lies in N lat. 5° 58', E long. 80° 37', in a low situation on the Nila-Ganga, on the r. bank of which is the fort, with 5 bastions. Ships can anchor abreast of the town in 20 and 22 fath. A small island, sometimes known as Pigeon island, stands opposite the fort. The town is the residence of a revenue agent and a district judge. The vicinity is adapted for the cultivation of pepper, indigo, coffee, cotton, ginger, and sugar.

MATURIN, a department of Venezuela, comprising the provs. of Cumana, Barcelona, Guayana, and Isla Margarita, or nearly the whole of Spanish Guayana, and Cumana. It stretches from 1° 20' to 11° N lat., and is separated from Brazilian Guayana by the Sierra-de-Pacaraina. The Orinoco, which rises in this dep., and waters its northern part, sometimes gives name to the dep. Its cap. is Cumana. Little comparatively is known of its vast surface, which is yet very thinly inhabited, and chiefly by roaming tribes of savage Indians.

MATUTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Logrono. Pop. 700.

MATVIEIEV, an islet in the Arctic ocean, to the S of Nova-Zembla, and W of Waitgatsh.

MATWAR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, situated between the 21st and 22d parallels of N lat. Its principal river is the Tupti, which bounds it on the SW, and its chief towns Sultanpore and Akrani.

MATZAMBA, a river on the W coast of Madagascar, which flows into the Mozambique channel, under the 15th parallel of S lat. There is a village of the same name near its mouth, 60 m. SE of Mouzangaie.

MATZDORF, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 7 m. S of Kasmarkt, on the l. bank of the Poprad. Pop. 1,000. There is a ferruginous mineral spring in the vicinity.

MATZUTEKHEMEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Gumbinnen. Pop. 338.

MATZWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Grottkau. Pop. 327.

MAU-AL-HEB, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, on a mountain 2 m. N of Damar.

MAUBEC, a town of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 7 m. SE of La Verpilliere. Pop. 2,700.—Also a village in the dep. of Vauluse, cant. of Cavaillon, 18 m. SE of Arignon.

MAUBERT-FONTAINE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 6 m. SW of Rocroy. Pop. 1,312.

MAUBEUGE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, on the Sambre. The cant., comprising 28 coms., had a pop. of 22,763 in 1841.—The town, 11 m. N of Avesnes, is fortified and well-built, and has a manufactory of arms, which employs from 400 to 500 workmen, and a saltpetre refinery. Woolen stuffs are made here in considerable quantities, as well as stoneware, soap, salt, leather, beet-root sugar, and different sorts of hardware. The pop. in 1841 was 7,431. In October 1793, this fortress, and the French camp near it, sustained a blockade from the Allies, who were, however, obliged to retreat sud-

denly across the Sambre, in consequence of a disastrous engagement on the 16th of that month, in which they lost 6,000 men. M. was one of the strong places occupied by the allied troops from 1815 to 1818.

MAUBOURGUET, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, on the l. bank of the Adour, 16 m. N of Tarbes. Pop. of cant. 8,920; of town 2,202.

MAUBRAY, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournay. Pop. 1,624.

MAUCH-CHUNK, a township and village of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 32 m. NE by E of Harrisburg. The v. is situated on the W bank of the Lehigh, in a deep ravine. Pop. 1,200, chiefly employed in mining and shipping coal on the Lehigh canal, from a great coal-mine, which is connected with this place by a railway 9 m. in length.

MAUCHLINE, a parish and village of Ayrshire, 8 m. SE of Kilmarnock. Pop. of p. in 1831, 2,232; in 1851, 2,470, of whom 1,336 were in the v., which is situated on an eminence near the water of Ayr, and has a station on the Glasgow and Ayr railway. It is celebrated for its manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes; and a considerable proportion of the pop. are employed in cotton-weaving.

MAUDE, a river of France, rising in the dep. of Creuse, and flowing into the Vienne, on the r. bank, at L'Artigne, after a course of 30 m.

MAUDLINTOWN, a parish in co. Wexford, containing part of the town of Wexford. Pop. 756.

MAUDRE, a river of France, which rises 15 m. SW of Versailles, and joins the Seine, on the l. bank, 4 m. SW of Meulan, after a course of about 20 m.

MAUER, a village of the archd. of Austria, 6 m. SW of Vienna. Pop. 900.

MAUERBACH, a village of the archd. of Austria, 9 m. W of Vienna. There is a large hospital here.

MAUERKIRCHEN, a village of the archd. of Austria, 15 m. W of Ried.

MAUGHAN'S (SAINT), a parish of Monmouthshire, 4 m. NW of Monmouth. Area 1,304 acres. Pop. 193.

MAUGHOLD, a parish in the isle of Man, comprising the town of Ramsey. Pop. in 1851, 4,463.

MAUGUIO, a town of France, in the dep. of Herault, 8 m. E of Montpellier, on a large etang of the same name. Pop. 2,131.

MAUHE. See **MAHE**.

MAUL, or **MOWER**, one of the Sandwich group, 24 m. NW of Hawaii. It is composed of two masses of rock, united by a low sandy isthmus 9 m. in width. Its E half attains an alt., in Mount Haleakala, of 10,217 ft. above sea-level; and its whole aspect is mountainous. Near the settlement of Lahaina, a port on the leeward side of the island, several mountains of much grandeur advance within a short distance of the coast, whilst the surface exhibits the strong contrast of luxuriant verdure and volcanic sterility, so common to islands in the Sandwich group. The pop. of M. was estimated in January 1849 at only 18,671. The natives are intelligent, orderly, healthy, and submissive to the control of the American missionaries, whose influence is great throughout all this group of islands. In 1849, there were 94 protestant schools, attended by 3,851 children, and 31 Roman Catholic schools, attended by 773 children, on this island alone. The settlement of Lahaina contains a neat wooden church, a reading-room for foreign visitors, and a market to regulate the trade between the native and foreign shipping. The American mission-station and seminary is about 2 m. from Lahaina, and at an alt. of 622 ft. above it. Numerous South-seamen annually visit this island to refresh; hence the natives are well supplied with European and American manufactures. The customs receipts at

Lahaina in 1849 amounted to 3,330 dollars; and 154 whalers, of which 153 were American, and 1 from Bremen, entered the port. The highest temp. observed at Lahaina, in 10 years, was 86°; the lowest 54°. The difference between noon and night temp. seldom exceeds 10°.

MAULBAUN, a village in the p. of Monkstown, co. Cork.

MAULBRONN, a village of Württemberg, in the Neckar circle, 21 m. WSW of Heilbronn, and 27 m. NW of Stuttgart, on the Salza. Pop. 747. It has a beautiful church, and the ruins of a fine Cistercian abbey, founded in 1142.

MAULDE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 8 m. S of Tournay. Pop. 1,375.

MAULDEN, a parish of Bedfordshire, 1½ m. E of Ampthill. Area 2,574 acres. Pop. 1,457.

MAULE, a river of Chili, which rises on the W flank of the Andes, under the parallel of 35° 15'; flows W past Talca; and falls into the Pacific, in 35° S lat., 5 m. NE of Cape Humos, after a course of 150 m. Its principal affluent is the Guanutil. But for the bar which shuts up its mouth, this fine river would be navigable far inland. It gives name to a district of Chili, which is traversed by it, and in its N part by the Mataquito; and the cap. of which is Talca. Pop. in 1847, 146,542.—Also a river of New South Wales, in the Liverpool plains, an affluent of the Namboy.

MAULEON, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Gers.—The arrond. has an area of 186,794 hect., and comprises the 6 cants. of Baigorry, Iholdy, Pied-de-Port, M., Saint-Palais, and Tardets. Pop. in 1841, 75,701. The cant., comprising 28 coms., had a pop. of 13,868 in 1841.—The town is 25 m. SW of Pau, on the r. bank of the Saison. Pop. 1,167.

MAULEON-BAROUSSE, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, arrond. of Bagnères-en-Bigorre. Pop. of cant. 8,737; of v. 823.

MAULEVRIER, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Cholet, on the Moine. Pop. 1,757.

MAULLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Meulan, on the Maudre. Pop. 1,300.

MAULMAIN, **MOELMYNE**, or **MAULMEIN**, a port of Tenasserim, at the mouth of the Saluen river, nearly opposite Martaban, and 28 m. NE of Amherst, in N lat. 16° 30', E long. 97° 37'. The banks of the river, from its mouth up to the town, present an uninterrupted line of jungle, except here and there, where a small house or hut, near a line of stakes in the water, denotes the residence or occasional resort of fishermen. The horizon is bounded by hills which run parallel with the stream, and from 1 to 5 or 6 m. distant, covered with trees to their summits. The approach to M. is striking. Advancing up a river about a mile in width, on the edge of the stream are seen the Birman mat houses, raised on piles 10 or 12 ft. high, while underneath them flows the tide; behind these rise the tops of the Europeans' houses; and about a ½ m. in rear of them runs a range of heights thickly wooded, their summit towards the N extremity being crowned by a lofty Birman pagoda. In the distance in front can be distinguished the pagodas on the heights above Martaban, the Birman town on the opposite bank of the river. The Europeans' houses, and those of the wealthier classes of Birmans, are built entirely of teak-wood, raised on piles from 4 to 8 ft. from the ground. The roofs are for the most part formed of leaves of the *nipah* tree, doubled across a bamboo lath of from 2 to 4 ft. in length. These leaves form light roofs, and effectually keep out the heavy rains

which prevail here. Brick houses are scattered throughout the town; but as flat roofs will not bear the rains, during the rainy season an inclined roof of grass or leaves is superadded. The native part of the town consists of one long street, which runs for nearly 4 m. along the l. bank of the Saluen, and here and there throws out arms towards the heights on the E, connecting the main street with the European houses, and towards the river on the W. The latter lead to wooden jetties, of which there are several along the shore. The rise of M., and the increase of its pop., has been singularly rapid. In 1825, when Sir A. Campbell pitched his tent here after the Birman war, there was naught but jungle overrun by tigers. At present there are at least 25,000 inhabitants, consisting of Birmans, Talains, Chinese, Bengallis, Madrassies, merchants from the Persian gulf, some Jews, and a few Malays and Cingalese. M. was at first peopled partly by Birman emigrants from Martaban, partly by Chinamen from Malacca and Penang. As the trade of the place increased, petty merchants and adventurers of various nations congregated together. The Birmans and Talains or Peguers, forming the bulk of the pop., are the cultivators of the soil, and the day-labourers, wood-cutters, boatmen, and carpenters of rough work. The Chinamen are carpenters, shoemakers, traders, &c., and form the most useful and industrious class. The Persians and Jews are merchants. The value of the imports by sea in 1850 amounted to 22,57,983 rupees = £225,798; and of its exports, to 23,32,951 r. = £233,295. The chief export is timber, the value of which in 1850 was 5,51,087 r. = £55,108. The other exports are rice, tobacco, lac, betel-nut, ivory, and live stock. M. possesses a large and thriving European pop., 7 places of public worship, 5 of which are Protestant, 8 English and native schools, and 3 printing-presses; and 40 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 17,170 tons, have been launched from its dockyard since 1830. Its trade is principally with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Penang. The revenue of the territory of M., which in 1838 was £35,714, in 1850-51 was £50,580, chiefly derived from taxes upon land, salt, and timber.

MAUMEE, a river of the United States, which takes its rise in the NE part of Indiana, and is formed by the junction of the Little St. Joseph, the St. May, and the Great and Little Anglaize. It flows NE into Lake Erie, after a course of about 100 m. It is navigable for 18 m. to Perrysburg. The Wabash and Erie canal is constructed along its banks. On its W side, at the foot of the rapids, in Lucas co., 124 m. NNW of Columbus, is a v. of the same name. Pop. 840.

MAUNA-LOA, or **MOUNA-ROA**, a great volcanic mountain in the island of Hawaii or Owyhee, in the Sandwich group, about 35 m. from Hilo, and 23 m. from the old crater of Kilauea. Alt. above half-tide 13,760 ft. From N round to SE it is covered with dense forests; but there is hardly any wood on the sides from NW to SE. On the 18th of March 1852, a terrific eruption burst forth from the side of this mountain, apparently from an old fissure about one-third from the summit, on the NW side, and 8,000 ft. above sea-level. For twenty days a column of red hot liquid lava, varying from 200 to 700 ft. in height, and from 100 to 300 ft. in diam., kept constantly playing above the crater, and formed a stream from 30 to 40 m. in length, and varying from a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to 2 m. in breadth, which at some parts in its progress to the sea filled up gulches and ravines of great depth, and destroyed forests.—The ascent of this mountain by the officers of the American Exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes, is interestingly and fully detailed in their published

Narrative. To the N of it rises another lofty volcanic mountain known as Mauna-Kea, which the American officers describe as "a vast mound topped with cones," one of which they estimated to have an alt. of 193 ft. above their position on the summit of Mauna-Loa. See also **KILAUEA**.

MAUPERTUIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 4 m. S of Coulommiers, on the Aubetin. Pop. 400. The battle of Poitiers was fought close to this village, in 1356.

MAUPREVOIR, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, 18 m. E of Civray. Pop. 1,146.

MAUR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Marne, 6 m. E of Paris. It is a place of active trade, and has large iron-works, cotton-factories, and paper-mills. It is celebrated as the retreat, in the 17th cent., of a learned society of Benedictine monks.

MAURA, or **MAPITI**, the smallest of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 16° 25'. It is about 14 or 15 m. in circuit, and appears to be surrounded by a reef of coral rocks, which renders the approach to it very difficult. The E side of the island produces cocoa trees; and the bread-fruit tree here attains a larger size than in several of the adjacent islands.

MAURA (SANTA), an island in the Ionian sea, on the W coast of Greece, nearly opposite the gulf of Arta, and a few miles N of Cephalonia, in N lat. 38° 42', E long. 20° 40'. It is separated from the mainland by a shallow channel, in some places little more than 80 or 100 yds. wide. It is about 23 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth; and has a superficial area of 180 sq. m. Its surface throughout is mountainous, and attains an alt. of 3,000 ft. towards the centre. The climate is mild in winter; in summer very hot; and earthquakes are frequent. The quantity of corn raised in the island does not exceed half the consumption of the inhabitants, and its cultivation is chiefly confined to a narrow strip of land running along the NW coast; but wine, olive oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other fruits, are produced in great abundance. The pastures are good, and feed large numbers of sheep and goats. Game is plentiful; and even bees form an object of rural economy. The most important production of the island, however, is bay or sea salt, of which between 5,000 and 6,000 tons are made annually near Amaxichi. Honey, wax, fruit, olives, and wine, likewise form articles of export. The inhabitants are of Greek origin, and of the religion of the Greek church. Their number in 1836 was 17,385. Many of them are employed as fishermen and sailors; others visit the neighbouring continent, during part of the year, in quest of work. This island, the *Leucas* of the ancients, was celebrated for its temple of Apollo, situated on the famous promontory of Lencadia, the modern Cape Ducato. In 1797 it was ceded, by the treaty of Campo Formio, to France. In 1799 it was declared one of the 7 islands composing the Ionian republic. It has several good ports; but no town of consequence except the capital, **AMAXICHI**: which see.

MAURAGE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Rœulx. Pop. 622.

MAUREGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 5 m. SW of Sissonne. Pop. 550.

MAUREN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and com., and 8 m. SW of St. Paul. In the environs are mines of iron and lead.

MAUREN, a river of Mantshuria, in the district of Kirin-Oula, which has its source in the mountains to the E of Ningvota; runs NE; and joins the On-souri.

MAURENS, a commune of France, in the dep. of

the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. SSW of Villembard. Pop. 1,157.

MAURENNES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Hastiere-Lavaux. Pop. 130.

MAUREPAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Combles, and 6 m. NNW of Peronne. Pop. 1,000.

MAURIAC, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal. The arrond. comprises an area of 131,783 hect., and contains 6 cant. Pop. in 1831, 63,003; in 1841, 62,860. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,892; in 1841, 11,989. The town is 22 m. NNW of Aurillac, and 42 m. WNW of St. Flour, on the slope of a volcanic hill, near the r. bank of the Auze, and about 5 m. from the Dordogne. Pop. in 1789, 2,340; in 1831, 3,530; and in 1841, 3,371. It has a fine Gothic church, built in the 13th cent., a communal college, and a printing establishment; and carries on an active trade in horses, mules, cattle, woollen and linen fabrics, lace, leather, staves, wax, and cheese.

MAURICE, a river of Gloucester co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., which has its sources in Deptford and Franklin townships, and flows into Delaware bay. It is navigable to the distance of 20 m.

MAURICE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of Tournouvre, 15 m. NW of Mortagne-sur-Huine. Pop. 627.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Pay-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. N of Vic-le-Comte. Pop. 1,201.—Also a commune in the same dep., cant. and 6 m. SW of Pionsat. Pop. 1,762.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Ramonchamp. Pop. 2,028. It has several cotton-spinning mills.—Also a village of France, in the same dep., cant. and 4 m. NNW of Ramberviller, and 18 m. NNE of Epinal. Pop. 203. In the neighbourhood is an iron-mine.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 4 m. SW of Southeraine. Pop. 1,550.—Also a town of Switzerland, cap. of a dizain, in the cant. of Valais, 18 m. W of Sion, and 45 m. E of Geneva, on the Rhone, at an alt. of 451 yds. above sea-level. Pop. (Cath.) 1,200. The situation of this town is extremely picturesque: the rocks, which form the base of the Dents-du-Midi and of Morcles, enclose the valley, and seem to threaten it continually with their fall. It has one fine street, but the rest are in a state of great dilapidation. The library contains some curious ancient manuscripts. St. M. is supposed to be the *Aganum* of the ancients. It contains several Roman inscriptions; and some authors attribute its castle, and the fine stone-bridge, of a single arch, by which the Rhone is here crossed, to Julius Caesar; while others assign them to Juste-de-Sillinen, bishop of Sion, in 1482. The town derives its name from an abbey erected in the locality in 515 by Sigismund, king of Burgundy, in honour of St. Maurice, chief of the Theban legion, who were massacred here, in 302, by order of the emperor Maximian.—About 5 m. S of the town is the fine cascade of Pissevache, formed by the Salanche. The dizain contains 5 parishes, and 5,817 inhabitants.—Also a village in the cant. of Vand, district of Grandson.

MAURICE (SAINT), a county of Lower Canada, in the district of Three Rivers; bounded on the NE by the co. of Champlain; on the N and NW by the N boundary of the prov.; and on the SE by the St. Lawrence. Pop. in 1844, 16,536; in 1848, 17,981. It is 240 m. in length, and 284 m. in breadth, and comprises an area of 7,300 sq. m. Its lat., on Lake St. Peter, is 46° 17' 30", and W long. 72° 42' 30". It contains 12 seignories, one of which bears the same name, and is watered by the St. Maurice, Maskinongé, du Loupe, and the Grand and

Petite Machiche. The principal lakes are the Kempt, Matawin, and Shashawataisi. A tract of level ground extends along the St. Lawrence, with a fine light soil of sand and clay; several high ridges intersect the interior. The extent of area laid out in 1845 was only 575 sq. m. At present the principal settlements are in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence. The seignory, which lies on the river of the same name, is 1½ league in depth. The soil is light and sandy, with a substratum of clay and marl. The surface is generally undulating. The lower parts are swampy, and bear large quantities of cedar and hemlock; the rising grounds are covered with a considerable variety of timber. About 3 m. above the town of Three Rivers, on the St. Maurice, are the Forges of St. Maurice. The river St. M., which, although inconsiderable in depth, is one of the largest tributaries of the St. Lawrence, being inferior only to the Saguenay and Ottawa. Its bed comprises an area 140 m. in length, and from 20 to 100 m. in breadth, and a total superficies of 8,400 sq. m. It has its source in the interior of the country, in a large lake, named Oskelanaia, near the skirts of the NW ridge of mountains, traverses the counties of Portneuf, Champlain, and St. Maurice, and falls into the St. Lawrence below the town of Three Rivers. Its course is generally in a SSE direction. Its principal affluents are the Kasikan, Pisnay, Ribbon, Windigo, Vermilion, North Bastonais, Bastonais, Aux-Rats, Mattouin, and Shawenegan. It has besides numerous minor tributary streams and lakes. Its navigation is practicable for boats as far as La Tuque, but it is interrupted by 7 portages. In its course are 14 small islands of from 1 to 50 acres in extent. It abounds in bass, pike, trout, pickerel, and white fish. The Hudson's Bay company have a port at La Tuque on this river, in N lat. 47° 18' 30". W long. 73°, about 100 m. above the town of Three Rivers.—Also a river of New Jersey, U. S., which flows into Delaware bay, and is navigable for 20 m. by vessels under 100 tons.

MAURICE-DE-GOURDAN (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Meximieux, 24 m. ESE of Trevoux. Pop. 1,144.

MAURICE-DE-LIGNON, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Monistrol. Pop. 1,800.

MAURICE-EN-GOURGOIS (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Lozere, cant. and 6 m. ESE of St.-Bonnet-de-Chateau. Pop. 2,184.

MAURICE-SUR-DARGOIRE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Mornant. Pop. 1,319.

MAURICE-SUR-LAVERON (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 6 m. NE of Chatillon-sur-Loing. Pop. 1,408.

MAURICE-SUR-LOIRE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Roanne. Pop. 1,209.

MAURIENNE, an administrative province of Sardinia, in the division of Savoy. Area 2,143 sq. kilom. Pop. in 1839, 62,344. It is covered on the E and S by branches of the Grecian and Cottian Alps. At its NE extremity rises Mont Iseram, from which the river Arc descends. It is divided into the 6 mandamento of St.-Jean-de-M., Lans-le-Bourg, Saint Michel, Modane, Aiguebelle, and La Chambre, and subdivided into 69 communes. Its cap. is St.-Jean-de-Maurienne.

MAURIET, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 3 m. N of Nogaro, near the l. bank of the Midou. Pop. 200.

MAURIN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep.

of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. S of Beauville. Pop. 1,538.

MAURITIUS (THE), or **ISLE-OF-FRANCE**, [FRENCH, *Maurice* or *Ile-de-France*; DUTCH, *Maurits*; ITAL. *Maurizia*], an important island of the Indian ocean, near the S boundary of the Torrid zone, between the parallels of $19^{\circ} 58'$ and $20^{\circ} 33'$ S, and the meridians of $57^{\circ} 17'$ and $57^{\circ} 46'$ E [*Caille*]; 480 m. E of Madagascar; about 120 m. NE of the Isle-of-Bourbon; 2,327 m. from the Cape of Good Hope; and 9,500 m. from Great Britain via Aden and Suez. It is of an irregular oval figure, about 44 m. in its greatest length from NE to SW; and 32 m. in greatest breadth from E to W; and, following the various windings of the coast, about 35 marine leagues in circumf. Its superficial area is 676 sq. m. = 432,680 acres. There are numerous capes and bays along the shore, and many dangerous reefs at various distances from the land. The surface rises gradually from the coast to the centre of the island, but none of the mountains attain more than 2,800 ft. above the level of the sea. In the middle of the island is an elevated district called *Vaconas* or *Vacois*, from the number of pandanus trees, called *vacouas*, which grow on the borders of a lake in the centre of the tract. The height of this plain above the level of the sea is nearly 1,270 ft.; and though the ascent to it from Port Louis is extremely gradual, the declivity on the W towards the sea—from which it is only 6 m. distant—is so rapid that it has all the appearance of a mountain. In the middle of this table-land is a conical pointed mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf, called *Piton-du-Milieu*. The other mountains of the island seem to form isolated groups which slope gently towards the sea, but towards the interior present steep declivities. These groups are called the mountains of *Faience*, of *Grand Port*, of *Savane*, of *Riviere-Noire*, of *Rempart*, of *Garde-du-Corp*, and of *Pouce*. The island presents numerous appearances of a volcanic origin, and it has been conjectured that the principal crater must have been in the centre, the dome of which having fallen in, the *Piton* was thrown up by the last exertion of the subterranean agent. Around this central mountain are extensive lakes and marshes, from which the principal rivers of the island take their origin.—Two rivers, called the *Tamarin* and *Rempart*, which collect the smaller streams around *Lake Vacouas*, and run parallel to each other, at nearly half-a-mile's distance, enter the head of the *Baye-du-Tamarin*. The *Tombeau*, after receiving the *Calebasses*, flows through the northern plains. The *Lataniers* waters the valley of *Anse-des-Pretres*.—A lake called *Mare-aux-Vaconas*, one of the natural curiosities of the island, situated in the higher part of the interior table-land, above 1 m. in length, and in some places 20 or 25 fath. deep, and surrounded with many hundred acres of swampy ground, through which four or five little streams flow from the hills behind, is well-stocked with eels, prawns, and a small red fish called *dame-cere*, originally brought from China. Another fresh-water lake, called the *Grand Bassin*, a little more to the S, is still more elevated than the last-mentioned. It is nearly a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diam., circular in form, of great depth, and surrounded with steep rocky banks. No perceptible stream runs into it, but several flow out through hollow parts of the rocky bank, and form the sources of so many rivers.—About a league to the E of it is a lake called *Mare-aux-Jones*.

Animal kingdom.] The animals of M. are by no means numerous. Cattle, particularly goats, are abundant in the mountainous districts. The Indian buffalo has been introduced, and its breed greatly improved, and these animals are found to be more suited to the more elevated and humid tracts than

the common bullock. Deer and wild hogs are found in the more remote woods, and a few short-legged hares in the vicinity of the plantations. Apes are very abundant in the higher grounds, and are frequently used as food by the Negroes. There are great numbers of rats, which prove extremely destructive to the plantations; and mice are common.—The birds of this island are not numerous, and are mostly of the smaller tribes. The only bird of prey is a species of hawk. There are partridges, wood-pigeons, and doves; and in the marshy spots a kind of water-hen, but no wild geese or ducks occur, and game in general has become very scarce. Parrots are remarkably plentiful in the higher forests. There are two beautiful kinds of loxia,—the cineritious and the red-coloured. The latter is known as the cardinal bird. Both these birds are very destructive to the grain crops, especially to the rice-fields; the martin was brought from the Philippines for the purpose of checking the growth of the insect tribes, which it has completely effected. There is still, however, a considerable variety of beautiful insects on the island, butterflies, caterpillars, moths, grasshoppers, wasps in great numbers, and wild bees. Bugs, fleas, cockroaches, spiders, sand-flies, centipedes, and mosquitoes, infest the lower districts, but are less frequent in the higher and western regions of the island. A most destructive moth, called *kakerla* [*Blatta Americana ferruginea*], is one of the greatest pests of the island, attacking every kind of substance, leather, shoes, boots, the binding of books, paper, candles, provisions. Ants infest every place, roads, walls, trees, houses, and streets. One kind, named *karia*, a species of termites, occasions great damage to the finest trees and all sorts of timber work. There are no serpents on the island, nor any venomous insects, except some kinds of scolopendra, and a small species of scorpion, which are very common everywhere.—The fish on the coast are very abundant and excellent. Among them are found the *Ostracion quadricornis*, and the *Tetraodon testudinarius*; the latter of which, called the *Purse*, raises itself to the surface of the water by inflating the skin of its belly, so as to become quite round. It is then unable to direct its motions, and requires some time to reduce its inflation. There is a great variety of crabs, molluscas, and sea-stars. The fresh-water fish are better than ours, and appear to be of the same kind as those which are taken in the sea. Among these the best are the lubin, the grey mullet, carp, and cabot, that lives in the torrents formed by rocks, to which it adheres by means of a concave membrane. The cabot during the season of the heavy rains is taken in considerable numbers; its skin is black, but the flesh is delicately white. There is a kind of conger, from 7 to 8 ft. in length, and of the thickness of a man's leg. The lobster attains a prodigious size, though its claws are comparatively small. It is of a blue colour, marbled with white. There is a great variety of the crab. In places along the sea-shore, a few feet beneath the water, are found great numbers of *boudins-de-mer*, red and black. When they are dragged on shore, they emit a thick, white, and flimsy matter, which changes in a moment into a parcel of loose glutinous threads. The Chinese greatly esteem it, and consider it a powerful stimulant.

Climate.] The climate of M., in the central parts of the island, is more pleasant and salubrious than on the coast, where the heat from November to April is almost insupportable. During this season, the inhabitants of Port Louis can go out of doors only early in the morning, or late in the evening; and all who are not obliged by their employments to remain in the town, betake themselves to the higher and windward parts of the island. In the elevated and inland district, the mean height of the therm. in July 1805—the middle of the winter season—was 67° ; and in February following—the middle of summer— 76° ; but at Port

Louis it stands from 7° to 12° higher at an average throughout the year. June, July, and August, the driest months at Port Louis, are the most rainy in the central parts. The annual fall of rain at Port Louis is 39.25 inches. There is a marked difference in the climate of this island in different situations, the windward side enjoying a lower temp. by several degrees than the leeward, owing to the cooling influence of the SE breeze which prevails during most of the year. The vicinity of the mountains also exerts very considerable influence on the humidity; and great varieties of temp. are experienced, according to the different degrees of elevation attained, so that at Moka and Plains Wilhelms, in the high regions of the interior, fires are often necessary, when at Port Louis, though but 2 or 3 leagues distant, the heat is excessive. The following table shows the range of the therm. and fall of rain at the capital:

Months.	Temperature.			Fall of rain.	
	Average of 10 years, 1825 to 1834 inclusive.			Average of 7 years, 1828 to 1834 inclusive.	
	Max.	Med.	Min.	Inches.	
January.	88°	83°	78°	6.14	
February.	88	83	78½	5.53	
March.	87	83	78½	9.55	
April.	85	80½	76	6.96	
May.	83	78	73	3.49	
June.	82	74½	71	.78	
July.	79	74½	70	1.37	
August.	78	74	70	1.04	
September.	80	75	71	.76	
October.	84	80	72	.43	
November.	84	79	74	1.48	
December.	87	81	75	1.87	

It will be observed that, so far as regards temp., rain, physical aspect, and diversity of climate, this island exhibits a very striking resemblance to Jamaica; its lat., too, is nearly the same, though, being to the southward of the line, the seasons are reversed, summer extending from October to April, and winter during the rest of the year. The principal rainy season is from the end of December to the beginning of April; but showers are frequent at all times, particularly in the high grounds and vicinity of the mountains. [Pari. Report.] During the months of January, February, and March, destructive hurricanes prevail; though of late years they have been less frequent, in consequence, as it is conjectured, of the clearing away of the woods, and the greater dryness of the atmosphere. These hurricanes commonly continue for the space of 18 hours, and the wind in that time usually makes the whole tour of the compass. In 1773, during the prevalence of one of these storms, the church and more than 300 houses were destroyed in Port Louis; and on the windward side of the island, the sea rose 45 ft. On the 28th of February and the 1st of March 1817, two very destructive hurricanes were experienced, which did immense damage to the plantations and shipping, and occasioned the loss of many lives.—“No malarial,” says Fritcham, “seems peculiar to this island, but those of Europe prevail, as apoplexy, small-pox, pleurisy, obstructions in the liver. Lock-jaw is a more common disease here than in Europe, but hardly a crooked or deformed person is to be found. The Negroes are subject to the stone. The scurvy sometimes makes its appearance at St. Louis, but those affected with scorbutic complaints are soon cured on their removal into the country. The small-pox and cholera morbus have both proved severe scourges. The former has visited the island four or five times. In 1792 it is said to have carried off 20,000 persons; and from the latter, in 1819-20, there perished 12,000 persons. The mortality among the troops is very little greater than that of Europe, not exceeding 30.5 per 1,000 annually; and it would be still less were it not for the irresistible temptations offered by the use of arrack and other ardent spirits. To those who are seasoned to the climate, a removal to Europe is rather injurious than otherwise.”

[Soil and productions.] The prevailing soil of M. is argillaceous, and of a reddish colour, being mixed with ferruginous matter. Generally in the vicinity of the sea it is of coralline formation. In many places it has a volcanic appearance, and is full of stones.—The island, when first discovered, consisted of one vast forest, the trees growing to the very summits of the mountains; and a third part of the surface is still covered with the primitive woods. These, in many parts of the interior, are so exceedingly thick, and interwoven with different kinds of climbing plants, that it is scarcely possible to penetrate them.—The original grants of land in this colony were usually about 160 acres in extent, and were called *un terrain d'habitation*, or, more concisely, ‘a habitation,’ though no house may have been built or tree cut down; and the term is now applied to any farm or plantation of whatever extent. A plantation is divided into different sections, by a double row of

trees or shrubs with a path running between the lines. For this purpose the settlers use the *Vacua pandanus*, which forms a good fence with its long fibrous and prickly leaves; or the rose-apple, which yields more shade, and is particularly useful for sheltering the coffee trees; or the banana, of which there are various kinds. Sometimes the pine-apple and the peach; or the China rose, and a bushy shrub from India, called *netshuli*, which thrives in every soil; and sometimes a strong tall grass, called *vittvert*, which may be cut twice or thrice in the year, as materials for thatching, is preferred for the lines of division; while the bamboo is planted along the canals and rivers. Cleared lands, which have ceased to be cultivated, are soon covered with a strong coarse grass, named *chien-dent*, intermixed with ferns, wild tobacco, and other noxious weeds; but, in the low districts, during three or four months, and in marshy places during the greater part of the year, grass of a better kind is produced, which supplies the cattle with tolerable food. At other times they are fed with maize-straw, leaves, and tender branches of trees, and the refuse of the sugar-mills. A principal part of the land is planted with the manioc bread-tree, introduced from Madagascar by M. Poivre, in 1766; or with maize and sweet potatoes. Two crops are procured in each year; the first of wheat, and the other of maize. Vegetables and fruits, for the supply of the market, are raised in considerable quantities within a certain distance of Port Louis; but the sugar-cane, cotton-shrub, coffee-plant, clove-tree, indigo, and tobacco, are the most general objects of culture. The native timber is of excellent quality and considerable variety, such as iron-wood, black ebony, stink-wood, colophonium-wood, pine-tree, European oak, besides the black and white cinnamon, cabbage-tree, olive-tree, and apple-tree, which are all indigenous. The tamarind, acacia, nutmeg, and clove have been introduced, and thrive well. The indigenous fruits are of little value, and are chiefly the fruit of the black ebony, of the palmiste or cabbage-tree, citrons, and raspberries; but guavas, bananas, peaches, pine-apples, mulberries, and strawberries, are raised in most of the plantations, and aromatic plants are so numerous that their odour, it is alleged, may be felt at sea in the direction of the prevailing winds.

[Sugar.] The average sugar-crop of M., from 1825 to 1829 was 42,000,000 lbs. In 1852, it was 78,000,000 lbs. Slavery was abolished here at the same time as in the W. Indies, and its produce of sugar has increased since the act of emancipation. The importance of free labour to the cultivation of the estates has now become fully appreciated by the planters, it being found that an equal amount of work can be obtained by this means from a less number of hands, and that at lower rates of wages than were current in previous years, the average of which is shown in the following table:

Year.	Number of Coolies employed.	Aver. wages per head per week.
1846.	47,733	£0 14 0
1847.	48,314	0 14 9
1848.	41,777	0 12 9
1849.	45,384	0 12 2
1850.	47,912	0 12 3
1851.	42,275	0 12 2

In 1826, to make from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 lbs. of sugar, it required 30,000 slaves; at the present time, with less than 45,000 labourers—from which number fully 5,000 must be deducted as absent from work from various causes—135,000,000 of lbs. are produced, or about five times the quantity under slavery. The coolies are found to be an intelligent race who have become inured to the work required, and by whose labour this small island can produce the fifth part of the consumption of the United Kingdom, and that with only about 60,000 acres under cane-cultivation. About 10,000 of the male immigrants introduced since 1843 are not now working under engagement, but are following other occupations, and have thus become permanent consumers of imports. Some cultivate land on a small scale, on their own account; but few plant canes, as it requires from 18 to 20 months before they obtain any return for their labour; but the most important fact established by this and other official statements is